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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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## EDITORIAL NOTICE

ON September 1st, 1931, Dr. Clark Wissler becomes President of the Board of Directors of *Social Science Abstracts*, to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Isaiah Bowman who resigned from this position, owing to an extended absence from this country. Dr. Bowman remains a member of the Board.

DUE to the fact that funds cannot be made available in the near future, the question of publishing a special issue to contain abstracts of doctoral dissertations will have to be dropped for the time being. The Editors wish to express their appreciation to all those who have shown their interest and who have offered helpful suggestions regarding the publication of such an issue.

It may be of interest that 345 doctoral dissertations in the social sciences were completed in 1929-1930 as against 1,074 in the physical sciences in the same year. The figures for earlier years are: 1913-1914, physical sciences, 244, social sciences, 94; 1921-1922, physical sciences, 442, social sciences, 127.

THE EDITORS are now working towards a stable list of the important serials to be covered, and suggestions aiding in the selection of such a list will be welcome. It will be remembered that a title list of 3,000 serials was published in the issue of December, 1929. Since then our list has grown to 4,500 titles. The increase is due to systematic and world-wide search of Editors and collaborators. A great deal of time and energy has been spent to extend our coverage in order that no serial containing really important scientific material would be missed. The time has now come to take stock of our extensive coverage and to consider the criteria that should guide us in contracting our task to a stable or standardized list of high grade journals.

THE EDITORS would welcome announcement to classes of students calling attention to the scope and usefulness of the *Abstracts* as a guide for serious reading and as a tool for research.



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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### MAPS

(See also Entries 8477, 10394, 10405, 10416, 10420, 10441, 13290, 13300, 13308)

13250. BAGROW, LEO (ed.). *A Ortelli Catalogus Cartographorum*. [A. Ortelli's Catalogue of Cartographers.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 199 1928: 1-137.

13251. GAUSSEN, H. *La carte des productions végétales*. [A map of vegetation.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (220) Jul. 1930: 337-358.—The author gives a detailed, critical discussion of the various schools which have attempted to map vegetation represented by Bonnier, Flahault, Blanc, Rübel, Bär, Lüdi, and Hess. Their pioneering efforts extended over the period from 1890 to 1923. Having indicated their impracticability, Gausson proposes a purely empirical method of vegetation mapping which he has evolved. His scheme employs the colors of the rainbow and black. Each of these colors represents a natural feature; for example, yellow is indicative of sunshine, black of cloudiness, while red and violet represent luminosity at higher altitudes. The application of this color scheme is as follows: red indicates the range of the orange tree, orange the range of the cork oak, green that of deciduous oak, blue that of the beech tree, and indigo that of the fir. Violet represents the subalpine range of the larch and stunted pine, while rose is indicative of the alpine range of the same trees. Intermediate colors indicate transitional stages of vegetation. Symbols used for the clarification of the color scheme are identical with those used by the cartographic service of the French army. (2 maps).—*Leo J. Zuber.*

13252. PÉSCI, A. *La représentation des surfaces productives du globe*. [The representation of the productive surfaces of the globe.] *La Géographie.* 54 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 125-140.—The representation of one surface superimposed upon another, requires that the choice of projection should be preceded by the determination of the extent, geographical situation, and center of the surface to be presented in addition to mathematical considerations. Projections for distribution maps should be equal area and deform the surfaces as little as possible. Cultivated lands are unequally distributed and do not exceed 5% of the total surface

of the globe. The southern half of Europe furnishes half of the world yield of wheat; the valley of the Missouri and its prolongation towards the Canadian prairies gives almost a third. These two areas supply 80% of the harvest and occupy 2% of the surface of the globe. Consequently it is necessary to have two maps to show both general distribution and detail. For the general map Lambert adds the advantages of "azimutalité," of "zenathalité," and of minimum deformation of angles. (Maps).—*S. D. Dodge.*

#### POPULATION

(See also Entries 4945, 5000, 8411, 8465, 11620)

13253. CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. *Population pressure*. *Geog. J.* 76 (6): Dec. 1930: 500-504.—The fact that half the population of the world inhabits less than a thirtieth of the surface indicates the very uneven distribution of people. High densities need not imply overpopulation for, where the skill is high and resources great, a large number of people can be supported at a high standard of living. Few areas are underpopulated in the economic sense, but some of the sparsely populated areas may be made to support more. This can be accomplished quickly by immigration from regions having surplus population, unless prevented by immigration laws. Among non-European peoples birth control has made little headway. Overpopulation has in many cases led to internal weakness but has not affected greatly the rest of the world. Japan has now come to recognize the beneficial results from a control of births.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

13254. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. *A quantitative forecast of future white settlement*. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations.* 6 1930: 219-229.—The author chooses four major controls (ranking in the order named); temperature, rainfall, coal resources, and location, assigning to each of them relative values according to the influence each seems to exert upon white settlement. The world is then divided into seventy-four economic regions, the potentialities of each region to support population being estimated by determining the degree to which it conforms with a theoretical and ideal area having 1,000 units of habitability, or optimum control conditions. (Tables and maps).—*J. W. Reid.*

### REGIONAL STUDIES

#### POLAR REGIONS

##### ARCTIC

(See also Entry 13385)

13255. BERNARD, F. *La côte est du Groenland* [The east coast of Greenland.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 53 (1) 1929: 33-39.

13256. SCHULING, R. *Groenland*. [Greenland.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* 48 (1) Jan. 1931: 61-77.—A short sum-

mary of general information on physical characters, climate, flora, fauna and population, compiled from recent sources (Nordenskiöld-Mecking, Hobbs, Koch, etc.).—*M. W. Senstius.*

13257. WIESE, W. *Die Expedition des Eisbrechers "Sedow" nach Franz-Josefs-Land zwecks Aufbau einer meteorologischen Radiostation*. [The expedition of the icebreaker "Sedow" to Franz Josef Land for the purpose of establishing a radio meteorological station.] *Arktis.* 2 (4) 1929: 126-128.



## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

(See also Entries 5563, 5655, 6589, 7279, 7281, 7286, 7293, 7295, 7478, 7522, 9289, 10908, 10940, 12287, 12360, 12424, 12434, 12441, 12443, 13317, 13890, 13902)

13258. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. The control of settlement in Australia by geographical factors. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations.* 6 1930: 207-218.—In spite of attempts to open up the very sparsely settled areas of Australia by the constructing of railways and other means of communication, the increased productivity and population density which may come about in the future will come from the more humid third of the continent, which is now the most densely populated. The vast empty spaces will remain thus by virtue of limiting geographical controls, principally low and irregular rainfall and high temperature.—*J. W. Reid.*

13259. TERRY, MICHAEL. A journey through the northwest of Central Australia in 1928. *Geog. J.* 75 (3) Mar. 1930: 218-224.—The journey covered 5500 miles from Port Hedland through Wallal Station, Broome, Halls Creek, Tanami, and Alice Springs, to Melbourne. It included 2000 miles across virgin spinifex country. There were a few sandhills with hard surfaces. The water supply was secured from natural soaks, rock holes, and wells. The heads of the enormous "U" formed by the dry marsh south-east of Tanami are fifty miles apart. Sand has been blown over the marsh and the vegetation is similar to that of the adjoining uplands. Lander Creek, which connected with the eastern end of the marsh, during a previous period of heavier rainfall, was probably about 400 miles long.—*Mendel E. Branom.*

### ASIA

13260. MAULL, OTTO. Wiedererwachte, aufsteigende Welt. [The re-awakened uprising world.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 795-804.—The spread of European ideas is causing a re-awakening of nationalism in the areas of old culture extending from the eastern Mediterranean, along the southern and eastern periphery of Asia. While the belt is made up of fundamentally different and sharply separated regions, they have certain characteristics in common: peripheral location; grass vegetation; a sub-tropical climate; and monsoon rains. Where all these conditions were combined, there developed the most immediate and essential basis for culture—a dense population. The universal stagnation and recession suggests common causes which include the peripheral, remote, location in relation to the Atlantic world, the continental character of most of the lands, and a climate, less stimulating than that of Europe. European contacts are causing a re-awakening, which is strongest in the most accessible areas, as in Japan. In China it is only beginning. In the colonial areas, modern ideas and wants, and anti-imperialist feelings combine with native nationalism to produce serious storm warnings. In a third group of smaller native states, the national idea unites with the religion of Islam in opposing colonial influence. Here greater political success has been obtained, as shown by the retention or regaining of independence in Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Arabia, and the re-vitalized Angora-Turkey.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

13261. PENCK, ALBRECHT. Central Asia. *Geog. J.* 76(6) Dec. 1930: 477-487.—Central Asia is dominated by aridity. Numerous mountains rise above the snow line and supply the few rivers which flow down to the deserts to disappear or to end in salt lakes. The scattered ruins along the lower portions of dry water-courses may be due to a slight variation in discharge

from the glaciers and snow fields in the mountains, or to the abandonment of oases due to the accumulation of salts in the soil. During the past 2,000 years, there have been no important changes in climate and environment. Central Asia contains 11,500,000 inhabitants, of whom half live in oases which occupy 80,000 sq. mi. out of a total area of nearly 2,000,000. The complete utilization of river water can increase the irrigated area by but 12,000 square miles.—*George B. Cressey.*

13262. TERRA, HELLMUT de. On the world's highest plateaus. Through an Asiatic No Man's Land to the desert of ancient Cathay. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (3) Mar. 1931: 319-367. (Illustrated.)

### China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entry 13938)

13263. ARDITI, LAZZARO. In Mancuria: Dairen —l'emporio mancese. [In Manchuria: Dairen—the Manchurian emporium.] *L'Universo.* 10 (5) May 1929: 497-526.—Dairen is the second port in China. Besides being the ice-free terminus of the Trans-Siberian Ry., it derives profit from its cheap coal, and its status as a free-port. It is the greatest soy bean market in the world. This modern and Europeanized city is sufficiently industrial to have its air filled with fumes and its vegetation coated with industrial wastes. A discursive description of the city's history, industries, and physical appearance concludes the article. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13264. ARDITI, LAZZARO. In Mancuria: nel Mar Giallo. [In Manchuria: in the Yellow Sea.] *L'Universo.* 10 (2) Feb. 1929: 145-168.—An account of a voyage from Shanghai to Dairen via the Germanized city of Tsingtao, probably the most up-to-date city in the Chinese Republic. Much business is still in German hands, but the influx of Japanese commerce is everywhere manifest. Both the port and the city show signs of decadence. Many indications of emigration to Manchuria to escape from floods, unreasonable taxes, locusts, droughts, and civil war are visible to Tsingtao. The stream of emigration flows from Shantung to Manchuria from late January to the end of October, the peak occurring in May. In one year as many as 100,000 arrived in Tsingtao bound for the north. (Map and photographs.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13265. ARDITI, LAZZARO. In Mancuria: Port Arthur. [In Manchuria: Port Arthur.] *L'Universo.* 10 (8) Aug. 1929: 803-826.—The European powers forced Japan to surrender Port Arthur in 1894 "in order not to compromise the peace of the Far East." Russia "leased" it from the Chinese in 1898 and fortified it but the Japanese finally forced it to surrender in Jan. 1905. Today the almost wholly enclosed inner port is little used except by Chinese junks and occasional tramps and colliers. The population has declined from 100,000 to 25,000—now chiefly Chinese. The Japanese are trying to convert it into a resort but Port Arthur's greatest function is still military. Communication with Dairen is rapid and frequent. (Map and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13266. ARDITI, LAZZARO. In Mancuria: S. M. R. [In Manchuria: the South Manchuria Railway.] *L'Universo.* 10 (11) Nov. 1929: 1089-1107.—The South Manchuria Railway has transformed, within a generation, a frontier area into one of the highly advanced industrial regions of the Far East. Profits are about 200,000,000 yen per year. Of the colonial enterprises in the Far East, only the Dutch East Indies are more profitable. The activities of the S. M. R. include ownership of a fleet, several office buildings, gas works, over 100 schools, 15 hospitals, experimental stations, mines, chemical works, etc. The Japanese Government in South Manchuria and the S. M. R. are virtually syn-



onymous. The building of the S. M. R., necessitated building numerous tunnels and long bridges. The rolling stock is now made in South Manchuria from Manchurian products. The major proportion of Chinese immigration is directed to Mukden and beyond. The baneful results of the Chinese taboo—fengshui are discussed. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13267. HAUSHOFER, KARL. Die Länderfrage in Ostasien und ihre Lehren für Europa. [The territorial problems in the Far East and their importance for Europe.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (12) Dec. 1929: 1081-1092.—The original Chinese territory includes four large river systems: the Amur, Hwangho, Yangtse, and Kwangtung. Two orographical lines cross the region: the mountain ridge separating the Hwangho and Yangtse countries, and the north-south line which divides the more mountainous part from the lower loess regions. The river systems provide the basis for political divisions. In Japan the provinces developed on the coastal area. In the Far East the feudal system has never permitted the breaking up of natural units by inheritance. Japanese and Chinese histories show that a natural division of the landscape may have a great bearing upon the continuity of the state. India has experienced the territorial problems of Central Europe. At present the heart of China shifts between the Wei valley, the Hwangho valley (Kaifeng, Loyang), Nanking, Peking, and Canton. Similar changes are noticeable in Japan.—*Werner Neuse.*

### *Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet*

(See also Entries 8409, 12192)

13268. ARIF-KHÂN-IBRAHIM. Turkesztán állattenyésztése különös tekintettel a földrajzi viszonyokra. [Cattle breeding in Turkestan with special reference to its geographical relations.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 58 (1-3) 1930: 9-22.—Turkestan is divided into two economic areas: the oases (2% of the area) and the desert steppes and mountain area. In the latter, cattle raising is the dominant industry. Three types can be distinguished: (1) In the lowland of West Turkestan, where the herds go in the winter to the south and in the summer to the north, there developed a full nomadic mode of life. (2) In the hill region of Turkestan there exists a semi-nomadic culture. Cereals are cultivated and the winter settlement requires permanent houses. (3) The nomads who inhabit the high mountains during the entire year. Here sheep are more important than cattle. The Karakul sheep is specially valued. The ox is less important, but horse-breeding plays an important role.—*Franz Koch.*

13269. DAINELLI, GIOTTE. Spedizione nel Tibet Occidentale. [Expedition to western Tibet.] *Bol. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 7, Ser. 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 865-882; 8, Ser. 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 30-46.—A preliminary account of the author's expedition to the high basins of India, including geographic, geologic, anthropologic, ethnologic, and meteorological observations.—*Roberto Almagia.*

13270. RICKMERS, W. R. Die Alai-Pamir-Expedition 1928. [The expedition to the Alai-Pamir in 1928.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1929: 161-174.—The expedition consisted of Russian and German scientists. The German studies included photogrammetrical topography, geology, and languages, whereas the Russian scientists specialized in meteorology, mineralogy, petrography, geodetical-astronomical measurements, zoology, and botany. Among the results of the expedition will be a map of the glacial district of the Seltau group (Fedtschenko glacier, 70 kilometers long), and a ridge-map of the Seltau and Transalai groups (15,000 square kilometers). Today all glaciers but one are in a stage of regression. The Turkish element among the population is increasing more rapidly than the Iranian. The dialects of the Pamir belong to the East-

Iranian group of the Iranian languages. (Two photographs.)—*Werner Neuse.*

### *Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entries 13821, 13864, 13945)

13271. BARTOLOZZI, ENRICO. L'Italia nel Levante. Il Possedimento delle Isole Egee. [Italy in the Levant. The possession of Egee Island.] *Agricoltura Coloniale.* 23 (10) Oct. 1929: 460-476.

13272. NAVA, SANTI. I quattro stati della Siria sotto mandato francese. [The four states of Syria under French mandate.] *L'Universo.* 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 1239-1251.—Detailed description of the political frontiers of the four Syrian states: Syria, Republic of the Lebanon, State of the Alawites, State of the Djebel Druse. (Statistics concerning area, population, and administrative divisions. Map, photographs.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13273. STARK, FREYA. The Assassin's Valley and the Salambar Pass. *Geog. J.* 77 (1) Jan. 1931: 48-60.—The author describes in detail a journey by mule caravan from Shutur Kahn, east of Kazvin in northern Persia, by way of the Alamut Valley and the Salambar Pass to Shabsavar on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. A brief story of the 'Assassins' who for a century or two following 1090 A.D. occupied the Alamut Valley and made use of its geographical position and conditions to carry on pillage and murder, is included. Since the destruction of the Assassins by the Mongols (1256) the Alamut Valley has been occupied by peaceful tribes living in villages and making use of the varied resources, water, grasses, forests, and agricultural lands.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

13274. TOLKOWSKY, S. Jaffa orange industry. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 735.—Cultivation of citrus fruit in Palestine is the basis of several schemes for the settlement of Jews in Palestine. An increase in the crops of citrus fruit in the southern hemisphere offers no competition to Palestine, because such crops appear in Europe at a different season. Spain is the only serious competitor in the northern hemisphere. In Italy all available land is already occupied. Palestine could drive American fruit from the market because fruit from the former is about 10 s. a box, and the latter 15 or 18 s. The crops of the new California plantations will mature at a time of year which does not correspond to the Palestine shipping season.—*Edith Jonas.*

### *Northern Asia*

(See also Entry 11904)

13275. BORISOV, P. G. БОРИСОВ, П. Г. Предварительные данные о рыбном промысле в низовьях реки Колымы. [Preliminary information concerning fisheries in the lower part of the River Kolyma.] Материалы комиссии по изучению Якутской Социалистической Республики. Академия Наук СССР. (*Akad. Nauk SSSR. (Leningrad) Komissiya po Izucheniiu Yakutskoi Avtonomnoi Sovetskoi Sotsialisticheskoi Respubliki, Materialy.*) (32) 1929: pp. 14.

13276. PICHIER. Von der Transsibirischen Bahn. [The Trans-Siberian Railway.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (6) Feb. 5, 1931: 163.—A description of a journey by the Trans-Siberian railroad, the longest (double-track) line in the world, its length being 10,157 km. from Nieogoreloje (Polish-Russian frontier) to Vladivostok. It forms the shortest and fastest connection between western Europe and the Far East, the duration of the journey from Berlin to Vladivostok being 12 days, half the time of the sea route via the Suez Canal. The Siberian railroad was built mainly for military reasons.—*H. J. Donker.*

13277. SOCZAWA, VICTOR. Das Anadyrgebiet. botanischgeographische Beobachtungen im äussersten



Nordosten Asiens. [The Anadiri region. Botanical-geographical observations in extreme northeastern Asia.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (7-8) 1930: 241-263.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 13962)

13278. BOGARDUS, J. F. Notes on recent production and movement of coal in Europe. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 642-651.—The prosperous status of the coal industry of Europe prior to 1913 was seriously disturbed by the War. A search for substitute sources of power, and more efficient use of available fuels was initiated. Europe's capacity to produce coal was increased, particularly in the importing countries. In 1929 Germany produced the largest quantity of coal in its history. Today, but three nations in Europe are important for their coal exports, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Poland, the first producing more than Germany and Poland combined. National measures established to aid the industry have, in some instances increased difficulties. Among the recommendations resulting from the conference called by the League of Nations is an international agreement to abolish all artificial restrictions to trade and stimuli to production. Some form of international action seems basic for improving the coal situation.—*E. Van Cleef*.

13279. MAULL, OTTO, and CARSTANJEN, HELMUT. Die verstümmelten Grenzen. [The mutilated frontiers.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 54-63.—Strategical reasons account for the separation of Southern Tyrol from Austria; 213,000 Germans live there (82%) and only 16,000 Italians (6%), according to statistics of 1921. The valleys of South Tyrol focus on Bozen (Bolzano), a geographically well founded unit in the German Alps. The Kärnten basin has suffered little loss. In fixing the boundary line in Southern Steiermark (Styria), physico-geographical and cultural geographical units were disrupted. All towns had a German majority. The German element in 1910 was 73,950, and is now reduced to about 32,000 or 6.6% of the population. A plebiscite should determine its political allegiance. In the Burgenland, with a forming population of pure German stock, only the northern part has suffered losses to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia (about 95,000 Germans, including Pressburg, in 1920-21). The arbitrary boundaries in Southern Moravia and Bohemia disregarded condensed German settlements.—*Werner Neuse*.

13280. PRYDE-HUGHES, J. E. The rise of the post-war states. *Discovery*. 12(133) Jan. 1931: 20-24.

13281. TILL, ALFRED. Die internationale Bodenkarte Europas. [The international soil map of Europe.] *Kartograph. Mitteil.* 1(4) Feb. 1931: 77.

## Italy

(See also Entries 9225, 9228, 9237, 9283-9284, 9291, 10888, 10901, 11546, 12303, 12380, 12988, 13963)

13282. BARATTA, MARIO. Paludi Pontine. [The Pontine Marshes.] *L'Universo*. 10(3) Mar. 1929: 245-280.—The following aspects are described in detail: geological structure, topography, hydrography, cartography, hydraulic works, and the history of efforts to drain the marshes. Extensive drainage works were executed by the Romans. The barbarian invasions caused them to fall into disuse from which they did not recover during the middle ages. Appreciable amelioration was effected by Leonardo da Vinci under Leo X, in 1515, and in 1585-89 under Sixtus VI. Works undertaken in 1702 had to be abandoned 4 years later. The real redemption of the Pontine Marshes dates from 1777, when Pius VI's program was inaugurated with Gaetano Rappini as the hydraulic engineer. (Photographs and maps.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

13283. MIGLIORINI, ELIO; NEGRI, GIOVANNI; RICCARDI, RICCARDO. Bibliografia geografica della Regione Italiana (1928). [Geographical bibliography of Italian regions (1928).] *Bol. d. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 831-923.

13284. P., A. Prospetto delle due rotte Badia e Castagnaro. [A view of the two breaks (in the Adige River) at Badia and Castagnaro.] *L'Universo*. 10(2) Feb. 1929: 169-175.—These breaks in the river embankments occurred Oct. 15-16, 1823. The article consists of notes concerning the damage done, the activities of the authorities to mend them, and the approximate expense for repairs. (Map and diagram.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

13285. RONDELLI, UGO. La decadenza demografica della montagna piemontese. [The diminution of population in the mountains of Piedmont.] *L'Universo*. 10(3) Mar. 1929: 295-303.—Since 1880 the population of practically every Alpine commune in Piedmont has declined. The death rate continues low, but in some communes equals the birth rate. Although hygienic conditions are bad, infant mortality, and tuberculosis and syphilis death rates are not high. The domestic industries of the mountains have died, and the farmers of the plain have practically driven the mountaineer farmer and dairy industry out of existence. Each Alpine district sends the bulk of its emigrants to a particular center abroad. Forestry and electricity have done little to remedy the situation. Disproportionately high taxes are imposed upon the mountain areas. Several relief measures are suggested.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

## France

(See also Entries 13251, 13657, 13877, 13895, 13942, 13954, 13970)

13286. DANTON, V. Un village du Bas-Dauphiné dans la banlieue de Lyon: Saint-Priest. [A Lower Dauphiné village in the suburbs of Lyons: Saint-Priest.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 16(1) Feb. 1930: 51-60.—Farming was the only occupation of the inhabitants from the middle ages up to the World War, cattle raising being the main feature since the 20th century. In 1920 a big oil firm was established along the P.L.M. railway line. The workers are all Italians, 1700 in number. The population increased from 2500 in 1920 to 4500 in 1929.—*B. Brouillette*.

13287. LAURENT, GUSTAVE. Le port de Nice. [The harbor of Nice.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 16(3) Sep. 1930: 277-286.—Villefranche, the harbor of Nice, is only a small port of trade, poorly connected by rail with the mountainous back country. Imports are much more important than exports, being 400,000 and 130,000 tons per annum respectively.—*B. Brouillette*.

13288. PILANT, PAUL. Le port de Strasbourg. [The port of Strasbourg.] *La Géographie*. 54(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 141-153.—Strasbourg has a strategic location for a river port. To the west lies the Saverne Gap, north of the Vosges, leading ultimately to the Paris region. Opposite at Pforzheim, north of the Schwarzwald, a way is opened to the Danube and Bavaria. Furthermore, although the Rhine is navigable to Basle, a slope of 1:1000 above Strasbourg brings about a current that has a velocity in some places as much as 66 feet per second, in contrast with about 39 feet per second in the gorge section. Strasbourg is connected by canal and railroad with many parts of France. At present the French fleet on the Rhine consists of 259 flat boats of from 300 to 3000 tons, and 51 tugboats of from 100 to 2000 horsepower and 9 of from 925 to 1275 horsepower. The traffic of Strasbourg has increased steadily from 11,500 tons in 1892 to 1,989,000 tons in 1913, and is now more than 3,500,000 tons annually. The most abundant import is coal from the Ruhr; wheat ranks second; and phosphates, wood, jute and petroleum are



minor imports. Exports are potash salts destined for America, England, and Sweden, by way of Antwerp; Iron from the Rhur and soda from Meurthe-et-Moselle, sent to Germany.—*S. D. Dodge.*

13289. PINTON, A. La soie artificielle à Lyon. [The artificial silk industry of Lyons.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 16(3) Sep. 1930: 229-250.—Trained labor, plenty of capital, a good market, cheap electrical power from the Alps, abundance of pure water from the Saône and Rhône rivers, and able and numerous chemists were favorable conditions for the development of the artificial silk industry at Lyons. The thistle, used as raw material, was already cultivated in this region. Weaving is the same as that of natural silk. Eleven plants are now flourishing. Artificial silk is no rival of natural silk but rather of cotton.—*B. Brouillette.*

13290. PINTON, A. La soie artificielle, d'après deux ouvrages récents. [Artificial Silk, according to two recent works.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 5(2) 1929: 307-316.—The base of artificial silk is cellulose. Wood pulp furnishes viscose which is about seventy-five percent of the content of artificial silk. The 1927 production was divided into: viscose silk, 85%; collodion silk, 4%; acetate silk, 6%; copper silk, 6%. In general the factories are located near production centers of natural silk and other textiles because skilled labor is more easily secured. However, the chemical works are limited to areas of scarce population because of the dangers involved. In English speaking countries the trade name for artificial silk is rayon and in France it is called chardonnet.—*Robert A. Duval.*

#### Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 13828, 13832, 13874, 13876, 13886, 13971, 14525, 14531, 14538)

13291. GLÜCKS, WILLY. Die Ausführabhängigkeit der rheinisch-westfälischen Industriebezirke. [The export dependence of the Rhine Westphalian industrial district.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22(7): Nov. 1930: 197-202.

13292. HANSING, JOHANN. Die Eisenbahnen in Baden. Ein Beitrag zur Verkehrs- und Wirtschaftsgeographie. [The railways in Baden. A contribution to the geography of traffic and economy.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien*. Reihe A (16-17) 1929: pp. 180.—The author gives a description of Baden's railway-net with 1925 statistics. He describes the influence of factors such as morphology, geology, climate, distribution of population etc. on the development of the railway-lines and railway-traffic, but omits the enormous alterations which have taken place in the country under the influence of the railways. The geographical factors, the institutions, the means and the effect of the railway-net of all the different sections are discussed. A second part repeats the same process for the entire country. Twelve sketch maps are based on extensive statistical research.—*H. G. Bobek.*

13293. KRISCHE, P. Ein neue Bodenkarte des Deutschen Reiches. [A new soil map of the German Empire.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze*. 26(19) Oct. 1, 1930: 433-434.—A new soil map of Germany, to supplant that of 1919, accompanied by a brief description in which its economic value for farming is emphasized.—*M. Warthin.*

13294. MENDEL, JOSEPH. Die neue Wirtschaftseinheit Unterelbe. [The new economic unity of the lower Elbe.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5(4) Jan. 1931: 145-163.—Prussia and Hamburg, at a cost of 70,000,000 marks, undertake jointly to develop a Greater Hamburg region on both sides of the lower Elbe River, also to relate it to contiguous areas and to connect it with the Ruhr by means of the Hansa canal which will extend from Bramsche on the Mittelland canal to Harburg on the Süder Elbe River. Canals and docks will be constructed

between Hamburg on the Norder Elbe and Harburg. It is planned later to extend the new port facilities down stream on both sides of the Süder Elbe to its junction with the Norder Elbe. The project includes regional planning for an area within a 30 km. radius of Hamburg which has a population of about 1,850,000. Marshland near the rivers and higher (Geest) land beyond will be improved. A correlation of the oceanic and inland economies of the region is also sought. Zoning is planned for present and future development. The project seeks to promote a more favorable balance in Germany's foreign trade, especially in coal. (Four maps; three statistical tables; bibliography.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

13295. PETERSEN, and OELLRICH. Die Eisverhältnisse an den deutschen Küsten, einschl. Memel und Danzig. Nach 25 jährigen Beobachtungen von Winter 1903-04 bis 1927-28. [Ice conditions along German coasts inclusive of Memel and Danzig according to 25 years of observation from the winter 1903-04 until 1927-28.] *Ann. d. Hydrographie u. Maritimen Meteorol.* 58(1) 1930: 25-36.

#### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 13295, 13869, 14512)

13296. BJÖRLYKKE, K. O. Die Böden Norwegens. [Norwegian soils.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze*. 26(13) Jul. 1, 1930: 291-298.—A study of the interrelation of soil, geology, and topography in Norway as significant for agricultural economy. (Maps.)—*M. Warthin.*

13297. ESSEN, WERNER. Litauens Grenzen. [The boundaries of Lithuania.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 771-776.—The boundary between Lithuania and Germany along the Memel River is the artificial creation of the Treaty of Versailles, as the river has for centuries bound together the localities on either side of its valley. The old German-Russian boundary is still a cultural boundary of the first order, readily recognized. The northern boundary, against Latvia, is an old cultural boundary, marking the southern limit of German evangelical dominance in the Baltic, in contrast to Roman Catholic influence from Poland. The eastern and southern boundaries consist of a broad zone between an outer line claimed by Lithuania and an inner line held by Poland. Within this zone controlled by Poland are the official capital of Lithuania and several of its provincial capitals. Many of the old provincial boundaries within Lithuania follow small rivers because before the days of modern instruments they were the only features of the plain readily recognized. Also, within the country are the boundaries of the four judicial systems used: the code Napoleon in Suwalki, Kurlandish in the northeast, German law in the Memel area, and elsewhere Russian czarist law. Thus an area by nature everywhere similar and unified, is greatly dismembered by historical, cultural, and "nationality" boundaries.—*R. Hartshorne.*

13298. LINDERS, F. J. Contributions to the knowledge of stature and its variations within different social strata in Sweden. *Geog. Ann.* 12(1) 1930: 56-71.—From a statistical analysis according to geographical location and type of occupation it is concluded that the percentage of short persons increases and the percentage of tall decreases as the social scale is descended.—*M. Warthin.*

13299. OLSZEWICZ, WACŁAW. Śląsk i Bałtyk. [Silesia and the Baltic.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku*. 1. 1929: 110-124.—Polish Silesia, with rich coal resources, is dependent upon Poland's access to the Baltic. Without such access Silesia cannot develop normally. The outlet should make unnecessary the mediatorship of any neighboring states. The Polish people have built in a few years the great Port Gdynia. A new railroad line (Silesia-Gdynia) has recently been opened.—*A. Walawender.*

13300. RICHTER, HERMAN. Skånes Karta från mitten av 1500- talet till omkring 1700. [Maps of Scania



from the middle of the 16th century until about 1700.] *Meddel. från Lunds Univ. Geog. Inst. Avhandl.* 1929: pp. 132.

13301. SLIWA, STANISŁAW. Okręgi zbożowe w świetle cyfr statystyki przewozów kolejowych za rok 1928. [The importance of the cereal regions in the light of the statistics of railway transportation in Poland, in 1928. *Kwart. Statystyczny.* 7 (3) 1930: 1242-1251.—O. Eisenberg.]

### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 13299, 13568, 13714, 13724, 13887, 13943, 13977, 14508)

13302. BURCHARD, ALBERT. Die Thrakische Niederung und ihre anthropogeographische Stellung zwischen Orient und Okzident. [The Thracian lowland and its anthropogeographical position between the East and the West.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (8) 1930: 241-250.—After a brief characterization of the physico-geographical conditions the author deals with the influence of the Turkish conqueror in the Thracian lowland, which represented for the Turks one of the most important routes to the northwest over the otherwise mountainous Balkan peninsula.—L. Waibel.

13303. MOSCHELES, JULIE. Some aspects of the geography of the West-Bohemian spas. *Geog. Ann.* 10 (3) 1928: 245-261.—Northwest Bohemia, a heavily faulted region characterized by repeated volcanic activity, has many mineral springs. The history of the spas exploiting their waters has been varied. Jáchymov, an important mining center in the latter part of the 19th century, declined as the better ore was exhausted, was transformed into a local market center with important glove manufacturing and tanning industries, and in 1911 a spa was created. In contrast, Carlsbad lying in a mountain valley at a strategic point for communication with the lowlands and surrounded by wooded mountains, has been a spa since the 14th century. Here, dairy farming and market gardening are profitable and home industries are little developed. The spa and factories have separate staffs which never alternate. Even older is the spa of Teplice which has now been supplanted by coal mining and heavy manufacturing. Frantiskovy Lázně, at the junction of two rift valleys developed early as military stronghold controlling the roads from the interior to the western border of Bohemia. The spa itself did not develop until 1793. Mariánské Lázně in an essentially agricultural region shows promise of a development similar to that of Carlsbad.—M. Warthin.

13304. VALLIN, HERVID. De stora slätternas land. [The land of large plains.] *Jorden Runt.* 3 Feb. 1931: 97-116.—The "little plain" of Hungary extends from the Danube to Czechoslovakia. Sopron, with a population of 35,000 and located on the border line between the plains and the mountains, is the principal city. The uniformly distributed rainfall and high humidity offer a contrast to conditions on the large plains. Spring is 10 to 14 days later than at Budapest. Reforestation to prevent the drying out of the soil is practised. In the east is the salt lake of Fertő whose rushes supply fodder for cattle and roofing material, and are exported to Switzerland for stucco work. Yields of excellent wheat and sugar beet are exceptionally high. The old Hungarian breed of cattle is gradually being supplanted by more profitable varieties. In compliance with the land reforms of 1920, large land owners are obliged to pay their income taxes in land and the state also claims the right of appropriating land. Between Lake Fertő and the Danube are the Hauság marshes, now in process of being drained. Floods are frequent in the regions near the Teszo River and a system of drainage canals, has been installed. Between the Danube and Teso are many lakes without outlets and salt sloughs. Trees and bushes are absent. Between the Danube and the Teszo is the granary of Hungary producing excellent crops

of wheat and a variety of fruit and melons.—J. C. Lundh.

### AFRICA

(See also Entries 13823, 13966)

13305. PENNÈS, P. Notre aviation au service de la géographie africaine. [Aviation in the service of African geography.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl.* (10) Oct. 1929: 525-542.—Aerial exploration has become a fundamental element in the discovery and intelligent study of hitherto closed countries under French control. It permits a far more comprehensive survey of physical geography, economic conditions, and human existence than could be gained from the ground. The production of a map of a new area involves (1) the determination of the exact locations of several points, (2) the interpretation of topographic relief from photographs taken at different angles, (3) the careful study of the photographs, (4) construction of a map, (5) the calculation of elevations, (6) the transfer of details of the photographs to the map, such as points of ethnic, political, or military interest, (7) the identification of anything that has a native denomination.—Elizabeth Erb. Ward.

13306. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Zur weltwirtschaftlichen Stellung Afrikas. [Position of Africa in world trade.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) 1931: 464-502.—The World War influenced trade relations through lowering, relatively, the native regard for Europeans. It seems increasingly desirable to have the now unified south connected with the north by rail. The exports of southern Africa, per capita several times more valuable than those of the north and many times those of middle Africa, change from luxury wares to agricultural products. Further commercial development would be facilitated if Europeans ceased to think of Africa as a land for exploitation and furnished her, from south, east, and middle Europe, an industrious, rapidly multiplying increment of white population.—Geo. H. Primmer.

### Atlas Region

(See also Entries 13831, 13855)

13307. DODGE, STANLEY D. Distribution of population in northern Nigeria. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 14 1930: 297-303.—The publication of statistics of population together with a tribal map of Nigeria in Meek, C. K., *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*, in 1925, makes it possible to construct a map showing the distribution of population. The area considered corresponds roughly to the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The larger part of the population of the area is concentrated in and around the city of Kano. It is the terminus of the Nigerian railway, and was probably selected for that function because it was the foremost city at the time of the British occupation. Population is concentrated along trade routes and at trade centers. There is a contrast between the plains area of the north, which is densely inhabited except in the east, where it is sandy (west of Lake Chad), and the hills, Plateau of Bauchi, at the south, which is sparsely inhabited. In the north the people are civilized, of few tribes, and Moslem; in the south they are uncivilized, of many tribes, and pagan. Civilized Moslem tribes have raided the latter region for slaves and the highlands have become the refuge of oppressed peoples.—Stanley D. Dodge.

13308. MARCHESI, ORESTE. Missione topografica in Cirenaica. [The topographic mission in Cyrenaica.] *L'Universo.* 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 641-654.—In addition to details of topographic mapping this article contains considerable geographic information concerning the little known area south-east of the Gulf of Sidra. (Maps and illustrations.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.



13309. PAYEN, EDOUARD. L'essor commercial de l'Afrique Française du Nord. [The commercial progress of French North Africa.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl.* (10) Oct. 1929: 563-575.

—Statistics show a continuous commercial growth for each of the three French colonies in North Africa; Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco. Agricultural production directly influences foreign commerce but more and more subsoil products are being added to the list of exports and are stabilizing exports by increasing their diversification. This article gives detailed figures, tables, and graphs on the commerce of each of the three colonies for the year 1928, and makes comparisons with preceding periods and years.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

13310. UNSIGNED. Les ports marocains. [The Moroccan ports.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (122) 1930: 196-222.—The Moroccan Coast is inhospitable and dangerous with poor ports. Ships have been known to wait for weeks before conditions permitted them to discharge their cargo. The system of ports now includes: Casablanca, a deep-water port which handles mail and large cargos, and whose development is being especially pushed by the French; Rabat; Mazagan; Safi; and Mogador, which have been commercial centers through many centuries; and Kenitra and Fedala, which are recent developments. The article includes many technical details about each.—*Otis P. Starkey.*

#### Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 13313)

13311. MANQUET, P. Le rôle du bétail dans le trafic transsaharien. [The part livestock will play in Trans-Saharan Railway traffic.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 246-254.—Large portions of French West Africa are ideally suited for the raising of cattle, sheep, and goats. Especially is this true of the Gourma country. Lack of transportation facilities has prevented the establishment of the industry. When the Trans-Saharan line is built, shipments can readily be made to the markets of Europe and this colony may enjoy spectacular development.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13312. SCOTT, LEONARD T. The Saura and Saharan Oases; and the Niger River from Timbuktu to Jebba. *Geog. J.* 74 (4) Oct. 1929: 323-340.—The account of a journey by camel across the Sahara from Columb Bechar to Timbuktu, thence in a canoe down the Niger to Jebba.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

14313. TWEEDY, OWEN. The central African highway. *Geog. J.* 75 (1) Jan. 1930: 2-15.—An account of a journey of three in a motor car from Rejaf on the Nile to Lake Chad, thence to Kano, and from there to Gao on the Niger.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

13314. UNSIGNED. La mission du Lt.-Col. de Burthe d'Annelet en Afrique centrale. [Lieut.-Colonel de Burthe d'Annelet's mission to central Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 644-658.—This explorer is heading a mission organized by the Ministry of Colonies and the National Museum of Natural History. A description of the lake Andéranboukane region, in the French Sudan, accompanied by many maps, is given. Regarded as highly important was the discovery of numerous rock carvings of giraffes, ostriches, and elephants, some of which are reproduced.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

#### East Africa

13315. GRACIE, D. S. A preliminary survey of some of the soils of Kenya. *Colony & Protectorate of Kenya, Dept. Agric., Bull.* #1. 1930: pp. 131.

13316. GRILLO, MONTEIRO. O Problema indigena no distrito de Quelimane. [The native problem in the district of Quelimane.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 47a (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 39-48; (3-4) Mar.-Apr.

1929: 79-89.—Quelimane has an area of 100,000 square km. and a population of 850,000 natives and several hundred Europeans and Asiatics. Its colonization has occurred principally since the World War. The native negro's activity is confined to agriculture. He cultivates an area of some 360,000 ha. annually in scattered locations. Quelimane has been outstripped in importance by neighboring colonies. The author makes the following recommendations for overcoming obstacles: systematic study to determine the regions best fitted for colonization, increasing the variety of products, encouragement of export trade, improvement of working and living conditions, insurance against damages by floods, acquisition of commerce with the natives by Portuguese nationals, promulgation of measures to protect property rights, construction of roads, establishment of schools, and a more general cooperation between the administrative authorities and the native population.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

#### Southern Africa

(See also Entries 12349, 12360, 12376, 12445)

13317. CLARK, PHILLIS L. Geography and settlement in South Africa and Australia. *So. African Geog. J.* 13 Dec. 1930: 17-46.—*L. H. Halverson.*

13318. LOMBARD, JEAN. Les grands traits physiographiques de l'Afrique australe et quelques considérations sur son développement économique. [The outstanding physiographic features of South Africa and some considerations regarding their economic development.] *La Géographie.* 53 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 301-324.—The basement schists of unknown age and associated intruded rocks have the greatest economic interest; they bear the lode of the gold found in the Witwatersrand conglomerates. But it is the intrusives that bear the greatest riches. The pegmatites are stanniferous in Transvaal and in Southwest Africa, or contain tungsten, and mica. Witwatersrand is the shore of an older ocean in which gold has become concentrated. The "Bushveld igneous complex" contains heavy metals; chromium and platinum, tin, and silver. The earliest of the dated periods of sedimentation is the "Waterberg," containing most of the coal. This was succeeded by the "Karoo," during which glacial deposits, were formed. Since the karoo period South Africa has been above water. Accompanying the tectonic movements was volcanic activity that is responsible for the diamond deposits. South Africa is a plateau more than 3000 feet in mean elevation above sea level. To this high area Europeans have been able to adapt themselves with relative facility. However, the unequal distribution of rainfall (Kalahari 5.9-9.8 inches, Port Nolloth, 2.8 inches) creates differential habitability. The following economic groupings may be distinguished: the southern group (Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State, Cape of Good Hope, Southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa) with well developed railways for the export of mineral products, cereals, tobacco, and cattle; and the central group (Northern Rhodesia, Katanga, and Angola) with metals. This is the true frontier of European occupation.—*Stanley Dodge.*

13319. LOMBARD, JEAN. L'évolution économique actuelle de l'Afrique Centrale et Australe. [Actual economic evolution of Central and South Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 334-342.—In tracing the history of the country it is clear that the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, and the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo form a true economic unit due to interdependence in the matter of coal, labor, food supplies and transportation routes. At the center of this unit are the metal deposits of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia—thence all roads lead to the Atlantic. At present these routes are inconvenient; that via Beira will be long even when the Sinoia-Kafue cut-



off is built and will always include the cost of a transit of the Suez Canal; that by the Benguela Railway traverses foreign territory; that by the Congo-Katanga Railway involves trans-shipment to river steamers; and that by Walvis Bay is as yet on paper. The author suggests that a continuation of the Congo-Katanga Railway to Pointe Noire would provide this route with a better port than Matadi.—*M. Warthin.*

13320. MATHERBE, I. de V. Some outstanding facts relating to the fertility of South African soils. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 125-129.

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### Canada

(See also Entries 11814, 12125, 12304, 12316, 12332, 12344-12345, 12353, 12437, 13042, 13651, 13653 13952, 13973)

13321. INNIS, H. A. Industrialism and settlement in western Canada. *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge July 1928. Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 369-376.—Industrialism in western Canada has developed at a relatively late date, and the more recently a country becomes industrialized the more rapid is the process. Earlier industrialized areas provide a demand for raw materials and supply the technique and capital for the exploitation of new supplies of materials. American technique in production, transport, marketing, and manufacture was applied to the virgin areas of the Canadian west. This was stimulated by the geographic character of the Canadian west with its level prairies and absence of trees, centralized political control, and centralized economic control in railways and banks. The effects of rapid expansion were shown in the development of the country in relation to wheat. The growth of towns has been dominated by the demands of its production and export. Seasonal and long run fluctuations have followed dependence on the same commodity. Industrialism in Canada has been responsible for a type of settlement unlike that of the old world.—*H. A. Innis.*

13322. LINK, THEODORE A. Alberta syncline, Canada. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geologists.* 15 (5) May 1931: 491-507.—Results of recent drilling operations, as well as a general consideration of surface evidence, seem to indicate that the great Alberta (Edmonton) syncline is extremely asymmetrical and that its deepest part lies directly beneath, or very close to, the eastern edge of the foothills belt rather than a distance of 12-15 miles eastward. The significance of such a possibility with respect to the possible accumulation of oil or gas and drilling depths is briefly discussed.—*Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geologists.*

#### United States

(See also Entries 13866, 13885, 13939, 13973-13975)

13323. BOLEK, FRANCISZEK. Osiedla zalozone przez Polaków w Stanach Zjednoczonych. [The towns and villages settled by Poles in the United States.] *Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny.* 8(32): 1930: 203-214.—The names of the towns and villages in the United States settled by Poles with brief information about their location and establishment. The separate map on the scale of 1:10,000,000 shows their geographical distribution, which corresponds to the farming areas settled by Poles.—*Francis Bolek.*

13324. BRIGHAM, ALBERT PERRY. Why we are as we are—our geography. *Geography.* 15, Part 7 (89) Sep. 1930: 563-571.—The author presents a geographer's interpretation of American life. An essentially empty continent was available at a critical period of old world history. Remoteness with an ocean barrier saved the land from old world feudalism, and provided an oppor-

tunity for a new start. The new land offered resources of great variety, a wide range of climates, and varied surface. In the great trek from the Atlantic to the Pacific, men carried with them their principles and practices but the pioneer land left its impression upon them. Many, lured by gold, crossed to the Pacific, and later turned backward to develop the intervening dry lands, the mountains and plateaus. As an outcome of this process of evolution we have "the greatest area of unified civilization in the world."—*George T. Miller*

13325. JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. Geology of the oil shales of the Eastern United States. *Congr. Géol. Internat. C. R. de la XIV<sup>e</sup>. Session, en Espagne 1926.* 4 1928: 2045-2052.—In anticipation of the certain decline of natural petroleum production, a number of special investigations of possible substitute sources have been carried forward. Chief among them has been the examination of the bituminous shales of the United States. The oil shales of the eastern United States are easily divisible into three separate groups: upper Devonian, lower Mississippian, and lower Pennsylvanian. It is conservatively estimated that the lower Devonian shale contains, close to the outcrop and within the area of relatively high oil content, enough oil at the present (1926) rate of consumption to last the United States upwards of 100 years.—*C. L. Cooper.*

13326. PARDE, MAURICE. Les grandes crues aux États-Unis. [The great floods in U. S. A.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 16(1) Feb. 1930: 61-74.—The author summarizes for French readers the Geological Survey studies of U. S. floods since 1920: that of June 1921 in Arkansas; that of September 1921 in Texas, and the most recent ones of the Mississippi, especially that of 1927.

13327. PILLSBURY, GEORGE B. Navigable waters of the United States. *Military Engin.* 23 (128) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 144-147.—Legal decisions as to navigability.

13328. VER WIEBE, WALTER A. Tectonic classification of oil fields in the United States. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geologists.* 13 (5) May 1929: 409-440.—The oil fields of the United States are grouped into eleven provinces: (1) Appalachian geosyncline, (2) Cincinnati arch, (3) Eastern Interior coal basin, (4) Michigan basin, (5) Western Interior coal basin, (6) Ouachita-Amarillo Mountain, (7) Bend arch (8) Gulf embayment, (9) West Texas basin, (10) Rocky Mountain geosyncline, and (11) Pacific geosyncline. Each province is described as to location, included fields, characteristics of each, producing horizons, their lithologic character, tectonic elements and structural features, and relation of structure to production.—*W. R. Jillson*

#### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 12307, 13898, 14226)

13329. BATES, C. G., and TEASMAN, O. R. Soil erosion—a local and national problem. *Agric. Exper. Station, Univ. Wisconsin. Res. Bull.* #99. Aug. 1930: pp. 100.—In the two most eroded counties of southwestern Wisconsin estimates of annual soil loss reach 4,000 tons per square mile. Measured lengthening of gullies exceeds one foot weekly. Traps measuring run-off from areas of various uses showed but 2.8% from forest land with a range up to 26.7% for seeded pastures. Silt in gully waters averaged well over fifty thousand parts per million and in permanent streams more than five thousand. Control of the lower Mississippi will likely succeed only as silt is kept from entering its headwaters.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

13330. SAMUEL, T. D. Jr. The water supply system of Kansas City, Missouri. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22 (9) Sep. 1930: 1236-1246.—The Greater Kansas City urban area is supplied water from two intakes, Quindaro (soon to be abandoned) and the New Supply Works, both located on the Missouri



River a few miles north of the city. The new works has a daily capacity of 100 million gallons, an amount deemed to be ample until 1942. Distributing pipes range in sizes from 2 to 42 inches and furnish some 60 million gallons daily through about 800 miles of mains laid four or more feet deep to prevent freezing. The plant is city owned and meters 86% of its service. Free water is furnished for municipal and public works.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

**13331. VEACH, JETHRO OTTO.** Natural geographic divisions of land. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 14 1930: 417-432. (Map of geographic land divisions of Michigan.)—*L. H. Halverson.*

### Mexico

(See also Entry 13343)

**13332. FLORES, TEODORO.** Reconocimientos geologicos en la region central des Estado de Sonora. [Geological reconnaissance of the central part of the State of Sonora.] *Secretaria de Indus., Comercio y Trabajo; Dept. Exploraciones y Estudios Geol.; Inst. Geol. de Mexico. Bol.* #49 1929: pp. 263.—A study of the geology, mineral resources, the history of their production, and means of communication. (Photographs, statistical tables, and 27 maps.)

**13333. SCHMIEDER, OSCAR.** The settlements of the Tzapotec and Mije Indians, State of Oaxaca, Mexico. *Univ. California, Publ. Geog.* 4 1930: pp. 184.—The Valley of Tlacolula, extending southeast from Oaxaca City, and mountains to the north and east form the setting for this study. The yearly range of temperatures is slight and precipitation seasonal. Only on the Atlantic slope, inhabited by the Mijes, is the rainfall considerable (1500 mm.). The native vegetation has suffered as a result of the extension of agriculture, and frequently only place names indicate the original vegetation. The population is chiefly agricultural. Although of common origin, the valley and mountain

Tzapotecs were in historic times separated by a belt of wooded slope, and differ widely in language and custom. The former reached the higher stage of native development and have been more influenced by the Spanish. Among both each new agricultural area was cleared in common and distributed among the people. Consequently fields belonging to an individual are scattered. This prevented the establishment of farmsteads, and cities developed. Among the Mijes each family cleared its own land and isolated farms were established. Even today they show little Spanish influence.—*Lois Olson.*

**13334. VARGAS, FULGENCIO.** Geografia e historia guanajuatenses. [The geography and history of Guana Guato.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 39 (1-6) 1929: 192-209.

### Central America

(See also Entries 2-14592, 16216; 4977, 11815, 12438)

**13335. DIETRICH, BRUNO.** Die Amerikanisierung des Panamakanals. [The Americanization of the Panama Canal.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73 (7-9) 1930: 201-204.—By means of figures, tables, and maps, the author proves that in less than half a human life the Panama Canal has changed its tendencies from a world-canal to a typical American canal, especially in the trade around the continent. The west-east-trade is the more important. The United States share in the total amount of trade is 45%.—*B. F. A. Dietrich.*

**13336. TERMER, FRANZ.** Berichte über Reisen in Mittelamerika. [Accounts of travels in Central America.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg.* 41 1930: 1-62.—A descriptive and scientific narrative of the travels of the author in Central America, including visits to the mountains of northeastern Guatemala, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The accompanying map shows the routes of his travels during a period of three and one half years. (Photographs.)—*Otto E. Guthe.*



# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 13355, 13393, 13756, 14354, 14583)

13337. DAVIDSON, LEVETTE J. Sugar beet language. *Amer. Speech*. 6(1) Oct. 1930: 10-15.—A study of the special vocabulary which has grown up among people working with sugar beets; also of the sign language necessary in the noisy mills.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

13338. ERKES, EDUARD. Die Sprache des alten Ch'u. [The language of old Ch'u.] *T'Öung Pao*. 27(1) 1930: 1-11.

13339. JAKOVLEV, N. Kurze Übersicht über die tscherkessischen (Ädygheischen) Dialekte und Sprachen. [Short survey of the Cherkessian (Adygheian) dialects and language.] *Caucasica*. 6(1) 1930: 1-19.

13340. LOWIE, ROBERT H. A Crow text, with grammatical notes. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 29(2) 1930: 155-176.

13341. MEILLET, A. La chronologie des langues Indo-Européennes et le développement du genre féminin. [The chronology of the Indo-European language and the development of the feminine gender.]

*Acad. d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lett., C.R.* Apr.-Jun. 1930: 149-154.

13342. MORCINEK, GUSTAW. Gwara Śląska a język literacki. [The Silesian dialect and the literary language.] *Miesięcznik Pedagogiczny*. 39(11) Nov. 1930: 265-268.—In Silesia, so long separated politically from the mother-state, there is preserved probably the oldest tradition of the language—nearer to that of the Piasts than any other regional form. True many expressions were absorbed from Czech and German, but these can easily be identified.—*W. J. Rose*.

13343. PINTO, A. D. Vocabulos indígenas na geographia Rio Grandense. [Native vocabularies relating to the geography of Rio Grande.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul*. 10(3-4) 1930: 531-538.

13344. PRINCE, J. DYNELEY. A Brazilian gypsy dialect. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50(2) Jun. 1930: 139-143.

13345. YATES, DORA E. Supplement to Canon Ackerley's Rumanian gypsy vocabulary of the copper-smiths. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9(2) 1930: 57-63.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

13346. BOEHLAU, JOHANNES. Die Spirale in der Bandkeramik. [The spiral in ribbon ceramics.] *Præhist. Z.* 19(1-2) 1928: 54-98.

13347. CHILDE, V. GORDON. The origin of the bell-beaker. *Man (London)*. 30(11) Nov. 1930: 200-201.

### PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 13372, 14803)

13348. BREUIL, ABBÉ, and CLERGEAU, Dr. Oeuf d'autriche gravé et peint et autres trouvailles paléolithiques du territoire des Ouled Djellal (Sahara septentrional). [An engraved and painted ostrich egg, and other paleolithic finds from the territory of the Ouled Djellal (southern Sahara).] *Anthropologie*. 41(1-2) Mar. 1931: 53-64.—There are illustrations of the painted and incised ostrich egg and numerous implements, including microliths, from the southern Sahara. Some are from caves, some from the open plateau. The culture is upper Capsian. Scrapers and borers predominate. One flake has a denticulated edge, almost as straight and uniform as that of a steel saw. The inner surface of the ostrich egg has a painting, in ochre. One piece of stone shows a fine line-tracing of a crouching bovine, the body twisted toward the right.—*W. D. Wallis*.

13349. BREUIL, H. The palaeolithic art of north eastern Spain, and the art of the Bushmen: a comparison. *Man (London)*. 30(9) Sep. 1930: 149-151.

13350. De TERRA, H. Prehistoric caves north of the Himalaya. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 42-51.—Two cave shelters, one in the K'un-lun mountains and the other in the Karakorum range show carved figures on their walls. Some of the inscriptions are of hunting scenes, others are geometric figures. In both sites the carvings extend down under the layer of young Pleistocene loess with which the caves are filled.—*Forrest Clements*.

13351. MOIR, J. REID. Flint implements of lower paleolithic types from Palestine. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst.*

*Gt. Britain & Ireland*. 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 485-499.—The abraded early rostro-carinate flint implements of the Chellean period, and the late transitional rostroid hand axe, as well as the chopper, and the coarsely flaked and later finely flaked hand axe of the Acheulian type, are found in southern Palestine; as also the un-abraded acutely pointed hand axe of the late Acheulian type and the unabraded, struck tortoise core of the Mousterian type; in the same evolutionary patterns with transition forms as those found in India, South Africa, and England; therefore it seems reasonable to imagine that they are all to be referred to the same geologic epoch, although this has not yet been established with assurance and accuracy. It seems improbable that the whole evolution of the Early Chellean hand axe from the rostro-carinate, which was gone through in England in Early Pleistocene times, should have been enacted at a much later period in some remote corner of the earth. It is necessary to imagine that, even in those remote days, a much higher state of cultural advancement and organization was present among human beings than has hitherto been supposed.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

### NORTH AMERICA

#### MEXICO

(See also Entries 13365-13367)

13352. BEYER, HERMANN. A deity common to Teotihuacan and Totonac cultures. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 82-84.—Teotihuacan remains show figurines and heads of a Fat God. Representations of Totonacan provenience are also known, but are not as frequent as those from Teotihuacan.—*M. Jacobs*.

13353. BEYER, HERMANN. The infix in Maya hieroglyphs—inflixes touching the frame. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 193-199.

13354. NOGUERA, EDUARDO. Decorative aspects of certain types of Mexican pottery. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*.



1930: 85-92.—This is a statistical study of types of decoration on 4,231 vessels and 1,764 pottery objects of the Zapotec, Mixtec, Tarascan, Toltec and Aztec cultures, analyzed by culture groups. Anthropomorphic designs (42%) predominate among the Zapotec, geometrical (36%) among the Mixtec, and the Tarascan (33%). Among the Toltec and the Aztec, also, geometrical designs predominate (16% and 55%). The highest percentages of zoomorphic decorations are found in the Zapotec, Mixtec, and Tarascan cultures.—*W. D. Wallis.*

13355. WHORF, BENJAMIN L. An Aztec account of the period of the Toltec decline. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 122-129.—This account in the original is known as Plate 55 of the collection of E. Eugene Goupil and forms a part of an historical work dealing with the Toltec, the Nahuatl people who built the pyramids and temples of Teotihuacan, penetrated Yucatan, conquered and partly built the Mayan city of Chichen Itza, and fostered and transmitted, if they did not originate, the later Mexican civilization. A translation was undertaken from the photographic copy of one page in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Four versions were prepared, a copy preserving strictly the spelling and spacing of the original; a transliteration into regularized spelling; an interlinear translation and, finally, a finished translation. From the translation and another source of Aztec Chronicles known as the *Annals of Quauhtitlan* considerable information on Aztec history is deduced. The Toltec history manuscript and the *Annals* are compared and there is some discussion of the grammar of the manuscript.—*Constance Tyler.*

## NORTH OF MEXICO

13356. COLLINS, HENRY H. Jr. Prehistoric art of the Alaskan Eskimo. *Smithsonian Misc. Collections*, (Publ. #3023). 81(14) Nov. 14, 1929: pp. 52.—The excavations made in 1927 and 1928 on St. Lawrence and Punuk Islands in northern Alaska cast a light on the following problems: the successive stages of art development in the Bering Sea culture, the relation between the Alaskan culture and the Thule culture (now extinct) of eastern Canada and Greenland; the sources of the prototypes of the Bering Sea culture. The most ancient art as illustrated by the decorated ivory artifacts are characterized by nucleated circles and ellipses, often suggesting the eyes of an animal, spurs attached to circles and lines, but uniformly graceful and flexible, while the Punuk art is more mechanical, has a scarcity of rounded lines and frequency of straight and delicate linear incisions, and absence of pictographic specimens, the latter being so common in modern Alaskan art. The Punuk art is probably due to the use of metal tools received at the time of the Russian discovery during the middle of the 17th century. Thus is disclosed what is probably a sequence of two stages of Alaskan art, the basic elements of which occur also in the art of eastern Canada. The more remote sources of these forms, however, will probably be found in Siberia when the archaeological stations of the Arctic will have been more fully explored. (24 plates.)—*John H. Mueller.*

13357. COX, P. E. The cave man in Tennessee. *J. Tennessee Acad. Sci.* 5(3) Jul. 1930: 125-130.

13358. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. An old Eskimo culture in West Greenland. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 605-614.

13359. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. The question of the origin of Eskimo culture. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 591-607.—There is no archaeological evidence of a culture older than Thule culture. Comparative analyses of Thule and Caribou Eskimo ethnologic traits indicate that Birket-Smith's conten-

tion that Caribou Eskimo culture is older, is not proved, and that the matter still remains at least uncertain. However, a number of traits reach higher development among Caribou Eskimo and other Central Eskimo than in Thule culture; in a number of traits, Thule culture seems to be at a lower stage. Therefore, there is no reason for supposing that in the central Eskimo regions, there existed a Paleo-Eskimo culture older than Thule culture. It is suggested that Caribou Eskimo culture is not primitive, but derived from Thule culture; the first Eskimo on the Canadian and Greenland Arctic coasts carried a Thule culture; that their home and origin were to the west. There the oldest culture is only dimly perceptible, and early Alaskan Eskimo culture and chronology are still to be examined. The deepest roots of Eskimo culture are very likely Old World.—*M. Jacobs.*

13360. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. The question of the origin of Eskimo culture: A rejoinder. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 608-624.—Some Caribou Eskimo culture traits appear older than corresponding Thule traits. Other Caribou Eskimo traits are admittedly more developed than those of Thule culture. Nothing is known of the age, in the interior, of certain Caribou Eskimo traits that are younger than coast Thule traits. There are undoubtedly older traits in Caribou Eskimo culture that cannot be derived from Thule culture but go further back to some common base. More than half the traits of Caribou Eskimo culture have wide distribution over northern North America and Asia, indicating perhaps an old culture layer, pre-Thule, basic to Caribou Eskimo culture and to Thule and other Eskimo cultures. Numerous Thule elements absent in the Caribou Eskimo and that might have been retained even in the interior from an earlier Thule origin indicate that Caribou Eskimo culture is not derived from Thule culture.—*M. Jacobs.*

13361. REGAN, ALBERT B. Ancient cities of northeastern Arizona. *Wisconsin Archaeol.* 9(4) Jul. 1930: 188-195.—In northeastern Arizona are many significant ruins, particularly at Montezuma's castle, Fort Apache Cliff cave, White House, Kinna Zinde, Snake House and Batatakin and Keetseel. The whole area is an aggregation of ruins. Their builders were skilled in engineering, transporting large trees and rocks from distances as great as sixty miles. They constructed admirable canals, lining their bottoms with baked clay. Excavations yield innumerable relics, including textiles of cotton, turquoise, mosaic, pottery and basketry. Many rock inscriptions are to be seen. In some of the ruins the rooms of the houses are still intact, the original beams still supporting the roof.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

13362. SETZLER, FRANK M. The archaeology of the Whitewater Valley. *Indiana Hist. Bull.* 7(12) Sep. 1930: pp. 547.

13363. WELTFISH, GENE. Prehistoric North American basketry techniques and modern distributions. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 454-495.—This article is a technical study of the coiling, twining, plaiting, and wicker techniques used in basket making by the Indians of the U. S. and Canada, with the object of ascertaining the relationships between the distribution of the pre-Columbian techniques and the modern basketry areas. Specimens of pre-Columbian basketry from various sites are classified and described. Ten modern basketry areas are distinguished: Northwest coast, Northern California-Puget Sound, Central California and South California, Mackenzie, Salish and Sahaptin, Basin, Southwest, Algonquian, Southeast. In contrast to these, the central portion of the continent, from Hudson Bay to the Gulf is practically without basketry. With rare exceptions modern North American basketry is characterized by techniques and processes comparable to



those used in the pre-Columbian period. Of modern technical methods, only that of imbrication, as used in the Salish area, is absent in the prehistoric material. The evidence, as a whole, indicates as high a development and as widespread a distribution in pre-Columbian times as in modern times. In view of the high degree of specialization and of localization in early basket-making, it seems probable that highly specialized modern manifestations of the art should not be considered as recent localized achievements but rather as ancient specializations persisting into modern times. (Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography.)—*Joseph C. Green.*

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

13364. GANN, THOMAS. Recently discovered Maya city in the southwest of British Honduras. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York. Sep. 22-27, 1928.* 1930: 188-192.

13365. J., T. A. Ancient Maya frescoes. *Brit. Mus. Quart.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 91-92.

13366. SPINDEN, HERBERT J. Maya dates and what they reveal. A re-examination of the evidence in correlation between Central American and European time counts. *Mus. Brooklyn Inst. Arts & Sci., Sci. Bull.* 4 (1) Sep. 1930: pp. 111.

13367. VALLANT, GEORGE C. Notes on the Middle Cultures of Middle America. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York. Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 74-81.—"Middle Cultures" is used in place of "archaic" to indicate that before the appearance of the cultures discussed there were antecedent manifestations. Seven figures of several types of potsherds and figurines illustrate the text, which discusses them in detail and deals with their distribution. The material seems to show no common cultural ancestor. Even in restricted areas like the Peten or the Valley of Mexico there exist side by side ceramic groups that give implications of antiquity but are not strictly derivable one from the other. A scheme for the Low Cultures of Middle America is necessary to establish a foundation for a further study of the Middle Cultures.—*Constance Tyler.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 13349, 13358, 13366, 13574)

13368. EUROPAEUS-ÄYRÄPÄÄ, AARNE. Die relative Chronologie der steinzeitlichen Keramik in Finnland. [The relative chronology of Finnish ceramics in the stone age.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (3) 1930: 205-220.

13369. NESTOR, J. Zur Chronologie der rumänischen Steinkupferzeit. [The chronology of the stone copper age in Rumania.] *Præhist. Z.* 19 (3-4) 1928: 110-143.

13370. WHELAN, C. BLAKE. The flint industry of the northern Irish (25 foot) raised beach: A preliminary study of its relation to the Asturian industry of Portugal. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 169-184.

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 13504, 14563, 14565, 14642-14643)

13377. DARLINGTON, H. S. Ceremonial behaviorism respecting houses and house burials. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 18 (2) Apr. 1931: 180-200.—"Ceremonial behaviorism might be said to embody the dramatization of certain superstitious beliefs, mystical understandings, vague religious doctrines, clouded traditions and unformulated philosophical ideas that appear to obtain in, or even obsess the mind of man, or that precinct of the mind that has been termed by

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 13348-13349)

13371. BATTAGLIA, RAFFAELE. Selci preistoriche scoperte in Cirenaica. [Prehistoric flints discovered in Cyrenaica.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 788-800.—Description of the artifacts and their location 30 km. east of Benghazi in the escarpment which separates the coastal plain from the first plateau. [Numerous drawings, photographs of flints, and map.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13372. UNSIGNED. Le mystère de Chowa. [The mystery of Chowa.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 137-138.—Manganese mines have recently been located at Chowa, some distance east of Broken Hill, Rhodesia. Interestingly enough, neolithic implements have been found in old workings and the question of who originally discovered the deposits and exploited them is now being much discussed. The consensus of opinion is that the mining must have been done in remote antiquity and that the ore must have been exported to Egypt for use in the ceramic industry.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 13350, 13431, 13434)

13373. CODRINGTON, K. de B. Indian cairn- and urn-burials. *Man (London).* 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 190-196.—There were five types of ancient burial in South India: (1) large urn-burials, large enough to admit the entire body; (2) legged urns or large legged pottery cists; (3) cave-tombs; (4) tholoi or pit-chambers, and (5) stone cists under stone circles. As a whole, the urn, pottery-cist and stone-cist complex is probably a cultural unity showing some geographical variations. The interments were almost always multiple; the body was laid in an extended position but sometimes was contracted. In the urns are found selected bones and cremated remains. Cremation and burial are regarded in modern India as alternatives, although cremation seems to be the orthodox Hindu practise. Funerals must have been of a dual nature; the urns and pottery cists preserve only the remains of the rich which at another stage were deposited in the earth in their entirety.—*Nathan Miller.*

13374. JENNY, W. A. Verzierte Bronzespiegel aus nordkaukasischen Gräbern. [Decorated bronze mirrors in north Caucasian tombs.] *Præhist. Z.* 19 (3-4) 1928: 347-362.

13375. UHLIG, C. Die Wälle in Bessarabien, besonders die sogenannten Traianswälle. [Mounds in Bessarabia, especially the so-called Traian's mounds.] *Præhist. Z.* 19 (3-4) 1928: 185-249.

13376. WINSTEDT, R. O. Gold ornaments dug up at Fort Canning, Singapore. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch.* 6 Part 3 Nov. 1928: 1-4.

## ETHNOLOGY

some the unconscious." The present article deals with houses and house-burials. The two operations are, in the native mind, closely bound up with the natural functions of coition, gestation, and death. This belief is at times used as a means of social control. A woman, for example, will say, "the road leading to battle is my *pudendum*," when all fighting will cease. This is because all warriors passing over the given road would infallibly march to death. This may be used to account for many early and prehistoric burials as where the corpse is buried in like position to that occupied when in the foetal condition.—*E. D. Harvey.*



13378. EISLER, ROBERT. *Nachleben dionysischer Mysterienriten?* [Preservation of Dionysian mystery rites?] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 171-183.

13379. LENOIR, RAYMOND. *La danse comme institution sociale.* [The dance as a social institution.] *L'Anthropologie*. 40 (4) Mar. 1931: 410-429.—Among primitive peoples dancing plays a vital part in religious and emotional life, as, indeed, it did among European tribes at the dawn of history. Dancing must be considered as important as speech itself.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

13380. SCHUWER, CAMILLE. *Sur la signification de l'art primitif.* [The significance of primitive art.] *J. de Psychol.* 28 (1-2) Jan. 15-Feb. 15, 1931: 120-162.—Primitive works of art do not necessarily arouse in primitives analogous feelings. Primitive implements, "ornaments," musical instruments, bodily decoration, all have a religious, magic, military or utilitarian function and thus are essentially the contradiction of works of art which, by definition, are disinterested ends in themselves. Primitive "drama" and dance, likewise, are serious ceremonies, and not recreational and esthetic. Prehistoric art, such as the paintings of animals in the French caves, do not constitute a picture gallery but suggest magical functions. Artistic qualities, to be sure, exist. However, such qualities as, for instance, symmetry, exist also in non-artistic objects, and the apparent disproportion of workmanship and utility can be explained by the desire of efficiency in the magic practice. Any possible esthetic experience is subordinate to serious purpose. The primitives may, therefore, be said to possess applied art; but the fine arts are a later stage of culture development. The savage is in a pre-esthetic era of culture.—*John H. Mueller*.

### NORTH AMERICA

13381. FOWKE, GERARD. *Americans before Columbus.* *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39 (4) Oct. 1930: 689-711.—The belief is now growing that the American Indian is of Mongoloid origin, not in any direct descent from people now living in Asia, but tracing to a common origin with some of them. Philology points to the antiquity of man in America. Any recent accessions to population came along the line of the Japan current to the Pacific coast, but such additions have left but a slight influence.—*V. Gray*.

13382. MACLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. *The distribution and process of suttee in North America.* *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 209-215.—Suttee in the New World originated in Middle America developing from the sororate-levirate mortuary complex wherein the widow becomes the property of the relatives of the deceased and is usually badly treated by them. True suttee arises when they decide, in spite of her relatives, to send her on to join her dead husband. The custom would fit into the existing pattern of sororate-levirate practices, its diffusion being thus facilitated among groups sharing those usages. (The distribution of the sororate-levirate mortuary complex, suttee, and other types of mortuary immolation north of Mexico is plotted on a map.)—*Forrest Clements*.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 13340, 13359-13360, 13363)

13383. CAMPA, ARTHUR L. *A bibliography of Spanish folk-lore in New Mexico.* *Univ. New Mexico Bull.* 2 (3) Sep. 1930: pp. 28.

13384. COOPER, JOHN M. *Field notes on northern Algonkian magic.* *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 513-518.—The area covered in this paper extends from Lake St. John to Sames Bay, the Albany river watershed, the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods region. Most of the practices fall into four classes, viz., hunting magic,

weather magic, cradle charms, conjuring.—*T. Michelson*.

13385. COTTER, JAMES L. *The Eskimos of Eastmain.* *Beaver*. (3) Dec. 1929: 301-306; (4) Mar. 1930: 362-365.—The MS of this story of the Eskimos of Eastmain in the 1860's and '70's was rescued from a trunk belonging to Trader H. M. S. Cotter of Cumberland House. The illustrations accompanying the article were taken about 60 years ago by the wet plate process. Eastmain is the west side of the Labrador peninsula, and at the same time the east shore of Hudson Bay. The country is wild and desolate, and inhabited by numerous bands of Eskimos. Their manner of living, and the building of the igloos are described.—*Alison Ewart*.

13386. GUINARD, JOSEPH E. *Witiko among the Tête-de-Boule.* *Primitive Man*. 3 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 69-71.—The Witiko, Kokotshé, or Atshen, among the Tête-de-Boule, an Algonkian-speaking people of the upper St. Maurice River, Quebec, is a fabulous monster, a species of giant cannibalistic man. There are only one or two wandering around the country. They are either male or female, but they wear no clothing and are terrible to look at and they use their prodigious strength to harm man.—*A. D. Frenay*.

13387. HALLOWELL, A. IRVING. *Was cross-cousin marriage practiced by the North-Central Algonkian?* *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 519-544.—From a study of the earliest documentary sources as well as the modern ones, the kinship terminology of Algonkin, Ottawa, and Ojibwa makes it difficult to deny that cross-cousin marriage occurred among these tribes. This is confirmed by the fact that today the Barren Ground band of Nascapi still practice it. Missionary influence is held responsible for the breaking down of the custom.—*T. Michelson*.

13388. KOPPERT, VINCENT A. *The Nootka family.* *Primitive Man*. 3 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 49-55.—The Nootka Indians are scattered along the whole west coastline of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. A wife is acquired by purchase. In the case of a chief, ceremony accompanies purchase. Several marriage ceremonies are described. Marriage may be defined as the ceremonial purchase of a wife with blankets. Betrothal may be dissolved by mutual agreement. Loyalty and sentiment of blood relationship dominate the Indian tribal life. Their feeling of kinship is intense. Marriages are usually monogamous. Divorce is frequent. Families are not large. Corporal punishment is seldom administered. The change of name, in case of a person of rank, is accompanied by a ceremony.—*A. D. Frenay*.

### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 13344)

13389. GUERRERO, REBECA ROMAN. *Folklore de la antigua provincia de Colchagua.* [Folklore in Colchagua.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 60 (64) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 77-143.—The province studied—Colchagua—has about 170,000 inhabitants and is predominately agricultural. The author has made a comparative study of the material there gathered tracing especially the Spanish provenance of lullabies and hymns including such things as traditional benedictions, blessings, devotionals, healing prayers, etc. In the childrens' verses which are learned as early as two years of age great aptitude is exhibited in imitating animal cries. Thirty-one games are described with the accompanying ditties or verses, in which these people are very apt.—*Nathan Miller*.

13390. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. *The social organization of the Bush-Negroes of Suriname.* *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 713-727.—The entire history of the Bush-Negroes of Dutch Guiana is known to the ethnologist



yet there has been no systematic study of their social organization which is needed to establish the origin of the Negroes in the New World. The data presented are a result of a trip to the upper and middle Suriname River, and deal particularly with the Saramaccaners and to some extent with the Aucaners. The most simple aspect of the society is the household, or *wo sá*, mother, father and children. Polygyny is common but the identity of the various households is not overlooked as is seen from the relationship terms used. Residence may be matrilocal or patrilocal. The "extended family" or *'be* is an organization based on matrilineal descent. The close relationship between the social system and the religious sanction underlying the beliefs comes out in a study of marriage prohibitions. In discussing the largest unit of the tribe, the *lo*, a list of the twelve clans of the Saramaccaners, the meaning of each name, and the locale of each is given. The *lo* has no sacred animal but it does have certain fetiches which have magic powers. The relationship between the various members of a family, as between the parents and children and the children and the grandparents is briefly discussed.—*Constance Tyler.*

13391. VAN PANHUYS, L. C. Ornaments of the bush-Negroes in Dutch Guiana, a further contribution to research in bush-Negro art. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 728-735.—Every ornament is given a name and an interpretation. The figures illustrate combs, canoe paddles, stirring paddles, calabash bowls. All of the geometrical designs the natives interpret zoomorphically, many of them being considered representations of the human form. The animal form is usually said to be that of a snake or a bird.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 13339, 13341, 13345)

13392. BAK, STANISŁAW. Chata wiejska z okolicy Tarnobrzegu. [The country cottage in the Tarnobrzeg area.] *Lud.* 29 (1-4) 1929: 1-54.—In the somewhat isolated area lying between the San and the Vistula there is a group of villages with a folk culture quite their own. Up to 50 years ago their huts were still without chimneys, and the people looked like charcoal burners all the time. Modern ways of building and keeping their homes have succeeded, and these are full of curious customs. Cottages are set according to plan, for the most part with the back to the east. Built of unfinished timber, they show much ingenuity of structure.—*W. J. Rose.*

13393. JUNKER, HEINRICH F. J. Arische Forschungen: Yaghnöbi-Studien. Die sprachgeographische Gliederung des Yaghnöb-Tales. [Aryan investigations: Yaghnobi studies. The language geographical distribution of the Yaghnob tales.] *Abhandl. d. Sächsisch. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 41 (2) 1930: pp. 131.

13394. MARKELOV, M. T. МАРКЕЛОВ, М. Т. Этнографическое изучение Удмуртов. [Ethnographic study of Udmurt.] *Этнография. (Etnografia.)* 12 (4) 1930: 71-80.—This is a brief report of the work of the expedition in the summer of 1930. The social life of the population and the problem of disintegration of clan structure were studied. Some settlements have preserved all features of clan life, exhibited in material culture and in interrelationships and religious cults. Numerous materials were collected concerning primitive art. (10 photos.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

13395. PEATE, IORWERTH C. Corn customs in Wales. *Man (London).* 30 (9) Sep. 1930: 151-155.

13396. VOEVODSKIĬ, M. V. ВОЕВОДСКИЙ, М. В. К истории гонимой техники народов С.С.С.Р. Союза Советских Социалистических Республик. [Concerning the history of pottery technique of the peoples

of U.S.S.R.] *Этнография. (Etnografia.)* 12 (4) 1930: 54-70.—The present work is the first attempt to view the history of pottery technique in the whole territory of the Union. The author points out five types of pottery technique: (1) Northwestern—ribbon spiral technique; (2) Eastern Siberian—the vessels are moulded from several parts and are vertically soldered and a form is given through hammering; (3) middle Asiatic—moulding of vessels from horizontal belts; (4) Tadzhikistan—braided, spiral technique; (5) type of moulding through stretching of one piece of clay on a pedal circle. The different regions in which the first four types have spread and their existence on the same territory from the moment the pottery industry appeared point to the independent development of each type. The fifth type appears later and gradually replaces the archaic methods of production. Regional differences of type disappear and the method of moulding becomes universal. The basic regions of the expansion of pottery and perhaps of its origination, according to the author, are the regions in the vicinity of the Mediterranean. (Bibliography and 12 drawings.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

13397. ZBOROWSKI, JULIUSZ. Przyczynki do zwyczajow na Boze Narodzenie. [Remarks on Christmas customs.] *Lud.* 29 (1-4) 1929: 95-98.—In the Polish Carpathians the Christmas eve meal is not eaten on the regular table but in the kitchen. Straw is put under the cloth, a sheaf stands in the corner. A special Grace-before-Meat is repeated by all. All break the "wafer" together, and there should be honey with it. Only vegetables and cereal foods are eaten—cakes, dumplings and tarts. Trees are going out of fashion. All the table leavings are put together into a big bowl, a bit of wafer broken over these, and these are taken for the horses and cows to taste. Pigs and hens get no food at all.—*W. J. Rose.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entry 13460)

13398. AZIKIWE, BEN N. Fragments of Onitsha history. *J. Negro Hist.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 474-497.

13399. DELMAS, L. La vache au Ruanda. [Cattle in Ruanda.] *Anthropos.* 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 945-952.—The stellar position of the cow in Ruanda folkways leads to extensive legends as to the origin of the four diverse types used. Cattle are used as a means of exchange to purchase wives; calves are offered as sacrifices to the ancestors, and each is supposed to have its own guardian spirit. Each animal has its own name. The cow which has calved seven times carries a mark about its neck and can never be sold. Rancid butter is used as a condiment and cosmetic. Only infants drink the fresh milk. The cow is treasured above all other possessions.—*Nathan Miller.*

13400. DEMOULIN, F. Les Touareg du Hoggar. [The Touareg of Hoggar.] *La Nature.* (2817) Sep. 15, 1929: 241-249.

13401. G., C., and SELIGMAN, BRENDA Z. Note on the history and present condition of the Beni Amer (Southern Beja). *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 13 Part 1 1930: 83-97.

13402. HICHENS, W. Medicine-men and their cures. *Discovery.* 11 (128) Aug. 1930: 265-268.—Medicine men cure their own folk of innumerable ailments despite the association of their healing-arts with black magic and sorcery. The Masai and Nandi tribes, for example, have practitioners who know both the cause and the cure of the formidable redwater cattle plague. They know that bush-sickness or heart-water in sheep is also caused by a tick and like the modern veterinarian they have as yet discovered no remedy for it. Generations before Sir Ronald Ross discovered that malaria is caused by the bite of a mosquito, the native doctor



of Africa cured malaria with an infusion of cinchona bark. They have accurate and specific remedies for serpent-bite. Even the youth know how to administer these remedies. They handle dysentery and neuralgia successfully; virulent poisons have been discovered and manipulated by them; the native practitioner vaccinated his fellows in crude but effective way long before the birth of Jenner. Their greatest feats are in the mental realm; they can cast out mental diseases and kill by auto-suggestion.—*E. D. Harvey.*

**13403. HUNTINGFORD, G. W. B.** Tribal names in the Nyanza and Kerio provinces, Kenya Colony. *Man (London).* 30 (7) Jul. 1930: 124-125.

**13404. SHACKLETON, E. R.** The Njuwe. *Man (London).* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 201-202.—Information gotten from the Tharaka, a small tribe of the Tana Valley near Mt. Kenya with regard to the legendary history of a Njuwe tribe.—*Nathan Miller.*

**13405. WATSON, C. B. G.** Burial among the Akaju of Ogoja Division, Southern Nigeria. *Man (London).* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 202-203.—Guns are fired upon the occasion of a death; for two days relatives collect palm wine and food and on the third day, the corpse is dressed and hung in a hammock. A fire is kept under it for upwards of 30 days (according to the person's wealth), in order to preserve the body. The interment is in a sleeping posture with the body lying on the side. The blade of a hoe is laid near him; sometimes money also. A machete is sometimes placed near the chest and a gun, the trigger removed, beside him.—*Nathan Miller.*

**13406. WATT, J. M., and BRANDWIJK.** Suto (Basuto) medicines. *Bantu Studies.* 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 297-319.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 13341, 13347, 13393, 13396, 13437, 14388, 14689)

**13407. BAZELL, C.** The rules for some common Malay games. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch.* 6 Part 4 Nov. 1928: 46-48.

**13408. BILLIET, FRANCIS.** Kaliŋga riddles. *Primitive Man.* 3 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 71-74.—The author reproduces a number of riddles in the original Kaliŋga dialect of Lubuagan, followed by an English translation. Riddles are a pastime with the primitives of the Mountain Province (Philippine Islands). No moral is drawn from them, nor are they used by way of counsel or lesson. Every tribe, or better, every barrio probably has its own riddles, in addition to such as are common to all barrios. The natives claim that these riddles have come down to them from their forefathers.—*A. D. Frenay.*

**13409. CLAERHOUDT, ALFONSO.** Why the crow has black feathers: an Ibaloi tale. *Primitive Man.* 3 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 75-77.—The author relates from personal experience the tale he gathered among the Ibaloi of East Benguet, Mountain Province (Philippine Islands).—*A. E. Frenay.*

**13410. DYRENKOVA, N. P.** Bear worship among Turkish tribes of Siberia. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 411-440.—Siberian natives have many superstitious beliefs and practices regarding the bear. These pertain to hunting the animal, and to killing it. In the bear cult of Siberian Turks may be discovered the fundamental sources of totemism.—*W. D. Wallis.*

**13411. HAJI, ABDUL MAJID.** Some Malay superstitions. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch.* 6 Pt. 4 Nov. 1928: 41-45.

**13412. KRUGLOV, A. КРУГЛОВ, А.** Карагасия и ее хозяйство. [Karagasîa and its economic life.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 9-12 1930: 145-159.—The article is a description of the economic life of the Karagasîa for the years 1925-1929. It is characterized

by the change to settled life and the development of systematic hunting industry. The increased activity of the Karagasîa in their social life, together with governmental aid have considerably changed the life of the Karagasîa: at present 22% are literate; a kindergarten has been opened in the center, a people's home has been build for cultural and educational work. The basic work of the clinic has been conducted under great stress, a comparatively large task has been accomplished by the mutual aid committee. (The Karagasîa are a small group—412 persons—who live in the Safan.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

**13413. KYTMANOV, D. A. КЫТМАНОВ, Д. А.** Функциональные неврозы среди тунгусов Туруханского края и отношение их к шаманству. [Functional neuroses among the Tungus of the Turukhan region and their relationship to shamanism.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 7-8 1930: 82-85.—The author discusses hysterical neuroses among the Tungus of Turukhan, which often turn into an epidemic. Aside from real cases there are cases of simulation. Because of the popular Tungus belief that during the attack a spirit enters the man's body a very careful attitude is preserved by everyone in regard to the patient or the simulant. He is watched day and night, he takes no part in the work etc. The beginning of the disease belongs to the period of sexual maturity and often serves as a start for the patient to become a shaman.—*G. Vasilevich.*

**13414. PESTEREV, A. M. ПЕСТЕРЕВ, А. М.** Половой быт Бурят. [Sex life of the Buriats.] Жизнь Бурятии (*Zhizn' Buriatii.*) 4 1930: 89-98.—From materials collected in 1925-1930 in Khorin, Eravnin and Zakamenskii regions the author presents series of statistics describing the sex life and its conditions among the Buriats. Sex life begins before physical and sexual maturity and in the majority of instances continues further in a disorderly way. In the majority of cases it begins at parties (*naḁan*), at hay mowing, and during the pasture of the cattle. A considerable percentage indulge in masturbation (17%) and have coitus with animals (15.6%). Further the author considers social factors, prejudices and particularities of family life which foster the early beginning of sex life and of abnormalities. All this brings about the wide spread of venereal diseases.—*G. Vasilevich.*

**13415. SHAMASHTRI, R.** Dravidian culture. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst. (Poona).* 11 (4) Jul. 1930: 336-361.

**13416. SPIRIDONOV, N. I. СПИРИДОНОВ, Н. И.** Одулы (юкагиры) Колымского округа. [Oduls (Iukagirs) of Kolyma district.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 9-12 1930: 166-214.—This article was written by a Iukagir, who is the first of northern aborigines to have graduated from a university. The Iukagirs are a small group (136 persons) of paleasiatic peoples, remaining now only in Kolyma district. In the 17th century these peoples occupied a territory from the lower part of the river Lena to the river Anadyr. There is a geographical description of the basin of the river Kolyma and an analysis of the population of the region (Russians, Iakuts and Lamuts). The author describes in detail the life and occupations of the Iukagirs, family life, clan and tribal soviets and holiday celebrations.—*G. Vasilevich.*

**13417. TATTEVIN, P. E.** Mythes et légendes au sud de l'île Pentecôte. [Myths and legends from the south of the island of Pentecost.] *Anthropos.* 24 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 983-1004.—These tales are recounted out-of-doors in the season when the plantation work is finished. They are told at night by the mothers to babes-in-arms. They always begin with *dündun sü* (a story). The tales consist of two parts: a song or chant condensed into a single idea, and the explanatory legend. They are not archaic and are well understood



by all. [Thirty of them are given in native tongue and in full French translation.]—*Nathan Miller*.

13418. TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD C. Scraps of Tibeto-Burman folklore. *Indian Antiquary*. 59 (744) Sep. 1930: 184-189.

13419. TRICHT, B. van. The Badoejs in South-Bantam (Java). *Inter-Ocean*. 10 (9) Sep. 1929: 363-370. —The Badoejs hold themselves completely aloof from civilization so that it is almost impossible to get complete accounts of their folkways. They exemplify a remarkable combination of magic heathenism, childlike animism and a high morality. They apparently fled to the mountains to avoid conversion by the Mohammedans. They have famous hidden sanctuaries which are probably prayer-places associated with graves but which have never yet been penetrated by outsiders. These sanctuaries must be regarded as links in a long chain of megalithic monuments connecting Madagascar via the Malay Archipelago with the Pacific as far as Easter Island. The Badoejs have a caste organization with a noble class fixed at forty families; otherwise they are communistic. They have been inbreeding for centuries. Some Buddhist influences are discernible.—*Nathan Miller*.

13420. UNSIGNED. The parts of a Vinā. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 244-253.

13421. VANOVERBERGH, MORICE. Negritos of Northern Luzon again. *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 527-566.—This is a continuation of articles on the ethnography of the Negritos of Northern Luzon. The author describes phases of family life, birth, marriage, and death customs, the training and behavior of children, various other phases of the social life, and religious beliefs and practices.—*W. D. Wallis*.

#### AUSTRALIA

13422. ALCALDE, E. Notes on the Cuinis and Cularis of Western Australia. *Primitive Man*. 3 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 77-78.—These natives are nomads and live by hunting and gathering. Physically they are very splendid types and though regarded as belonging to the lowest type of humanity, they are intelligent. Every man is a law unto himself. Murder occurs frequently and is hardly looked upon as a crime. They steal at will. Women are the slaves of men. Natives resent the intrusion of the white man. They practice circumcision. Marriage laws are very lax. Cannibalism is an institution.—*A. D. Frenay*.

13423. STERN, BERNHARD J. Selections from the letters of Lorimer Fison and A. W. Howitt to Lewis Henry Morgan. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 419-453.—The letters, with an introductory note by the editor, reveal the important influence of Lewis Henry Morgan on Australian anthropology through the agency of Lorimer Fison and A. W. Howitt. They also contain hitherto unpublished ethnological observations by the two men on Australian social organization.—*Bernhard J. Stern*.

13424. WARNER, W. LLOYD. Morphology and functions of the Australian Murngin type of kinship. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 172-198.—The larger functions and elements of the system are described and interpreted, the subsection system described and compared with the Arunta and Karia types, and the kinship morphology compared and contrasted with the Arunta and Karia types. The pivotal relatives in the Murngin system, those who articulate the system into a lateral structure, are sisters and daughters who become wives and mothers. Around them all change in the Murngin kinship system takes place. The system is one of forced first cousin marriage. This is extended laterally or vertically in kinship when necessary. The necessity of keeping a woman with her husband is felt by all people. In the Murngin system the girl marries into the patrilineal side and the boy into the matrilineal. The subsection system is purely matrilineal, and is an extension of the kinship system rather than a regulator of marriage alone. There are only four relatives in the second ascending generation in the Karia system; in the Arunta eight; and in the Murngin fourteen. Their system is not unlike ours in ascending relatives. The Australians apply similar terms to lateral relations, such as first, second, third cousin. The Murngin also include descending relatives both vertical and lateral. Their sense of obligation in gifts and punishments is complex.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

#### OCEANIA

13425. CARTWRIGHT, BRUCE. The legend of Hawaii-Loa. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (2) Jun. 1929: 105-121.

13426. DOWNES, T. W. Maori etiquette. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (2) Jun. 1929: 148-168.

13427. JUDD, HENRY P. Hawaiian proverbs and riddles. *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bull.* #77 1930: pp. 91.



# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 14803)

### PALESTINE AND SYRIA

**13428. ALBANESE, LÉON.** Note sur Ras Shamra. [Note on Ras Shamra.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient et d'Archéol.* 10 (1) 1929: 16-21.—Near the Tell of Ras Shamra was found a tomb, consisting of a vestibule and sepulchre-chamber. Potteries were found which resembled the Canaanite pottery of Phoenicia in the region of Sidon. The chamber itself recalls similar Mycenaean constructions. A neighboring tumulus is formed by a pile of large stones mixed with earth, shaped like a spherical skull, 80 paces around and two meters high. Numerous pieces of very thick pottery were found here. (Illus.)—*H. G. May.*

**13429. DUSSAUD, RENÉ.** La Palmyrene et l'exploration de M. Alois Musil. [Palmyra and the exploration of Alois Musil.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient, et d'Archéol.* 10 (1) 1929: 52-62.—An analysis of Musil's conclusions as published in his work, *A topographical itinerary*. The following places are considered: Aqarib, Ouqeiribat, Isriye (Seriane), Qastal, Doumeir, Khan esh-Shamat, Bekhara, Qara (Cahere, Qore, Goaria), Khoule (Cholle), Qaryatein (Nezala), Soukhne (Adada, Putea), Casama, Ghonthor (Oththora), Hadeth (Adatha), etc. This article is important for the identification of place names.—*H. G. May.*

**13430. DUSSAUD, RENÉ.** Les relevés du capitaine Rees dans le desert de Syria. [Findings of Captain Rees in the Syrian desert.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art. Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (2) 1929: 144-163.—Description of finding Safaitic inscriptions in the Syrian desert by Rees, including 182 reproductions, together with transliteration into Hebrew characters and translation with 4 figures illustrating routes and location of Rees' findings.—*W. W. Fisher.*

**13431. FITZGERALD, G. M.** Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1930. *Palest. Explor. Fund Quart. Statement.* 63 (2) Apr. 1931: 59-70.—Within a cemetery area are found tombs, some of them re-used, dating to the bronze and stone age periods. Some of the tombs were even Roman or Byzantine. Signs of human life now date from the Arab middle ages back to the bronze and iron periods.—*Wallace N. Stearns.*

**13432. GUY, P. L. O., and STAPLES, W. E.** New light from Armageddon. Second provisional report (1927-29) on the excavations at Megiddo in Palestine. *Orient. Inst. Univ. of Chicago. Communication* #9 Mar. 1931: pp. 68.—Human occupation of the site of Megiddo goes back at least into the third millennium B.C. In one of the middle bronze age graves a mother lies buried with her two children. The first stratum, which ceased to be occupied about the middle of the 4th century B.C., shows Greek influence. Stratum 3 belongs to the latter part of the Hebrew kingdom, being a reconstruction of the remains of stratum 4. Air photography is being used. Megiddo was essentially a fortress city. The most remarkable buildings of stratum 4 are the stables. Since stratum 4 is to be given an immediately post-Philistine date, we probably have here the famous stables of Solomon (I Kings 9:15-19; II Chron. 1: 14-17; I Kings 10:26-29). An inscribed serpentine scaraboid from Megiddo indicates a predominance of Egyptian influence.—*H. G. May.*

**13433. KJAER, HANS.** Shiloh: summary of second Danish expedition, 1929. *Palest. Explor. Fund. Quart. Statement.* 63 (2) Apr. 1931: 71-88.—The expedition found: A town of iron age I; potsherds (1600-1400 B.C.); a so-called "pilgrim church," with church,

rooms, and portico, dating to c. 500 A.D., destroyed by the Arabs c. 650 A.D., a second, basilica, church and traces of a third; a well oriented toward Mecca and Jerusalem; a quarry converted into a tomb, containing the bones of 30 or 40 human bodies, also animal bones; a monastery with mosaic pavement showing symbolically sun, moon, and the seasons. There are an open court, a chapel, and a refectory. The date is c. 560 A.D. The old sanctuary is yet to be found.—*Wallace N. Stearns.*

**13434. McCOWN, CHESTER.** Palestinian archaeology in 1929. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (37) Feb. 1930: 2-20.—The work of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt at Tell el-Fâri' has yielded finds along two lines: the construction of a city important under both Hyksos and Roman rule, and deposits of prehistoric artifacts. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is working at Megiddo. Part of the Solomonic level is exposed. The discovery of the king's stables has an important effect on identifying similar structures elsewhere. The Pacific School of Religion continued excavation at Tell en-Nasbeh. Discoveries ranged from the bronze age to the hellenistic. The expedition of Haverford College at 'Ain Shems (Beth Shemesh) has added another stratum, probably the middle bronze. The Danish expedition is working at Seilûn (Shiloh), a pilgrimage point for Jew, Christian, and Moslem. Christian churches have been excavated recently. Yale University and the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem are excavating Jerash, the hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine city of Gerasa. The work has been confined to the nine Christian churches, rich in mosaics, and a fine synagogue under one of them. At Beth Alpha in the Valley of Jezreel, workmen stumbled on a synagogue of about 520 A.D. It was investigated by Suckenik of the Hebrew University. Chitti and Marcoff have continued their studies of monastic sites in the Judean wilderness. The British School of Archaeology, at Jerusalem, and the American School of Prehistory, at Wâdi el-Mughârah, have distinguished six prehistoric strata. The Palestine Department of Antiquities has published a *Provisional schedule of historical sites and monuments*.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

**13435. Le MOUTERDE, R. P.** Rapport sur une mission épigraphique en Haute Syrie (1928). [Report on an epigraphic expedition in Upper Syria (1928).] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (2) 1929: 126-129.—Report of activity in four places in Syria: Tourin, El-Hoşa, Kfart'aqab, and to the south of Djebel Barisha, near the new route from Aleppo to Damascus. (1) At this place ruins of a basilical church, some epitaphs and funeral reliefs were discovered; (2) important citadel ruin, carrying inscription from two years before the death of Julian the Apostate, bearing witness to the impetus to pagan worship given by him; (3) nothing important found; (4) two churches, two basins, some colonnades, porticos, and three inscriptions. Description of site of Kfart'ab, important in connection with First Crusade.—*W. W. Fisher.*

**13436. PARROT, ANDRÉ.** Les fouilles de Ba'albek. Deuxième campagne 9 juillet-29 septembre 1928. [Discoveries at Ba'albek. Second campaign. July 9 to September 29, 1928.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (2) 1929: 103-125.—A review of the excavation at Ba'albek accompanied by photographs, a plan, and drawings, describing pillars, aqueducts, votive statuettes, plated with gold, a cup, and plate of



bronze. At Ba'albek Mercury was worshipped at a shrine common also to Hadad-Jupiter and Venus-Atargatis.—*W. W. Fisher.*

### ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

13437. CAGNAT, R. Nos savants dans l'Afrique du Nord depuis un siècle. [Our savants in northern Africa during the last century.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes* 54(3) Dec. 1, 1929: 536-557.—Archaeological accomplishments of France in northern Africa during the last century. The ruins uncovered throw new light on the steps in the transformation under Roman administration and on Rome's political organization of her colonies.—*O. E. Wise.*

13438. TECHNAU, WERNER. Der grosse Silberfund aus der Casa del Menandro in Pompeii. [The great silver-find from the house of Menander in Pompeii.] *Gnomon*. 7(4) Apr. 1931: 219-222.—The new silver treasure found in the "House of Menander" just off the Via dell' Abondanza in Pompeii is the largest and handsomest yet discovered, consisting of 117 pieces, making up a service for four people, with many fine reliefs, which can as yet not be adequately studied. They are unusually well preserved. The signature of "Apelles" on one piece arouses interest, but may be merely a forgery intended to raise the apparent value of the piece to its ancient buyer. A similar problem is raised by the name "Menander" attached to a portrait among the wall-paintings in the house clearly intended

to represent the poet, but differing greatly from previously known portraits. The house, as well as the silver service, is a valuable addition to the treasures of Pompeii; its decorations show throughout a close connection with the theater.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

### OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

13439. CASSON, STANLEY. A royal necropolis in the Balkans. *Discovery*. 12(136) Apr. 1931: 108-112.—In 1918 seven tombs were discovered just north of Lake Ochrida at a place called Trebenishte. Recently an eighth has been excavated. The tombs, which are undoubtedly princely, contain surprisingly rich furniture, all fine Greek work of the 6th century. There are two bold face-masks similar to those found at Mycenae. The occurrence of such wealth in so remote and desolate a region (ancient Paeonia) presents a difficult problem.—*Donald McFayden.*

### OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 8588, 9056, 13351)

13440. CASTAGNÉ, JOSEPH. L'orientalisme et l'archéologie au Turkestan russe. [Oriental studies and archaeology in Russian Turkestan.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 40-49.

13441. VENKATESWARA, S. V. The antiquities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. *Aryan Path*. 1(1) Jan. 1930: 11-15.

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 13483, 13491, 13609, 13614)

13442. BIEDL, ARTUR. Die Himmelsteilung nach der disciplina Etrusca. [The division of the heavens in the Etruscan manner.] *Philologus*. 86(2) 1931: 199-214.—The author's conclusions, based chiefly on an inscription (published in *Bull. Com.* 56(1928) 303ff.), are that the Etruscans divided the heavens into 16 equal divisions and that their temple orientation was clearly to the south.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

13443. CHACE, ARNOLD B. The Egyptian fraction reckoning. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 40-41.—There is as yet no evidence that the Egyptians had the concept of the general fraction.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

13444. CROWFOOT, Mrs. G. M., and BALDENSBERGER, Miss L. Hyssop. *Palest-Explor. Fund Quart. Statement*. 63(2) Apr. 1931: 89-98.—The little grey green Marjoram (*origanum Maru*) growing on rocky soil, showing masses of small white fragrant flowers, is the hyssop of the Bible, which was used also for ceremonial sprinkling. Zatar was supposed to have medicinal qualities; it was used in preparing food.—*Wallace N. Stearns.*

13445. HÉE, LOUIS van. Léopold de Saussure et l'astronomie chinoise. [Leopold de Saussure and Chinese astronomy.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 45-48.—The researches of Leopold de Saussure (1866-1925) are of great importance but need certain corrections. The exactness of early Chinese astronomy is not so well proved as de Saussure considered it to be, nor is it so original and independent of Iranian influence, but he was right in insisting on its equatorial character. He exaggerated the contrast between Chinese and Greek scientific spirit. While he recognized the merits of Gaubil and Biot, his predecessors in the field, he sometimes took too great pleasure in exposing their mistakes.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

13446. HERTZ, AMELIA. Les débuts de la géométrie. [The beginnings of geometry.] *Rev. de Synthèse*

*Hist.* 50(148-150) Dec. 1930: 139-142.—In answer to a criticism (Dec. 1929) by Rey of a former article by the author, the author maintains that *kippatum* means circle, as is shown by the diagrams accompanying the text on the 20th century B.C. Babylonian tablet under discussion. The argument that the circle measurement is ridiculously inaccurate ( $\pi=5$ ) does not hold, for the Babylonians were not scientific but used geometry for theological purposes only. The mistake may be due to the individual copyist, but the Babylonians frequently copied blindly and they adopted the civilization of the earlier peoples of the Persian Gulf region without understanding it. (See Entry 2: 203.)—*Lida R. Brandt.*

13447. LORIA, GINO. Come giunse a Firenze il manoscritto arabo dei libri V-VII delle "Coniche" di Apollonia. [How the Arabic ms of the V and VII books of the "Conics" of Apollonius came to Florence.] *Archeion*. 12(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 13-14.—A defense of a former note.

13448. VOGEL, KURT. Zur aegyptischen Bruchrechnung. [Egyptian fraction reckoning.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 42-44.—Vogel, in disagreement with Chace, thinks the evidence shows that the Egyptians had the concept of the general fraction.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 13428, 13439, 13483, 13485-13486, 13488, 13490-13491, 13499, 13504, 13574)

13449. BULLE, HEINRICH. Walther Amelung. *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Allertumswissensch.* 56(228) 1930: 69-100.

13450. DOW, STERLING. A red-figured lekythos with the κάλος -name Φαλντιππος. *Harvard Studies Classical Philol.* 41 1930: 63-72.—The vase, which is preserved in the Fogg Art Museum, is described for the first time. (Two excellent photographs.)—*Donald McFayden.*

13451. LAPALUS, E. Sur le sens des parodies de thèmes héroïques dans la peinture des vases du Cabi-



rion thébain. [On the meaning of the parodies of heroic themes in the vase-painting of the Theban Cabirium.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 65-88.—Theban volunteer actors are represented and the scenes are a sort of religious parody of the symbolism and the "saints" of the cult offered to the god and his son.—F. R. B. Godolphin.

13452. MACLER, FRÉDÉRIC. Un calice arménien (?) de la région d'Antioche. [An Armenian (?) chalice from the region of Antioch.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 9(2) 1929: 255-261.

13453. PROCOPE-WALTER, A. Le prototype local des animaux galopants dans l'art de l'Asie Antérieure. [The local prototype of galloping animals in the art of Asia Minor.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10(2) 1929: 85-102.—An article accompanied by 9 figures and 15 reproductions, examples of art from Asia Minor, illustrating the full gallop, in which Procope rejects Reinach's conclusion that the motif has been transmitted by Aegean-Mycenean art, and suggests oriental rather than Greek influence.—W. W. Fisher.

13454. SCHÄFER, HEINRICH. Zum Wandel der Ausdruckform in der ägyptischen Kunst. [On the change in the form of expression in Egyptian art.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 8-11.—The manner of representing "The smelling of the Lotus" in the art of the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms respectively is characteristic of each period with regard to the naturalness of the Old Kingdom, the stiff rectilinear representations of the Middle Kingdom, and the apparent striving after pleasing curves in the New Kingdom. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13455. SCHUHL, PIERRE-MAXIME. Autour du Tusean d'Ananke. [On the spindle of Ananke.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 58-64.—F. R. B. Godolphin.

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 13443, 13448, 13454, 13470, 13477, 13479, 13492, 13498, 13504)

13456. BORCHARDT, LUDWIG. Ein gnostisches Amulett. [A Gnostic amulet.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 49-51.—The amulet is published in the hope that some one will be able to explain it. It is 75 mm. wide, 31 mm. high, and 9 mm. thick and has holes at each side through which strings may be passed, so that it may be worn around the neck. Both sides are decorated with reliefs of divine, human, and animal figures. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13457. BORCHARDT, LUDWIG. Ein verzierter Stabteil aus vorgeschichtlicher Zeit. [Part of a decorated staff from prehistoric times.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde* 66(1) 1930: 12-14.—The piece is hollow and is 56 mm. long; cross-section, round, diameter, 14 mm. Purpose unknown. Two horizontal bands of relief contain two warriors each, comparable to the so-called Hunting Cosmetic palette, pieces of which are preserved in the British Museum and in the Louvre and probably dating from the same period. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13458. BORCHARDT, LUDWIG. Zwei Kalksteinscherben mit literarischen Aufschriften. [Two limestone fragments with literary inscriptions.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 14-16.—One of the fragments gives the beginning of the Adventures of Sinuhe, the other part of an unknown (hitherto) instruction book. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13459. FRANZOW, G. Zu der demotischen Fabel vom Geier und der Katze. [On the demotic fable of the vulture and the cat.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 46-49.—This tale is important inasmuch as there seems to be an interesting parallel among the Babylonian animal fables. (Translation.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13460. HORNBLOWER, G. D. Postscript to "ancestor cult in ancient Egypt." *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1930: 43-44. [See Entry 3: 2060.]

13461. MONTET, PIERRE. Sur quelques objets provenant de Byblos. [Some objects from Byblos.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10(1) 1929: 12-15.—Two scarabs from Byblos are inscribed with the name of the prince of Byblos, *Intn*. They are to be dated immediately after the twelfth dynasty, for there comes from the thirteenth dynasty an inscription which mentions *Intn*. (Yinnaten?). The inscription on the scarab is in hieroglyphics. A fragment of a vase of alabaster from Byblos comes from the fifth dynasty, and it is inscribed with the name of Pharaoh *Dd ksr*.—H. G. May.

13462. PIEPER, MAX. Ein Text über das ägyptische Brettspiel. [A text on Egyptian backgammon.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 16-33.—A text which was published by Daresy in *Recueil de Travaux XVI*, 129, but without translation or commentary. A further study is justified now by the existence of variants. (Plate, text, translation, commentary.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13463. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Das Herz als zweites Wesen des Menschen. [The heart as man's second self.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 35-37.—That the Egyptian conception of the heart as seat of the intellect and emotions played an important part in religious literature has long been understood. But little has been said concerning the heart as a second self, a conception which seems to appear in such stories as *The Two Brothers*, Chapter 30 B of the *Book of the Dead*, Urk. IV, 115, 117, *The Discourse of a Man with his Heart*, *The Shipwrecked Sailor* (I was alone; my heart was my companion). The Copts also called the return of consciousness after a faint or a trance the return of the heart. It is not absolutely clear in any of the examples given whether the heart was considered as a *Ka* or an image of the whole man, or merely as an organ.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13464. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Die ägyptischen Namen für das Rote Meer. [The Egyptian names for the Red Sea.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 37-39.—The Egyptians used the following names to designate the Red Sea: *wꜥd wr*, "The Great Green"; *pꜥ Nwnw n ꜥꜥbtj.w*, "The Ocean of the Easterners"; *pꜥ jm n hꜥj R*, "The Sea of the Sunrise"; the Coptic "Sea of *hh*" (meaning not clear). Pap. Harris 77, 9-10 calls it *pꜥ jm ꜥꜥ n. mw kd*, "The Great Sea of circulating water." The name given in the *Horus Myth of Edfu* is not to be confused with this, namely *jm n skd.t*, "Sea of Sailing." Sethe correctly reads 1.22 of the Pithom Stela (Urk. II, 101, 1.6) *skd.f m hnw dbn 'pn*. In the Goldmine map (Lepsius: *Auswahl Tafel 22*), the Red Sea is called simply *pꜥ jm*.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13465. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Die Inschriften des grossen Skarabäus in Karnak. [The inscriptions of the great scarabaeus in Karnak.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 44-45.—The granite scarabaeus excavated by Legrain in the northeast corner of the sacred lake of Karnak has not received the appreciation it deserves inasmuch as it states the surprising fact that this monument of Amenophis III stood on the west side of Thebes and not on its present site. (Text, translation, commentary.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

13466. VOGEL, KURT. Zur Frage der Scheffelteile. [On the question of bushel-parts.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66(1) 1930: 33-35.—The study of the bushel and its parts belongs to the study of fractions. The Egyptian was aware of the relativity between unity and plurality. He could always divide a given unit into 320 sub-units (Ro), and could combine



these fractions again into a greater "I". This becomes more self evident when we realize that it was this knowledge which enabled the Egyptians to combine 10 and 100 Hekats again into a "super-unit," a new, larger "I." Thus he was well on the way toward developing a system of place value, as Neugebauer convincingly brings out in his essay in this journal (65, 1930: 42-48). [See Entry 2: 11251.]—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 13444, 13452)

13467. BÜCHLER, ADOLPHE. II. Traces des idées et des coutumes hellénistiques dans le Livre des jubilés. [Traces of hellenistic ideas and customs in the Book of Jubilees.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 321-348.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

13468. COHEN, BOAZ. Note sur la responsabilité d'un Juif pour dommages causés à un païen. [Notes on the responsibility of a Jew for damages caused to a pagan.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 164-168.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

13469. TAYLOR, W. R. Some new Palestinian inscriptions. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (41) Feb. 1931: 27-29.—An inscription recently discovered at Gezer gives evidence of the existence of alphabetic writing in Palestine in the middle bronze age. This fragment, consisting of three large letters, is important for students of epigraphy as supporting the dating of the Serabit inscriptions about 1900 B.C.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 13451, 13453, 13480, 13488, 13494, 13606, 14500)

13472. FESTA, NICOLA. La realtà d'Omero. L'Odissea come opera d'arte. [The real Homer. The Odyssey as a work of art.] *Nuova Antologia*. 276 (1417) Apr. 1, 1931: 318-331. [See Entry 3: 10582.]

13473. MESK, JOSEF. Bericht über die Literatur zu Xenophon aus den Jahren 1925-1929. [Report on the literature on Xenophon in the years 1925-1929.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 57 (230) 1931: 1-39.

13474. NEWALD, RICHARD. Nachleben der Antike (1920-1929). [The persistence of ancient civilization (1920-1929).] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 57 (232) 1931: 1-110.

13475. PFISTER, FRIEDRICH. Die Religion der Griechen und Römer mit einer Einführung in die vergleichende Religionswissenschaft. Darstellung und Literaturbericht (1918-1929-30). [The religion of the Greeks and Romans with an introduction to comparative religion.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* (Suppl. B. and 229) 1930: pp. 424.

13476. VANDVIK, ERIK. Liktalen åt Pericles. [Pericles' funeral sermon.] *Syn og Segn*. 37 (2) 1931: 84-91. An estimate and translation of the address in 431 B.C. at the burial of the first Athenians who fell in the Peloponnesian War.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

13470. WIJNGAARDEN, W. D. van. Het monotheïsme van Amenhotep IV en het oud-israelitische monotheïsme. [The monotheism of Amenhotep IV and that of ancient Israel.] *Oudheidkundige Meded. Rijks Mus. v. Oudheden*. n. s. 10 (2) 1929: 108-117.—The contention that the ancient Hebrew religion owes its origin to Egypt has long been given up. But in recent times the Egyptian origin of Hebrew monotheism has again been asserted by such writers as Bruno Baentsch, Paul Haupt, and Rudolf Kittel. They contend that Moses was influenced by the religious reforms of Amenhotep IV. Van Wijngaarden attempts to show that this contention is without basis since the monotheism of Amenhotep was radically different from that of Israel where the emphasis was placed on the justice of God and the duties over against God and man.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

## PERSIA

13471. CHATTERJEE, STAINDR MOHAN. Persian womanhood. *Modern Rev.* 49 (2) Feb. 1931: 199-202.—The position of woman in ancient Persia was almost equal to that of a modern feminist; there was perfect equality of sexes. But with the imposition of Islam at a later period, the social life of Persia was hedged about with numerous restrictions and prohibitions. Women were secluded and treated as dumb cattle. Since 1921 when the present shah ascended the throne, there has been a great change in the political and social outlook of Persia. It is now valiantly engaged in the emancipation of its women.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entries 13447, 13467, 13489, 13496-13497, 13506, 13606)

13477. HENGSTENBERG, W. Die griechisch-koptischen *μογλον*-Ostraka. [The Greco-Coptic *μογλον*-ostraca.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 66 (1) 1930: 51-68.—This new group is characterized by having, in lieu of a signature, the formula *ετμογλον*. Since they all pertain to grain deliveries, they seem to have served as freight bills to the miller. They are all written in the same hand. (Texts, translations.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

13478. SCHWAHN, WALTHER. Diyllos. *Philologus*. 86 (2) 1931: 145-168.—A detailed examination of Books 18 to 20 of Diodorus with a view to determining his use of Diyllos as a source for the history of Macedon and Greece in the period of the Diadochoi. The indebtedness of Diodorus to Hieronymus of Cardia, especially for trans-Aegean events, is also noted.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

13479. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Eine neue Bauinschrift des Parthenios. [A new building inscription of Parthenios.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 66 (1) 1930: 42-43.—A sandstone stela in Moscow is found to be another one of the numerous monuments in which Parthenios, steward of Isis, demonstrated his building zeal. The beginning of the inscription, "Another statue was made," indicates that this stela is one of a series. (Text.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*



## ROME

(See also Entries 13436-13437, 13442, 13468, 13474-13475, 13505, 13506, 13681)

**13480. BREEN, W.** Neo-Malthusianism among the pagans and among the moderns. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (760) Apr. 1931: 355-367.—One of the reasons for the decline of Greece and Rome was the prevalence of the notion that over-population was the root of all social evil. To increase the birth rate, Augustus' *Lex de maritandis ordinibus* made marriage obligatory upon all male citizens below the age of 60; and upon all female citizens under 50. The law proved fruitless, whereupon Augustus placed childless married men on the same footing with bachelors (*Lex Julia caduciaria*). Childlessness increased. Then the *Lex Papia Poppaea* was passed only to fail.—*Norman E. Himes.*

**13481. CARCIONE, ANGELO.** Le cause della decadenza dell'Africa romana e la rinascita della Libia. [The causes of the decadence of Roman Africa and the rebirth of Libya.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (7) Jul. 1930: 603-614.—Libya flourished under Rome. It can flourish again if faith, courage, and capital are applied to it in liberal doses.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13482. CORÒ, FRANCESCO.** Le antiche strade romane della Tripolitania occidentale. [The ancient Roman roads of western Tripolitania.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-20; (2) Feb. 1931: 103-116.—These articles begin with a résumé of the political and administrative history of the Roman province of Africa: Phoenician and Punic period, Roman domination, Vandal rule, and Byzantine period. The classical sources for the study of Roman roads in North Africa are then considered. The first road followed in detail is that from Pisida to Leptis Magna; the second, that from Sabratha to Oea; and the third, that from Oea to Leptis Magna.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13483. ELSE, GERALD FRANK.** Lucretius and the aesthetic attitude. *Harvard Studies Classical Philol.* 41 1930: 149-182.—The central idea in this discussion is that Lucretius' philosophic attitude was essentially objective; the physical universe as depicted in the atomic system captivated his imagination to the exclusion of all else. Hence his dry descriptions of the structure of nature were as poetic, that is to say, as truly expressed his aesthetic appreciation of nature's ordered beauty as his more picturesque passages.—*Donald Mc Fayden.*

**13484. FABRE, PIERRE.** Lentulus, César et l'aerarium. [Lentulus, Caesar, and the aerarium.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 26-32.—Caesar (*Bell. Civ.* I.14.1) relates that before the friends of Pompey fled from Rome in 49, Lentulus the consul opened the *aerarium sanctius*. Since we know that Caesar himself when he entered the city a short time later broke open this same treasury over the protest of a tribune, the passage has been explained and emended in various ways. But Lentulus could probably not carry all the wealth in his haste, hence Caesar found some, especially the bullion, still there. Caesar related the story of Lentulus in order to point out that Pompey's followers had earlier done the same thing for which many people censured him.—*T. A. Brady.*

**13485. G., M.** Les galères romaines du lac de Nemi. [The Roman galleys of Lake Nemi.] *Bull. Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique*. 38 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 40-45.—By lowering the lake level one of Caligula's galleys was uncovered in 1929, in a fair state of preservation. It is 66.88 m. long and 20 m. wide and is an excellent example of Roman naval construction. The principal woods employed were Aleppo pine, silver fir, oak, and elm. Many magnificent bronzes and mosaics were recovered. Attempts are being made to preserve the wood by the use of chemicals. Recovery of the second galley,

which is larger but in deeper water, has been abandoned.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**13486. GAGE, JEAN.** La Victoria Augusti et les auspices de Tibère. [The Victory of Augustus and the auspices of Tiberius.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 1-35.—The Victory of Augustus assured his triumphs in life, his immortality, and participated in Roman victories after his death. The art of the period served the imperial idea in expressing this belief.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

**13487. KAHRSTEDT, ULRICH.** Die germanische Sprachgrenze im antiken Elsass. [The Germanic language-boundary in ancient Alsace.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol. Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 381-395.—An attempt to reconstruct the movement of the Germanic tribes across the Rhine and into Alsace from about 100 B.C. until the early Roman Empire. A sifting of the evidence based not only on the reports of Caesar and Tacitus and the geographies of Ptolemaios and Poseidonios, but also upon the prehistoric discoveries along the Rhine, in Alsace, and the Palatinates.—*Sol Liptzin.*

**13488. KEYDELL, RUDOLF.** Die griechische Poesie der Kaiserzeit (bis 1929). [Greek poetry of the time of the Empire (until 1929).] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 57 (230) 1931: 41-161.

**13489. KORNEMANN, ERNST.** Zum Staatsrecht des Polybios. [The constitutional history of Rome by Polybius.] *Philologus*. 86 (2) 1931: 169-184.—Accepting as proved the assertion of Svoboda (*Philologus* 72 (1913) 471ff.) that the sixth book of Polybius was incompletely revised, and that the revision antedated 146 B.C., Kornemann presents (1) a reconstruction of the first draft, (2) the extent, and (3) the date of the revision. The original plan was a eulogy of Rome as a mixed polity of normal development and eternally perfect. The section on military organization (cc. 19-42) is supplementary, but that which follows introduces comparisons, includes matter not strictly political, and is based on the concept of the state as an evolving and mortal organism. Kornemann assumes a ten year period before revision, possibly 157-147, and attributes the change to the influence of Panaetius.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

**13490. LENZ, FRIEDRICH.** Bericht über die Ovidliteratur von 1923-1928. [Report on the literature on Ovid in 1923-1928.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (226) 1930: 111-155.

**13491. Le POIDEBARD, R. P. A.** Coupes de la chaussée romaine Antioche-Chalcis. [Sections of the Roman highway Antioch-Chalcis.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (1) 1929: 22-29.—In the swamps of 'El-Amq the old Roman road is oriented east and west towards Djisr el-Hadid. Two layers of stone, carefully placed, support the sides of the road. The bottom layer is of sand, laid on the soil. Above this is a bed of blocks of white limestone. At certain points this foundation layer is double. Over this is concrete made of a rubble-stone, fragments of brick, etc., mixed in a grey mortar. The paving has completely disappeared, although evidence of it is found in the markings it has left on the concrete below. Arched passages were made here and there to allow water to pass under the road. One of these is large enough to permit the passage of a brook. The vault of the passage is made of flagging. In rocky territory the paving stones are laid on a solid filling composed of rough stones set in mortar. The heavy machines of war of the Roman expeditions could have easily climbed the ascent of Djebel Halakah without breaking the paving. There is nothing incon-



sistent here with the construction of the road as it is reported by Julian.—*H. G. May.*

13492. LUGAND, RENÉ. Le viol rituel chez les Romains. [Ritual rape among the Romans.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 36-57.—St. Agnes was condemned to be violated before execution both from cruelty and respect for the tradition which forbade the execution of a virgin as the case of the daughter of Sejanus helps demonstrate.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

13493. MATZ, F. Review, largely summary and with comparatively little estimate, of *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, vols. 5-7. *Gnomon.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 194-205.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

13494. MELBER, JOHANN. Nikolaus Wicklein. *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (228) 1930: 13-41.

13495. MERBACH, FRITZ. Bericht über die Lucrezliteratur in den Jahren 1922-1927. [Lucretius bibliography, 1922-1927.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (226) 1930: 1-45.

13496. NOCK, ARTHUR DARBY. Συναὸς Θεός. [Gods having the same temple.] *Harvard Studies Classical Philol.* 41 1930: 1-62.—The author collects the instances of the erection of statues of rulers in the

temples of already existing deities during the Hellenistic and Roman imperial periods and discusses the ideas connected with the practice.—*Donald McFayden.*

13497. REITZENSTEIN, R. Alexander von Lykopolis. [Alexander of Lykopolis.] *Philologus.* 86 (2) 1931: 185-198.—An elaboration of Reitzenstein's position against the thesis that the Manichaean system was influenced by Greek philosophy. More specifically, it is a reply to Harder (*Philologus* 85 (1930) 247ff.), and is chiefly concerned with the anti-Manichaean brochure of Alexander of Lykopolis.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

13498. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Zur Bestattung der Mumien in der römischen Kaiserzeit. [On the burial of mummies in the time of the Roman emperors.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66 (1) 1930: 39-41.—Two mummy-tickets in the collection of the University of Michigan, throw new light on the burial of mummies. Numbers at the end of the inscriptions seem to refer to the section of the city in which the deceased lived. (Texts).—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

13499. WARTENBERG, GEORG. Bericht über die Horazliteratur von 1923-1924. [Report on the literature on Horace in 1923-1924.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (226) 1930: 47-109.

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 13435, 13452)

13500. CONWAY, BERTRAND L. St. Gregory of Nazianzus. *Catholic World.* 132 (792) Mar. 1931: 690-697.—Fleury's biography, *Saint Grégoire de Nazianze et son temps*, has drawn its material from the orations, letters, and poems of the saint but shows, in his numberless citations, a familiarity with every biography in English, German, and French together with the many critical estimates of the saint's work. "If this volume does nothing else but invite historical students to read the writings of the most modern minded saint it will have done a good work."—*Hattie M. Wise.*

13501. DOBSCHÜTZ, E. von. Die Berichte über die Bekehrung des Paulus. [The records on the conversion of Paul.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche.* 29 (2) 1930: 144-147.

13502. DONOVAN, J. The Papias presbyteri puzzle. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (758) Feb. 1931: 124-137.—In his *Exegesis of the Lord's Oracles* Papias was seemingly using the word "presbyteri" in its primary and literal sense to designate persons of a former generation or epoch, his predecessors in fact. In the three times that he uses the word he has not differed in meaning, only in degree, that of principal and follower. Since he wrote in his old age of the happening of his youth, he can be excused for grouping the Lord's earliest followers and disciples and junior associates under the one term "predecessors." His own dates do not belie the possibility that he may have had contact with both groups. This explanation is more probable than a mistranslation of a Greek sentence, and further, it corresponds with words of Eusebius.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

13503. EISLER, ROBERT. Recherches sur la chronologie évangélique. [Investigations of church chronology.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 116-126.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

13504. ELLIS, L. B. Symbols of the evangelists. *Ancient Egypt.* (4) Dec. 1930: 109-118.—In western Christian art the evangelists are often illustrated not by the bodies of their symbolic animals but by human bodies with the animals' heads—a man's head for Matthew, a lion's for Mark, an ox's for Luke, and an eagle's for John. As an explanation of this motive, the author

suggests direct influence by the very similar ancient Egyptian figures, the Four Children of Horus, who were always present at the judgment before Osiris; only one of these four had a human head, one other an eagle's. The "Syrian" craftsmen spoken of by other students of France's art would include Egyptians.—*H. H. Walker.*

13505. GAGÉ, J. Une épitaphe chrétienne d'Afrique. *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 377-381.—So famous a Christian center as Hippo could not but have left many remains. Most of these were probably destroyed by the Vandals. But in 1928 an inscription was found, a metrical epitaph. The last line (*Propterea es natus, ut caperes tanta renatus*) is expounded in the light of the Augustinian view of original sin and baptism.—*Q. Breen.*

13506. HERING, J. La pensée d'Origène. [The thought of Origen.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 319-341.—It is surprising that the 19th century Protestant theologians have not paid more attention to Origen. De Faye has made very important contributions to the understanding of this thinker. The Christian spirit of the man is undoubted, as his passion for martyrdom exhibits. Nevertheless he made an amazing use of Greek philosophy, and in his exegetical endeavors sought to avoid the literalism that already was weighing upon the church. An exposition is given of his idea of the Logos, the Fall and its relation to matter, his soteriology, Christian gnosticism, etc.—*Q. Breen.*

13507. HOYLE, R. BIRCH. The paraclete in Tertullian's writings. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 170-189.—Against the compromising standards for Christian conduct of the official hierarchy of the church, Tertullian the Montanist urged the authority of the Spirit, mediated through prophetic ecstasy, for an unyielding asceticism.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

13508. ZWAAN, J. de. Neograeca ad hypotheticam Marci evangelistae latinatam. [Late Greek elements in Mark's gospel and its supposed Latin origin.] *Mnemosyne.* 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 413-424.—The Latinisms in the Gospel of Mark on which Burkitt and other scholars would base an argument for the thesis that the Gospel was originally written in Latin are in reality only late Greek vulgarisms.—*Donald McFayden.*



## THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 13565, 13609, 13614)

13509. BANFI, ANTONIO. La chiesa e lo spirito galileiano. [The attitude of the Catholic church toward the ideas of Galileo.] *La Cultura* 1(8) Aug. 1930: 656-664.—The homage recently paid to the pope by the commission for the printing of the national edition of Galileo's works and the action taken by an illustrious cardinal to honor Galileo's memory point perhaps to a reconciliation between religious and lay thought in Italy. Since the abolition in 1757 of the anti-Copernican decree, various efforts have been made by the church to explain if not to justify, the events of 1616 and 1633. In the main these tend to reflect on the intellectual ability and the moral character of Galileo. Some even go so far as to claim that the church upheld the Copernican theory at that time. None of these admits that the character of Galileo was that best suited to stimulate academic thought of the 17th century and that he really made an organized science out of the scattered findings of his predecessors. What the church most objected to was the unlimited intellectual vistas which dissemination of Galileo's theories would open up and thus lessen the church's grip on the mental life of its members.—*William R. Quynn*.

13510. SCHWARTZ, J. Narcisse Brun. *Rev. d'Alsace* 77 (509) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 613-622.—Brun was a member of the faculty of medicine at Paris from 1511 to 1521.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

13511. WALKER, FREDERICK. Jean de Meun and alchemy. *J. Chem. Educ.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 2863-2874.—The *Romance of the Rose* was largely written by Jean, a poet of the town of Meun-sur-Loire, and instead of completing it as begun (as a pastoral romance), he exhibited in his 18,000 lines a picture of the knowledge of his time and a review of the theories of an active 13th century thinker upon religion, morality, and science. One very interesting theory of de Meun's in the *Romance* is that the transmutation of metal to metal is not nearly so remarkable as the changes occurring to matter in the way of nature. He also gives a quite definite schedule for the transmuting to gold: by purging them of their combustible sulphur, or their tendency to rust, then to treat with spirits to add color and weight. (Parallel translations of about 75 lines of the *Romance*, and a portrait and a facsimile of a page from the oldest known edition of the poem included.)—*C. R. Hall*.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 13520, 13534, 13574, 13579, 13581, 13595, 13598, 13602)

13512. BORENIUS, T. Ein longobardischer Grabfund. [Find in a Lombard tomb.] *Pantheon; Monatsschr. f. Freunde u. Sammler d. Kunst.* 6(7) Jul. 1930: 323-331.

13513. BORENIUS, TANCRED. The Pitt-Rivers Museum: medieval metalwork. *Burlington Mag.* 58 (337) Apr. 1931: 174-180.—The collection of objects illustrating different aspects and stages of human civilization was brought together by the late General Pitt-Rivers at Farnham, Dorset. Some of the most notable examples of early medieval metalwork and of champlévé enamel which the museum contains are here published. Many of the objects are representations of the crucified Christ and form a series of great typological interest. The collection of champlévé enamels is mainly composed of crucifixes, none of which can be traced back to any find in England.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

13514. GOMBOSI, GEORG. Sodomas und Peruzias Anteil an den Deckenmalereien der Stanza della

Segnatura. [Sodoma's and Peruzzia's part in the paintings of the ceiling in the Stanza della Segnatura.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissenschaft.* (1-2) 1930: 14-24.

13515. HENRY, FRANÇOISE. L'inscription de Bealin. [The Bealin inscription.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 110-115.—The cross on which this inscription, dated about 800, occurs is an example of original Irish art unlike the contemporary Carolingian.—*F. R. B. Godolphin*.

13516. HENRY, FRANÇOISE. Les origines de l'icographie irlandaise. [The origins of Irish iconography.] *Rev. Archéol.* 32 Jul.-Oct. 1930: 89-109.—*F. R. B. Godolphin*.

13517. MIGEON, GASTON. Le décor lustre dans la céramique Musulmans à propos de publications récentes. [Glaze decoration in Moslem pottery with reference to recent publications.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10(2) 1929: 130-136.—A critical review of the studies of Marçais, Saladin, Butler, Martin, Gallois, and others, as to the date and origin of glazed pottery among the Moslems. As yet certainty is impossible; Mesopotamia and Bagdad may yet yield some surprises.—*W. W. Fisher*.

13518. MOTTINI, G. EDOARDO. Il centenario di Andrea Mantegna. [Centenary of Andrea Mantegna.] *Emporium.* 73 (435) Mar. 1931: 131-147.

13519. OHL des MARAIS, A. L'art de la gravure en Alsace au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The art of engraving in Alsace during the 16th century.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (506) May-Jun. 1930: 217-232.—Short sketches of the lives and works of the outstanding Alsatian engravers of that century. (Illus.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

13520. PEERS, C. R. The treatment of old buildings. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect.* 38(10) Mar. 1931: 311-320.—England regards her ancient architectural monuments of great value, and is preserving them through careful restoration, particularly the remains of old abbeys. What is left of these ancient buildings gives unmistakable evidence of the social, religious, and economic conditions of the country at the time they were erected. The work of preservation is carried on by a small body of archaeologists and architects belonging to the civil service. The method of treating and preserving the remains is described. (Illus.)—*T. E. O'Donnell*.

13521. St. ANDREEV. Bulgarian art in medieval times. The first Bulgarian kingdom (679-1018). *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (30) Mar. 1931: 6-8.

13522. TIETZE, H. Dürerliteratur und Dürerprobleme in Jubiläumsjahr. [Literature on Dürer and problems concerning him in the anniversary year.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 232-259.

13523. VENTURI, ADOLFO. Contrasto di forze artistiche nel rinascimento italiano. [A contrast of artistic forces in the Italian Renaissance.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274 (1410) Dec. 16, 1930: 409-420.—This essay studies the contrasting motives, aims, and inspirations of the greater figures in Renaissance painting with particular reference to Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, and Correggio.—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

13524. ZAHN, KARL. Zur Baugeschichte des Domes in Regensburg bis zur Mitte des XIV. Jahrhunderts. [History of construction of the dome at Regensburg to the middle of the 14th century.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 34-44.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 13505, 13509, 13516, 14562, 13567-13568, 13585, 13600, 13632)

13525. BARONI, VICTOR. De Farel à Saint François de Sales du vrai usage de la croix. [Farel to St. Francis de Sales on the true use of the cross.] *Rev. de*



*Théol. et de Philos.* 18(77) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 245-274.—An account of the contest between Reformed Protestantism and the Catholic Counter-Reformation, represented respectively by Farel and St. Francis de Sales, concerning the emblem of the cross. Farel's famous work on the *True use of the cross* appeared in 1560, and St. Francis' *Defense of the standard of the holy cross* in 1600.—*Q. Breen.*

13526. BERGDOLT, JOHANNES. Luthers Aufenthalt auf der Coburg. [Luther's Sojourn at the Coburg.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41(3) Mar. 1930: 174-207.—Largely on the basis of Enders, *Luthers Briefwechsel*, the author describes Luther's sojourn at the Coburg: visitors, ill health, prayer life, news of father's death, correspondence, encouraging admonitions to Melancthon and friends at Augsburg, final uncompromising attitude toward opponents. Ca. 130 Luther letters originated in this period. To what extent were Luther's major works originating at the Coburg influenced by the Augsburg Diet? Particularly numerous during this period are Luther's expressions concerning the catechism and the significance of the first commandment, showing that Luther was moving in the thought circles of 1529. Most of the writings emanating from the Coburg, however, reflect the influence of the Augsburg Diet.—*C. E. Schneider.*

13527. BURGDORF, MARTIN. Die reformatorische Botschaft und die Jugend. [The message of Luther and youth.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41(4) Apr. 1930: 217-243.—The "young Luther" of the German youth movement is not the real Luther. The distinction between the "young" and the "old" Luther, whether the dividing date be placed at 1517 or 1525, cannot be maintained. The depressing sense of sin and guilt, which is the essential quality of Luther's overwhelming experience at Erfurt, finds little understanding in modern youth. This was the experience of the real Luther which the "young-Luther" interpreters such as Langenfass depreciate. Luther's experience of sin is of such universal significance that modern youth must be made to face it squarely. The "young-Luther" orientation also tends to rationalize Luther's experience of the grace of God. Modern youth needs and wants a religion of experience. The key note of the *reformatorische Botschaft* is found in its appeal to experience.—*C. E. Schneider.*

13528. DAUSEND, HUGO. Zur liturgischen Verehrung des hl. Antonius von Padua. [On the liturgical adoration of St. Antony of Padua.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18(1) Feb. 1931: 51-67.

13529. DREXL, FRANZ. Zehn Jahre griechische Patristik (1916-1925). II Teil. Die Jahrhunderte IV und V n. Chr. [Ten years of Greek patristics. Part II: the 4th and 5th centuries A.D.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch.* 57(230) 1931: 163-273.

13530. EELLS, HASTINGS. The contributions of Martin Bucer to the Reformation. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 29-42.—Bucer, a Dominican at the university of Heidelberg, was irked by the insistence upon scholastic studies, and gladly accepted the spiritual leadership of Luther. Fleeing from the cloister in 1521, he spent two years of unsettled life spreading Luther's teachings, and came to Strassburg in 1523. There the Reformation was well under way. Quickly his influence spread as preacher, pastor, teacher, author, and statesman. A powerful state church was organized and a vigorous educational system inaugurated, which produced in time the University of Strassburg. In the Reformation movement itself he was the mediator between the Zwinglians and the Lutherans. Bucer's greatest claim to recognition is probably as statesman. Between 1539 and 1543 he sought first to preserve a united German nation, and when this proved impracticable, he tried to win as much of Germany as possible for the Reformation. After the failure of the Regensburg conference in 1541 Bucer, now a champion of aggressive action, won

back much of the support he had lost as mediator. His refusal to sanction the Augsburg Interim made necessary flight or exile and in April, 1549, he left Strassburg, never to return. He was made Regius Professor of Theology in Cambridge University and died in England two years later. The strong opposition party at Strassburg prevented the collection and publication of his papers and letters, and today adequate sources for biography are inaccessible. He worked against, rather than with, the trend of the Reformation.—*J. K. Gordon.*

13531. GALLAND, A. L'ancienne église réformée de Sees (Orne). [The old Reformed church of Sees.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 531-541.—Sees in Normandy can trace its origin to the Gallic-Roman era, the ancient name Saggi or Sajii being preserved in the name of its inhabitants, Sagiens. The Reformation at first disturbed it little, but towards the end of the 16th century an active reformed group after much agitation secured a site for a church in 1607. The early days of the new church's history were stormy owing to the opposition of local Catholics, their priest contesting the right of the Protestants to convene the provincial synod in the church in 1613. (Records of first pastors and noble and bourgeois members.)—*J. K. Gordon.*

13532. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Des hl. Augustinus quaestio de ideis (De diversis quaestionibus LXXXIII qu. 46) in ihrer inhaltlichen und geschichtlichen Bedeutung. [The historical significance and the contents of St. Augustine's quaestio de ideis (De diversis quaestionibus LXXXIII qu. 46).] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 43(3) 1930: 297-307.

13533. GROSJEAN, PAUL. A continental saint and a mediaeval Irish devotional practice. *Z. f. Celtische Philol.* 19(1) 1931: 65-80.—There were revealed to a German bishop, named Albert, seven or eight things most pleasing to God and most useful to the soul. Also a devotional rule consisting of 15 "Paters" to be recited daily, with certain meditations accompanying them. Both Irish and Swedish texts are given.—*John J. O'Connor.*

13534. GÜNTHER, RUDOLF. Über die abendländische Heiligenlegende. [Legends of the saints in the West.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 3(1) 1931: 18-48.—This article is a review of over 50 studies, chiefly German, dealing with the history of the medieval legends of the saints as preserved in writing and in art.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13535. GUSSMANN, WILHELM. Melancthon und Eck. *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41(5) May 1930: 289-314.—In response to the request of Ferdinand I the Bavarian princes William IV and Louis X invited the theological faculty at Ingolstadt to compile an inventory of prevailing errors to be presented to the Augsburg Diet. The author discovered a copy of the document sent by Ferdinand to Duke George of Saxony. A comparison of the various documents bearing on this incident indicates that Ferdinand by this act was deliberately forcing the hand of his more irenic brother. In reply to this request Eck of Ingolstadt produced not only the desired list of heretical writings but also a list of 404 theses, hoping that he would be given the opportunity to discuss them at the diet in the presence of the emperor. Becoming acquainted with this document upon his arrival in Augsburg, Melancthon was greatly irritated. He feared that Eck's procedure would wreck the emperor's peace policy and endanger the support of Saxony. It may be questioned whether the Augsburg Confession would have been written except for the 404 articles.—*C. E. Schneider.*

13536. HERTLING, LUDWIG. Hagiographische Texte zur frühmittelalterlichen Bussgeschichte. [Hagiographical texts for the history of penance in the early middle ages.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 55(1) 1931: 109-122.—This article presents a series of 46 illustrations of the



ideas and the administration of penance drawn from writings of the 7th to the 12th century. These are classified under the headings: (1) Penance in connection with the conversion to monasticism; (2) penance of clerics and monks in serious offences; (3) penance of clerics and monks for slighter offences; (4) penance for the dying; (5) penance of laymen to the 11th century; and (6) penance of laymen in the 12th century. The footnotes give citations and liberal quotations from the Latin originals.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13537. HOARE, F. R. Voluntary poverty. *Hibbert J.* 29 (3) Apr. 1931: 520-533.—Opposed to the tradition of private property is the Christian tradition of voluntary poverty. The 4th century Egyptian "fathers of the desert" gave the form to Christian monachism. In the 6th century Benedict took poverty so much for granted that he required no specific vow in his Rule. Francis refused to have any dealings with a postulant who made over his property to a relative instead of giving it to the poor, in that it involved potential economic security. The canon law asserts that renunciation is one of the obligations to the fullness of the religious state. There has been a divergence as to methods, the Benedictine tradition laying emphasis upon the necessity of communal life, while the Franciscan tradition has emphasized the necessity of absolute poverty and an imitation of the external life as well as the spirit of Christ. In practice there has been a fairly constant tradition that renunciation of property carries with it a renunciation of its use. Possibly the highest ideal has been attained under the Rule of Ignatius. There, an indifference to this world's goods has been associated with the positive requirement of a mind of steel-like suppleness, whose strength shall be used to carry out the will of God.—*J. K. Gordon.*

13538. HOPPE, TH. Die Ansätze der späteren theologischen Entwicklung Melanchthons in den Loci von 1521. [The beginnings of the later theological development of Melanchthon in the "Loci Communes" of 1521.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6 (3) 1929: 599-615.—Examining Melanchthon's treatment in the *Loci* of natural law and revelation, human freedom, predestination, and anthropology, Hoppe concludes that in the theses presented in the work he shows little divergence from Luther; but that tendencies alien to Luther's thought can be discerned which were to come to development in his later theology. These are in particular an anthropocentric point of view, a rationalistic tendency which though repudiated is nevertheless present, and a disposition to lean on authority which leads to traditionalism.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13539. IMLE, FANNY. Die Lehrtätigkeit im Orden der Minderbrüder. [Educational activities of the Minorites.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (1) Feb. 1931: 34-50.

13540. KLEINSCHMIDT, P. BEDA. Antonius von Padua. Ausgewählte Kapitel aus seinem Leben und seinem Fortleben. [St. Antony of Padua. Selected chapters from his life and influence.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-33.

13541. LANDGRAF, A. Handschriftenfunde aus der Frühscholastik. [Manuscript finds in early scholasticism.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 53 (1) 1929: 95-110.—The article gives details of a large number of additions to knowledge of early scholasticism from recent manuscript discoveries. Some of the writers cited have been hitherto almost unknown.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13542. LANDGRAF, A. Untersuchungen zu den Eigenlehren Gilberts de la Poirée. [An inquiry into the peculiar teaching of Gilbert de la Poirée.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 54 (2) 1930: 180-213.—Landgraf concurs in Grabmann's judgment on the wide extent of the sphere of influence of Gilbert. The article deals with (1) Teachings ascribed to him as quoted by medieval authors (Latin texts); (2) the occurrence of teachings ascribed to him in his own writings and in early scholastic

literature; and (3) teachings peculiar to him in his commentary on the Pauline letters.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13543. LANDGRAF, ARTUR. Zur Chronologie der Werke Stephan Langtons. [Chronology of the works of Stephen Langton.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 67-71.—On a reference to Stephanus the cancellarius apparently Stephanus Remensis, in Langton's *Commentary on Romans*, Landgraf holds that this was written after 1214, while Langton was already in England.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13544. LECLER, JOSEPH. Un bourgeois devant l'inquisition au XIV siècle. [A bourgeois before the inquisition in the 14th century.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 206 (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 271-289.—Although the Revolution obliterated many important documents of the Inquisition in central France, significant records remain and none more interesting than that of Geoffroy d'Albi, inquisitor in Carcassonne from 1303 to 1310. Pierre de Gaillac, notary public of Tarascon, belonged to the middle class and was well versed in the teachings and theology of the Albigensians. He appeared no less than six times before the tribunal of the Inquisition. His testimony reveals a very thorough knowledge of the beliefs and religious practices of the Albigensians. Recanting after his second trial, he was set at provisional liberty. His later trials, the last in September, 1309, were largely concerned with the heretical activities of his family, some of whom were deceased—for even the bones of heretics were not immune from the judgment of the Inquisition. It is difficult to form a modern judgment on the institution of the Inquisition. So closely were church and state allied that a disbelief in the creed of the one amounted virtually to revolutionary doctrine. The heretic challenged the doctrine and authority of the church on which rested the whole social (and in a sense political) order.—*J. K. Gordon.*

13545. NEWDIGATE, C. A. A new chapter in the life of B. Robert Southwell, S. J. *Month.* 157 (801) Mar. 1931: 246-254.—Account, in an octavo ms of 1635, of Southwell's stay in the household of the Countess of Arundel, 1586-1592. After his martyrdom a relic was brought to the countess "one of ye smaller bones belonging to his feet" and "she found much help thereby for ye easing of sundry pains and infirmitys."—*J. K. Gordon.*

13546. NIELEN, JOSEF MARIA. Augustinus. Ein Gedenkwort zu seinem 1500. Todestag. [A word of commemoration of the 1500th anniversary of the death of Augustine.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (1) 1931: 7-19.

13547. PANNIER, J. Comment Calvin revisait l'Institution. [How Calvin revised the Institutes.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Française.* 79 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 79-81.—Among the changes Calvin made in the 2nd edition (1539) and in the 3rd (1541, the first French edition) of the *Institutes* there are three of especial interest: (1) With respect to the subject of the reverence people owe to their superiors. To the "kings, princes, etc." of the first edition is added "and to all other leaders in so far as they submit to the will of God." (2) While in the edition of 1536 we read: "Bishops and ministers of the churches . . ." in the later the bishops are omitted. (3) In his exposition of the 7th commandment in the 1539 and later editions he comments at length on St. Paul's statement that marriage is honorable to all, which was not the case in 1536. In 1536 Calvin was still a celibate, while during his stay in Strassburg in the winter of 1538-39 Bucer, was urging him to marry, advice he heeded a year later.—*Q. Breen.*

13548. PELSTER, FR. Handschriftliches zur Ueberlieferung der Quaestiones super libros metaphysicorum und der Collationes des Duns Scotus. [Manuscript history of the transmission of the Quaestiones super libros metaphysicorum und the Collationes of



Duns Scotus.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 44 (1) 1931: 79-92.

13549. REES, SILAS. Leontius of Byzantium. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 31-36.—Loofs in 1887 wrote the first of a series of monographs on Leontius of Byzantium (d. 543); titles of these are indicated. Rees treats: (1) the career of Leontius; (2) his literary activity, and (3) his Christology. He was a champion of Origenistic thought who taught in a school in the outskirts of Jerusalem during most of the period from 520 to 543. He accepted the Chalcedonian formula of the two natures, interpreting it by means of the concept of Enhypostasis, in which he shows the influence of Neoplatonism and especially of Pseudo-Dionysius. The doctrine is illustrated by quotations. About the time of his death Justinian, under advice of the opponents of Leontius, suppressed "Origenism." H. M. Rellon, in *A study of Christology*, has attempted to make modern use of the principle of Enhypostasis.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13550. SALVADOR, MIGUEL ALLUÉ. Fray Pedro Malón de Chaide y su obra "La conversión de la Magdalena" (1530-1930). [Fray Pedro Malón de Chaide and his work, "La conversión de la Magdalena."] *Universidad. (Rev. de Cultura y Vida Universitaria.)* 7 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1005-1068.—Malón de Chaide was born in 1530 at Cascante in Navarre (Spain). After studying at the university of Salamanca under Fray Luis de León, he entered the monastery of San Agustín de Salamanca in 1557. Successively professor at the universities of Huesca and Zaragoza and prior of the convent of Barcelona, he died in the latter city Sept. 1, 1589. *La conversión de la Magdalena* was written at Huesca between 1578 and 1583, and was first published at Barcelona in 1588. It is a "theological, moral and, above all, aesthetic interpretation" of the life of the Magdalene.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

13551. SCACCIA-SCARAFONI, CAMILLO. Vicende storiche della biblioteca Cassinese. [Historical changes of the Benedictine library of Monte Cassino.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Italia.* 3 (4) Feb. 1930: 307-328.

13552. SCHWENTNER, BERNHARD. Die Stellung der Kirche zum Zweikampfe bis zu den Dekretalen Gregors IX. [The attitude of the church toward the duel up to the time of the Decretals of Gregory IX.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 3 (2-3) 1930: 190-234.—Up to the middle of the 12th century the popes condemned every duel, even those among laymen, and particularly those due to church disputes and among the clergy. With the exception of the *irregularitas* no penalties were provided against duelling in the canon law. Some canonists declared against the duel, others permitted it under certain conditions. In the period of Alexander III to Gregory IX there is no expansion of the penal law in reference to the duel among laymen, only a renewal of former prohibitions. In reference to the clergy, progress is noted in the criminal law in respect to substitution in the duel and penalties. In the post-Gratian collection of canon law, all duels for laymen are prohibited. The clergy can in no wise participate without having heavy penalties imposed on them. Where death results there can be dispensation only in regard to the use of the benefice.—*H. Koch.*

13553. SMITH, H. MAYNARD. The case of Robert Wright. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (223) Apr. 1931: 98-107.—The facts in the case of Robert Wright have become a matter of controversy. Wright was an Englishman of extreme Protestant convictions and apparently in Antwerp in 1581 he received Presbyterian orders. Carter in his *Via media* is anxious to prove that Elizabethan bishops recognized Presbyterian orders. He says that he had acted as chaplain to Lord Rich before he had received any ordination. The bishop then evidently desired proof that "he was ordained minister" and also refused to grant him a license. On his promise "to allow

of the ministry of the Church of England and the Prayer Book and not to preach against them" the bishop was apparently to favor his suit and allow him to preach again. Carter further says that the question of his foreign orders does not appear in the charges made against him. Carter was wrong about the date of Wright's ordination. Also in Lansdowne MMS 109, art. 3, fol. 7 it will be seen that 21 charges were made against him including his foreign orders.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

13554. STANGE, CARL. Luther und das fünfte Laterankonzil. [Luther and the fifth Lateran Council.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6 (2) 1929: 339-444.—The author maintains in rebuttal against the views of Paul Althaus, that Luther did not hold the idea of the natural immortality of the soul. Luther's view is that the Christian idea of resurrection from the dead, as an act of God, cannot be subjected to a synthesis with a philosophic conception of the natural immortality of the soul.—*E. D. Sturkie.*

13555. STANGE, CARL. Velut ille ad rombum. *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6 (1) 1929: 120-125.—Stange entertains but rejects several interpretations of this hitherto unexplained expression in Luther's reply to Erasmus, and identifies the allusion as a reference to Juvenal's satire in which a "rhombus" is a well-known species of fish taken in the Adriatic. In the story a rhombus is presented to the emperor and becomes the occasion of an amusing scene in the presence of the emperor and the senate. The dressing of the fish becomes a state affair. So, Luther suggests, Erasmus treats with assumed seriousness the question of freedom which in reality he regards as an unimportant matter.—*J. T. McNeill.*

13556. VANDALLE, MAURICE. Der hl. Antonius von Padua. Ein Beitrag zu seiner Ikonographie. [Saint Antony of Padua. A contribution to his iconography.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (1) Feb. 1931: 68-102.

13557. WILL, R. Le culte du Sacré-Coeur en Alsace. [The cult of the Sacred Heart in Alsace.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Religieuses.* 9 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 382-393.—Originating in the 12th century, the cult of the Sacred Heart became one of the factors promoting the Counter-Reformation in the 16th century, through its stimulation of the devotional life. It even influenced the 16th and 17th century Lutherans, particularly in Strassburg. The *pleurolatrie* of Spener, Zinzendorf, and Franke the younger are examples of this. A formidable extension of the cult took place after 1870, when in connection with the Sacred Heart devotions the banner of "God, France, and Alsace-Lorraine" was raised.—*Q. Breen.*

13558. ZARNCKE, LILLY. Luthers Stellung zur Frauenfrage seiner Zeit. [Luther's attitude on the feminism of his day.] *Frau.* 38 (2) Nov. 1930: 105-109.

## JEWISH HISTORY

13559. CASSUTO, ALFONSO. Neue Funde zur ältesten Geschichte der portugiesischen Juden in Hamburg. [New light on the earliest history of Portuguese Jews in Hamburg.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 3 (1) 1931: 58-71.—The growing Portuguese merchants' community in Hamburg first came to the attention of public authorities in 1604. First regarded as Catholics, the Portuguese turned out to be Jews. The intolerant populace would have expelled them but the senate, having in view the taxes these merchants paid (e.g. 10,000 marks in customs from 1604-1607), concluded with them a settlement agreement. Settlement contracts and lists of residents printed in full.—*Herbert Solow.*

13560. CRÉMIEUX, AD. Les Juifs de Toulon au moyen-âge et le massacre du 13 avril 1348. [The Jews of Toulon in the middle ages and the massacre of April 13, 1348.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 33-72.—The Jews of Toulon in the 13th and 14th cen-



turies were citizens and enjoyed equal rights with the Christians. They participated in the political life and were even present at the general assemblies. Some held public office. The motives of the unexpected massacre of Apr. 13, 1348, are not clear. Although the mob that attacked and murdered the Jews in their beds was partially inspired by religious fervor—clergy were among them—the hope of plunder and the desire to destroy notes of indebtedness were probably more potent motives. Four years later, the authorities of the Provence punished Toulon by imposing a fine of 1,000 florins. The case against the individual rioters was then dropped. The massacre put an end to this small but prosperous community.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

13561. LÉVI, SYLVAIN. Quelques documents nouveaux sur les Juifs du Sud de l'Inde. [Some new documents on the Jews of South India.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 26-32.—Part I is devoted to a study of a tombstone of a Cochín-Indian Jewess of the year 1269. The first description of the stone appeared in the *Annual report, Archaeological Department, Cochín State* for the year 1103 M.E. (1927-1928 A.D.) Ernakulam, 1929. Part II contains miscellaneous notes on Gaspar de Gama, the famous Jewish adventurer, and on Cochín-India Jews from the 16th to the 20th centuries.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

13562. ROTH, CECIL. Les Marranes à Venise. [The Marranos at Venice.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 201-223.—Venice was one of the chief centers of the Marrano Diaspora in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The reason was probably the laxity of the Inquisition, controlled by the local au-

thorities who were anxious to encourage the commercial ventures of the incoming Iberian Jews. Florence and Verona had Marrano settlers. One of the most interesting stories is that of Roderigo Mendes da Silva, an eminent scholar of the 17th century who became royal historiographer at the court of Spain. At the age of 60 he left for Italy, abandoning not only his property, but also his library valued at 20,000 ducats. He was circumcised and took the name of Jacob. His critical spirit and his early Christian training made it difficult for him to take on Jewish customs. He laughed at the idea that Abraham was the author of the cabalistic *Sefer Yecirah*; did not believe in the authenticity of the Book of Esther; and was suspected of not believing in the immortality of the soul. Through force of habit he always raised his hat at the mention of Jesus or Mary, yet he was a loyal Jew.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

13563. SCHIFFMAN, SARA. Heinrich IV. Verh alten zu den Juden zur Zeit des ersten Kreuzzuges. [Henry IV's Jewish policy in the period of the first Crusade.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 3 (1) 1931: 39-58.—Henry's friendly attitude to the Jews was in line with his general imperial policy.—*Herbert Solow.*

13564. SCHMETZER, AD. Die Regensburger Judenstadt. [The Regensburg ghetto.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 3 (1) 1931: 18-39.—A Jewish quarter existed in Regensburg as early as 330 and continued until the expulsion of 1519. Topographical details, description of the synagogue. In 1500 there were 580 Jews in the quarter.—*Herbert Solow.*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 11967, 12017, 13529)

13565. ADONTZ, N. Hayêrê Puzantagan Kidouantz mêtch. [Armenians in Byzantine sciences.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 93-105; (3) Jan. 1931: 88-98.—Armenians made contributions to Byzantine science in the 9th century. Soon after the accession of Leo V to the throne they began to play an important part. Vart Mamigonian, brother of Empress Theodora, was the Maecenas while Leo of Thessalonica, rector of the new school at Magnaura, became the initiator of the study of sciences. He was a philosopher, mathematician, astronomer, and geometrician. The other pioneer in this work was John the Grammarian, an educator as well as a statesman. Both of these men were Armenians.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

13566. JERPHANION, GUILLAUME de. Sous le ciel de Grèce. Autour du Congrès Byzantin d'Athènes. [Under the skies of Greece. The Byzantine congress of Athens.] *Études; Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 206 (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 320-337.

13567. JORGA, N. Rhodes sous les Hospitaliers: I. La conquête de l'île. [Rhodes under the Knights: I. The conquest of the island.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen.* 8 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 32-51.—The Rumanian prime minister enumerates the authorities for the history of the Knights of Rhodes, and discusses the question of the creation of their hospital in Jerusalem, which was of Byzantine origin. Byzantine, too, was the practice of training children to enter the order. The relations of the Knights with the papacy, the king and the patriarch of

Jerusalem and the Templars are examined. The Knights tried to convert the isle of Rouad near Tortosa into an eastern Gibraltar and then, after losing it in 1302, went to Cyprus till a treaty with the Genoese, Vignolo, in 1306 directed their steps to Rhodes. By 1310, at the latest, their conquest of Rhodes was complete. Jorga makes a digression about the donation made to them in 1247 of Little Wallachia, which might have gallicized the Rumanians, if it had succeeded.—*William Miller.*

### SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 13583)

13568. SZABÓ, LÁSZLÓ. Az auraniai perjel-ség multja és jövője. [The past and future of the priory of Auranía.] *A Tenger.* 20 (5) 1930: 113-133.—On the Dalmatian coast lies the Croatian village of Vrana. Its only claim to fame is its ruined priory—the priory of Auranía—whose priors sat for 600 years as members of the Hungarian diet, and played a most important part in the political life of Hungary. During the wars between Venice and the Turks the priory was completely destroyed. The title and dignity of prior, however, was retained from 1632 to 1918. The title is at present in abeyance.—*E. D. Beynon.*

13569. SZRANEK, E. Szczegółowy częściowy wykaz dziesięcin archidiacona opolskiego z roku 1464. [Partial list of tithes of the archdeacon of Opole in 1464.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* 2. 1930: 271-280.—Publication of a document in private hands, containing curious materials for the history of culture and the economic life of Silesia in the 15th century.—*A. Walawender.*



## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

## GENERAL

13570. KEHR, P. Bericht über die Herausgabe der Monumenta Germaniae Historica. [Report on editing the Monumenta Germaniae Historica.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (1) 1930: I-XII.—In the past year have appeared: *Scriptorium Nova Series VI: Die Chronik der Grafen von der Mark von Levold von Northof* (ed. Fritz Zschaek); VII: Historical work of Otto of Morena (ed. Ferdinand Güterbock). At present in press: *Leges: Der Deutschenspiegel* (ed. K. A. Eckhardt); *Diplomata: V. ii Diplomata Henrici III* (ed. Paul Kehr); *Scriptorium Nova Series VIII: Annals of Tholomeus of Lucca* (ed. B. Schmeidler); *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum: Widukind of Corvei* (ed. P. Hirsch). In the last-named series the plan is to prepare about 20 of the works most read, for use in the seminars. R. Holtzmann is editing the *Chronicle* of Thietmar of Merseburg for it. R. Scholz's edition of the *Defensor pacis* of Marsiglio of Padua is to appear this year.—H. P. Lattin.

## EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 13474, 13512, 13515, 13533, 14812)

13571. AJUTELLO, PIERRE. La croisade d'Ugo Colonna dans le haute moyen-âge. [The crusade of Ugo Colonna.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne*. 12 (67) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 14-22.—The legend of the Crusade of Ugo Colonna, since the 19th century subject to many doubts, was up until the preceding century accepted as true. Ajutello, after a review of such evidence as is available, concludes that there was actually a papal government in Corsica, that there was a considerable migration there from Rome, that this occurred after the expulsion of the Lombards and Saracens, either toward the end of the 8th century, the time of the legendary expedition of Colonna, or somewhat later at the end of the 10th or the beginning of the 11th century.—Elmer Louis Kayser.

13572. GULDEMONT, E. WEGGEMAN. Is de naam Dordrecht in oorsprong keltisch of germaansch? [Is the name of Dordrecht of Celtic or Germanic origin?] *Navorscher*. 79 (11-12) 1930: 259-287.

13573. LINTZEL, MARTIN. Die angebliche Parteischrift eines Anhängers Lothars I. [The alleged party tract by a follower of Lothar I.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (1) 1930: 1-9.—The anonymous tract published by P. W. Finsterwalder in the *Neues Archiv* (Vol. 47, 1928) was entirely misinterpreted by him. Neither author nor date can be determined, nor did it have a political intent. It meant what it said, not something hidden. Possibly it was from the time of Charles the Bald, although the general picture of decadence and corruption was a cry of the monks at any time.—H. P. Lattin.

13574. MACKENZIE, DONALD A. Ancient sculptured stones of Scotland. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (4) Mar. 1931: 156-163.—Eastern Scotland contains a few "Pictish" sculptured stones which are distinguished by their Byzantine art motifs. Hence there existed between Scotland and Byzantium a trading connection even before Christianity was brought over. The way of entry into Scotland was through St. Andrew's which served as a port, not only for Scotland, but also for northern Ireland and northern England. The early "Pictish" stones of Scotland contain animal carvings of a type closely resembling those of the late Mycenaean pottery. Some think the animals are totems. Byzantine pigments are to be found in Celtic illuminated manuscripts and Byzantine art motifs on the Pictish sculptured stones. The art of the sculptured stones perished

with the building of beautiful cathedrals, abbeys and monasteries by the Catholic church.—Julian Aronson.

13575. NECKEL, GUSTAV. Gothiscandza. Ein germanistischer Beitrag zur Logik und Methodik der Geisteswissenschaft. [A German contribution to the logic and method of the philosophical studies.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde*. (3) 1931: 154-164.—Jordanes uses the word Gothiscandza as the name of a northern coast which the Goths from the island of Scandza first reached by water and which they named after themselves. Later they advanced to the seat of the Holm-Rugians (*sedes Ulmerugorum*), who probably inhabited the delta of the Vistula, the district about Danzig. On the basis of philological evidence Gothiscandza must stand for the island of Gothland. The Goths are thus related to the inhabitants of Scandinavia and their language to the Nordic branch of Germanic. The island of Scandza was probably Scandinavia, whose connection with the mainland was unknown to Jordanes. From Scandinavia the Goths must have come in ships to Gothland which they probably found uninhabited. They settled there. Later on a part of these Goths must have gone on south to the continent.—S. Lipitzin.

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 to 1348

(See also Entries 13474, 13511, 13524, 13544, 13563, 13606)

13576. BAUERMANN, JOHANNES. Zur Überlieferung der Urkunde Lothars III. für Gebhard von Loctum vom 13. Juni 1129 (DL. III. 21). [The delivery of the diploma of Lothar III for Gebhard von Loctum, June 13, 1129.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (1) 1930: 115-125.—Emil v. Ottenthal, editor of the diplomas of Lothar III (*MGH. DD. VIII*, Berlin, 1927), erred in using the readings of Johann Falkes for this diploma in preference often to those of Joachim Mader who probably knew the original. An edition of this diploma should be based on a Paderborn copy (now in Münster) and Mader's edition, with emendations of the text where obvious mistakes appear.—H. P. Lattin.

13577. CHIAUDANO, MARIO. Studi e documenti per la storia del diritto commerciale Italiano nel secolo XIII. [Studies and documents for the history of Italian commercial law in the 13th century.] *Mem. dell'Ist. Giur. d. Regia Univ. di Torino*. 8 1930: pp. VIII-208.—Results of research in the Vatican archives and in the state archives of Siena and Florence, with valuable documents on the history of those commercial institutions, to the formation of which the Florentine merchants of the 13th century contributed so much. The Tuscan merchants built up a system of commercial law which forms the basis of today's commercial activity. The author was able to trace the oldest extant account book on banking affairs, the only one discovered so far which does not present any discontinuity in its text. The juridical meaning of some of the most common entries is revealed in other account books, while the accounts of the company of Bernardino Ugolini from the Siena library provide material on the partnership relations of this company, a field hitherto little explored. Very interesting material has also been brought to light regarding the Bonsignori company, the members of which have been identified from 1209 down to about 1350.—Mario Einaudi.

13578. DOBENECKER, O. Eine Urkunde des Königs Wilhelm vom Jahre 1252. [A diploma of King William from 1252.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49 (1) 1930: 201-202.—The diploma of King William of Mar. 27, 1252 (Böhmer-Ficker nr. 5071) was printed by Bekmann (*Historische*



*Beschreibung der Chur und Mark Brandenburg* I, Sp. 1138 f.) from an inexact copy. The original exists in the *Archiv des Vereins für Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde* and is reprinted here.—*H. P. Lattin*.

13579. EDWARDS, E. A rebus. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. (4) Mar. 1931: 163-166.—A rebus is a design, usually found on buildings or tombs, which pictures a proper name. It is a symbolic signature. The article contains drawings of several of them with a commentary on the names they were meant to signify. They date from the 13th to the 16th century.—*Julian Aronson*.

13580. HÄVERNICK, WALTER. *Der Kölner Pfennig im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert*. [The Cologne penny in the 12th and 13th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz. u. Wirtsch. Gesch.-Beiheft*. (18) 1930: pp. 219.—The period of the 12th and 13th centuries is distinguishable from those before and after, with respect to the circulation of money, by definite characteristics: (1) development of a territorial monopoly of coinage, i.e., only coins of a district are allowed circulation in that district; (2) prohibition of trade with uncoined silver; (3) calling in of coins. In the 10th and 11th centuries the *denarius* was a standard coin with a permanent value, the quality of which would be guaranteed by a stamp, but not the weight. For large sums the coins were weighed. At the beginning of the 12th century the mark of Cologne equalled 160 *denarii* by weight and 144 *denarii* by value. Because Cologne was a great trade center the Cologne *denarius* was widely accepted, and widely counterfeited. Apparently, its weight did not change in the period 11th-13th century. (Discussion of each mint of the archbishop of Cologne, and of the extent of territory in which the Cologne *denarius* was the important coin.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

13581. NOPPEN, J. G. Henry the Third's craftsmen. *Burlington Mag.* 58(335) Feb. 1931: 73-79.—The most remarkable man associated with the early artistic activities of Henry III was Odo, the goldsmith, who appears as "keeper of the works" of the king's houses at Westminster from October, 1226, until August, 1237, during which period there is a record of £1,293 (equal to about £35,000 of our money) having passed through his hands in connection with those works. The career of Odo seems to have terminated ca. 1239 when he was succeeded by his son Edward, who later had much to do with the work of building Westminster Abbey. It should be noted, however, that master masons and carpenters frequently, if not always, were paid direct, and not through any such agent as Odo or Edward. A master craftsman at this time was responsible to none other than his client.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

13582. OTTO, ALFRED. Beiträge zur Textgeschichte des Adam von Bremen. [Contributions to the textual history of Adam of Bremen.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49(1) 1930: 10-55.—The manuscript used by the first editor of Adam of Bremen, Vedel, in 1579, is probably now in Copenhagen. Here is printed a collation of the first 52 chapters of Adam, made from a 12th century manuscript, which is a necessary addition to the edition of B. Schmeidler (*Adam von Bremen*, Hannover, 1917).—*H. P. Lattin*.

#### LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 13300, 13510, 13514, 13519, 13522, 13526, 13530-13531, 13540, 13545, 13550, 13553-13554, 13559-13560, 13562, 13564, 13579, 13606, 13707, 14242)

13583. AGOSTI, GIORGIO. Un politico italiano alla corte polacca nel secolo XV. [An Italian political writer in Poland in the 15th century.] *Mem. dell'Ist.*

*Giur. d. Regia Univ. di Torino*. 9 1930: pp. 45.—Filippo Buonaccorsi, or Callimaco, is now a forgotten figure. He was born near Florence in 1437, and from 1470 to the year of his death in 1496, he served the Polish kings in various capacities, as political adviser, diplomatist, and writer. His most important work (reproduced in appendix) was a memorandum, the *Consilium Callimachi*, written about 1492, which gave him the fame of a forerunner of Machiavelli.—*Mario Einaudi*.

13584. BACCELLI, ALFREDO. Lorenzo il Magnifico. *Nuova Antologia*. 274(1410) Dec. 16, 1930: 449-461.—In this study of Lorenzo as shown in contemporary literature he is presented not only as a great figure in history and art but also as an exceedingly natural and affable individual, not as the demagogue his detractors make him.—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

13585. CARTER, BARBARA BARCLAY. For the quincentenary of St. Joan. *Dublin Rev.* 95(377) Apr. 1931: 261-272.—The archbishop of Rouen will lay the foundation stone of a chapel dedicated to St. Joan of Arc in the market place of Rouen on May 31, 1931. This date marks the 500th anniversary of her martyrdom. A brief survey of her life is given.—*John J. O'Connor*.

13586. DODU, GASTON. Henri III. *Rev. Hist.* 165(1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1-42.—A criticism of Henry III arranged as follows: (1) judgment favorable and otherwise of his contemporaries; (2) refutation of Michelet's assertion that Henry III inherited syphilis, and an explanation of his mediocrity by comparison with the generally ineffectual character of his brothers and sister; (3) weakness in his character due to his education; (4) his alienation of the court and church; (5) sexual abnormalities as compared to contemporary customs; (6) conclusion.—*David F. Strong*.

13587. HIRST, W. A. The new conception of history. *Dublin Rev.* 95(377) Apr. 1931: 228-240.—History, as written by Whigs, presents but one side of the case. No nation has been treated worse than Spain. The conquistadors are pictured as bloodthirsty butchers; yet they protected and educated the Indians when English settlers in North America massacred or drove them away. The Whigs have glorified Elizabeth and drawn a veil over the utter pauperism of the people of her reign. John Hampden, another Whig hero, possessed neither great character nor ability. Cromwell has been erroneously worshipped. Charles II and James II practiced toleration while the bishops would have nothing to do with it. Likewise George III has been too strenuously condemned.—*John J. O'Connor*.

13588. KEHR, P. Die älteren Urkunden für Helmarshausen und das Helmarshäuser Kopialbuch. [Early diplomas for Helmarshausen and the Helmarshausen cartulary.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 49(1) 1930: 86-114.—The Helmarshausen cartulary, written in the 16th century, seemed to have disappeared from the Marburg archives after 1913, but has recently re-appeared. The following documents are here printed anew from the cartulary: DO. III. 256; 356; 357; DH. II. 47; 127; DK II. 190; J.-L. 3924 (Silvester II); Benedict VIII of the year 1014 (either false or greatly interpolated); Eugenius III (false). The purpose of the falsifications was to show that Helmarshausen had since its foundation, been under the protection of the Holy See and of Saint Peter.—*H. P. Lattin*.

13589. LEGROS, H.-M. Cerfs volants supports des armes de Charles VI. [Winged deer as supports of the arms of Charles VI.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96(154) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-4.—Indicates the nature of the origin of the winged deer as supports of the arms of Charles VI of France.—*Frederick E. Graham*.

13590. MAGNAGHI, ALBERTO. La "catalanitat" di Caboto. [Was Cabot a Catalanian?] *La Cultura*. 1(4) Apr. 1929: 207-218.—This article is a refutation of the



claims that the Cabots were Catalonians made by R. Carreras i Valls in *La descoberta d'America* (Reus, 1928). Records in Barcelona show that a ship captain named Joan Cabot entered that port in 1512 but John Cabot died in 1498. The name Cabot is not necessarily Catalanian; it is also French. Various names on the map supposed to have been made by Cabot would show his Catalanian origin, but it is quite unlikely that he made the map and the derivation of the names is incorrectly stated. Sebastian Cabot's friendship with the Catalanian Miguel Rifos is no proof, nor is the fact that a Catalanian priest, Fray Buil, was a member of John Cabot's second expedition. Canada is supposed to be named after Canet, Cabot's supposed birthplace in Catalonia, but the name Canada is not found on the map attributed to Cabot, and the place, Canet, which is on the map, is really in France.—*William R. Quynn.*

13591. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. Strafford. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (508) Apr. 1931: 360-376.—*Chester Kirby.*

13592. MASSINGER, K. Hollandus hajók utja a Föld körül. [A Dutch voyage around the world.] *A Földgomb.* 1 (5) 1930: 174-179.—Van Noort set out from Holland in 1598 with four ships and 250 seamen. During the three years of his trip around the earth he had many thrilling encounters with the Portuguese and Spanish. A companion of Van Noort left many notes on the voyage, and also discussed the giant Patagonian natives in the neighborhood of Port Desire. The papal bull granting all newly discovered lands to Spain and Portugal was an indirect incentive to maritime discovery on the part of the other nations, who had to meet the forces of Spain and Portugal in armed conflict, and hence departed from the beaten lines of travel and prepared their ships for any contingency.—*E. D. Beynon.*

13593. MOEDER, MARCEL. Les exploits de Jean Spiess, bourgeois de Mulhouse. [The exploits of Jean Spiess, citizen of Mulhouse.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (499) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 177-184.—Episodes of the years 1522-29.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 13273, 13447, 13471, 13517, 14812)

13598. AL-RĀFI'I, MUṢṬAFA ṢĀDIQ. Fann rasā'il al-hubb fi al-adab al-'arabi. [The art of love correspondence in Arabic literature.] *Al-Mukhtaṣaf.* 78 (3) Mar. 1931: 281-287.—The Arabic tongue is particularly rich in its vocabulary expression of emotion and particularly love. Its dictionary has perhaps more words descriptive of women and their beauty than the dictionary of any other language. Yet in all that literature coming down to us from ancient times we find not a single long piece of love correspondence in prose. Arabic composers considered poetry the only worthy vehicle for the conveyance of the feelings towards the other sex. Amorous poetry (*ghazal*) is prominent in most periods of Arabic literature and its exponents form a conspicuous class.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

13599. BAHMAN, MUHAMMAD I. M. Sufi mysticism in Islam. *Moslem World.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-33.—In general, there are four theories as to the origin of Sufism: the "esoteric Islam," the view taken by the modern Sufis; the "Aryan reaction," implying a reaction against a Semitic religion imposed by force, and appearing in both an Indian and a Persian form; the "Neo-Platonist origin"; and the theory of "spontaneous growth." The earlier type of Sufism was quietism, but later came a thorough-going pantheism. The search of the soul for God is followed through the "path," the "gnosis," and the "truth"; the universe is conceived

13594. NOYES, ARTHUR H. The military obligation in mediaeval England. With especial reference to commissions of array. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Contrib. in Hist. & Pol. Sci.* (11) 1930: pp. 200.—History of the military obligation from Anglo-Saxon times down to the middle of the 17th century. The influence of military history upon constitutional development in the medieval English state is traced and the nature of the obligation due from the subject to the sovereign is examined. The most useful portions are those chapters dealing with the constitutional issues of the 17th century as they related to the obligation of the subject to obey the rival military orders of sovereign or parliament. A detailed study is made of the legality of the royal position and of the whole problem of allegiance and prerogative rights.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

13595. SCARAFONI, CAMILLO SCACCIA. La Biblioteca Giovardiana di Veroli e i suoi incunabuli. [The Giovardiana library of Veroli and its incunabula.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Italia.* 3 (2) Oct. 1929-30: 127-140.

13596. SCHÜCK, ADOLF. Göteborgs äldre historia. [The early history of Gotenburg.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (1) 1931: 12-18.—Review article based upon a recently published book, *Helge Almqvist, Göteborgs historia*, an exhaustive and authoritative history of the origin and the first hundred years of Gotenburg. Unlike other Swedish cities, Gotenburg was much indebted for its first growth and prosperity to assistance and privileges extended by the Swedish government. The object of Gustavus Adolphus and of his government in the building enterprise of 1619 and in the extension of liberties to the city was to attract capital and thrifty colonists from abroad, and the result was an influx, especially from Holland but also from Germany and Scotland, so that the population and the administration of the city for a time were more foreign than Swedish. The earliest city council was made up of ten Dutchmen, seven Swedes, and one Scotsman.—*Walter Sandelius.*

13597. UNSIGNED. The real Joan of Arc. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (508) Apr. 1931: 249-260.—*Chester Kirby.*

as a projected and reflected image of God, while love, the only basis of moral perfection, is a gift, not anything which can be acquired.—*H. W. Hering.*

13600. BROWNE, L. E. The patriarch Timothy and the caliph Al-Mahdi. *Moslem World.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-45.—In 1923, Fr. Cheikho of Beirut published an Arabic text, and in 1928 Mingana published the Syriac text of a dialogue which presumably took place in 782 A.D. between Timothy the Nestorian patriarch and al-Mahdi the Moslem caliph. These texts are probably among the very earliest extant bits of Christian polemic against Moslems. A critical comparison of them, however, would seem to throw the weight of evidence in favor of the Arabic version as preceding the Syriac. In this text, the case for Christianity depends almost entirely on the Old Testament prophecies of Christ, and on the miracles of the two Testaments. As a result, there is evident the beginning of the attempts to find in the Bible prophecies of Mohammed, and the early charge that the Christians had perverted the Scriptures by deliberately eliminating these prophecies.—*H. W. Hering.*

13601. DONALDSON, DWIGHT M. The Shiah doctrine of the Imamate. *Moslem World.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-23.—To the Shi'ahs, the Imamate is the very foundation of Islam, but they base their opinions on statements and traditions which are ambiguous or uncertain in transmission. These statements are "Clear" and "Concealed," and according to their interpretations of them and to the line of transmission of the Imamate, the Shi'ahs fall into various groups—the



Imamiš, the Zaidi, the Ghulāt, the Waqifi, the Isma'ili, etc. The best exposition of their many differences of opinion is in the *Books on religions and sects*, by Ibn Haym, Shahrastam, and others.—H. W. Hering.

13602. FARĪD, ŠABRI. Dār al-āthār al-'arabiyah; anfas ma fiha min al-āthār w-al-tuḥaf. [The Arab Museum in Cairo and the treasures it contains.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 78(3) Mar. 1931: 319-322.—The Museum is the depository of more than 20,000 labelled pieces and has another 30,000 of less importance, the value of all of which amounts to about 2,110,000 Egyptian guineas. It is unparalleled in its Arabic Moslem collection. Among its most valuable articles are rugs, vases and other glasswork, marble, bronze and wood pieces, going back to the Mameluke and Fātimid periods. The oldest articles in it, however, are brick. When the Arabs conquered Egypt in the middle of the 7th century they followed the Roman style of brick building. The first mosque, that of ibn-Tūlūn, was built of brick. Stone became more commonly used in the Mameluke period. (Illus.)—Philip K. Hitti.

13603. MUKHLIŠ, 'ABDULLAH. Mi'dhanat al-jāmi al-abyad fi al-ramlah. [The minaret of the White Mosque in al-Ramlah.] *Al-Kulliyah*. 17(2) Jan. 1931: 120-128; (3) Mar. 1931: 203-212.—The Umayyad caliph, Sulaymān ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, built the town of al-Ramlah in the early part of the 8th century, A.D., according to Arab historians and geographers. Traces of his palace in it could be seen until the time of the World War. The caliph probably built it on the ruins of, or close by, a more ancient site, possibly the biblical Arimathea Ramah. In it the founder established his White Mosque which, next to the Great Mosque of Damascus and the Šakhrah of Jerusalem, became the leading sanctuary of Syria. In recent years the Palestine Department of Antiquities claimed that the minaret of this famous mosque at Ramlah was a crusading tower and wanted to make the necessary repairs. While the town did figure in the crusades, the minaret is a Moslem structure the repairs of which should always be undertaken by the administration of the *Awqāf* (Moslem religious foundation.)—Philip K. Hitti.

13604. SAUVAGET, J. Une inscription de Badr Al-Jamali. [An inscription from Badr Al-Jamali.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10(2) 1929: 137-143.—Text of an inscription from the route from Damascus to Homs, with transcription and translation which sheds some light on the governorship of Badr Al-Jamali in Damascus in February-March, 1064.—W. W. Fisher.

13605. TAWTAL, F. Ḥayy ibn-yaqzān wa-falsafat ibn-tufayl. [Ḥayy ibn-Yaqzān and the philosophy of ibn-Tufayl.] *Al-Machriq*. 29(1) Jan. 1931: 42-48; (2) Feb. 1931: 108-115; (3) Mar. 1931: 189-195.—This study is based on Simon Ockley's translation of *The History of Ḥayy ibn-Yaqzan by ibn-Tufayl* revised by A. S. Fulton (London, 1929). The Arabic original was first published in 1671 by Pococke. It has since been translated into Latin, Dutch, German, English, Spanish, and Persian. In 1349 it was done into Hebrew by Moses of Narbonne. The story is a masterpiece of Arabic narrative literature and sums up the history of philosophy in Islam treating the great medieval problem of reconciling faith and reason, religion and philosophy. The author, abu-Bakr (Latin Abubacer) ibn-Tufayl, was born a few miles north of Cordova in Moslem Spain and flourished in the middle of the 12th Christian century. Under the caliph abu-Ya'qūb Yūsuf al-Muwahhid (Almohade) he rose to the vizierate office. Ibn-Rushd (Averroes) was a bosom friend of ibn-Tufayl and by him was introduced and highly recommended to the caliph. In 1182, ibn-Rushd succeeded his friend as physician to the caliph. Ibn-Tufayl died in Morocco, 1185. Ḥayy representing "reason," was born in an isolated environment from no father and no mother. He was brought up by himself in one of the islands of the Indies and fed himself, Crusoe-like, on the wild plants and animals. Independently he reached the conclusion that there must be one God, the creator and preserver of the universe. Ḥayy finally discovered on the island a creature like himself whom he accompanied to a neighboring isle. Here Ḥayy found that Islam was the best religion.—Philip K. Hitti.

## THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

### GENERAL

13606. GLOVER, T. R. Diet in history. *Queen's Quart.* 38(1) Winter 1931: 25-50.—There is an interesting field for historical study in the common dishes and tastes of the people from the times of prehistoric Greece and Egypt to modern America. On such trifles as sugar, unknown to the ancients, the fates of nations turn. Sugar was one clue to the struggle for the West Indies. Attention is called to how little interest historians have taken in diet. They have not been curious as to the variety of a people's food, its sources, and the effects of its consumption on health and its procurement on national policy. Only recently have the economic historians tried to redress the balance. Yet Herodotus must escape this reproach. Examples are cited of incidental mention of diet in Greek and Roman literature, mediaeval Europe, and modern England.—Charles M. Thomas.

13607. KOULISCHER, JOSEPH. Les traités de commerce et la clause de la nation la plus favorisée du XVI<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Commercial treaties and the most favored nation clause from the 16th to the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne* 6(31) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 3-29.—The gradual transition from exclusive commercial privileges secured by one state to a general principle of parity in tariff duties is the history of the

gradual development and extension of the most favored nation principle. The principle received notable development in the Ottoman capitulations (from 1535 to the end of the 18th century) and in the commercial treaties among the powers of western Europe in the same period. Reciprocity gradually became more general in grants of most favored nation treatment, and the principle became increasingly more *pro praeterito* as well as *pro futuro*.—Donald C. McKay.

13608. PORRI, VINCENZO. La storia economica europea—Età medioevale e moderna. [The modern and medieval economic history of Europe.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48(1) Jan. 1931: 41-87.—This part reviews the works published in the western European languages from 1919 to 1929 concerning the economic history of the Byzantine Empire, Russia, Poland and Bohemia, Spain and Italy. [See Entries 3: 5264, 8878.]—Robert Gale Woolbert.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 13633, 13641, 13663, 13678, 13685, 13690, 13767)

13609. BRIM, CHARLES J. The story of blood pressure. *Medic. Life.* 37(2) Feb. 1930: 60-108.—Special blood pressure number. Of special interest are



the work of Herophilus during the 4th century B.C. and his arrangement of pulses of various rhythms; the pulsilogium of Galileo and Santorini, the success of which was assisted by the growing acceptance of Harvey's ideas on the circulation; the *Hemastatiks* of Stephen Hales, written in 1733 after remarkable experiments on the blood pressure of horses and dogs; the work of many other haematologists, among them Aselli, Borelli, Von Boerhaave, the Webers, and finally Janeway and Weir Mitchell, American contributors to the science. (Plates and portraits.)—*C. R. Hall*.

13610. DAVIDSON, W. B. Early roentgen ray: early diagnosis. *New Engl. J. Med.* 203 Oct. 30, 1930: 860-861.—Mainly emphasizes use of x-ray to detect the early stages of tuberculosis, when lesion can first be discovered and patient is not toxic and has few if any symptoms. The reason why such a method has not worked well hitherto has been that the radiographer has been inefficient, or that the photographic plates have been rather undependable. Both these difficulties have now been removed.—*C. R. Hall*.

13611. DAVIS, TENNEY L. Samuel Guthrie, Jr.—1782-1848—in commemoration of the centenary of the discovery of chloroform. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 11-23.—Chloroform was first prepared in 1831 and seems to have been discovered practically simultaneously by Liebig, Soubeiran, and Guthrie. It is quite possible that the earliest work of the three was that of Guthrie, a physician living at Sackett's Harbor, New York. He reported his discoveries to Silliman of Yale, who published his letters in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vols. 31 and 32. Besides chloric ether Guthrie manufactured and sold vinegar, alcohol, molasses made from potatoes, turpentine, gunpowder, mercury fulminate, potassium chlorate, and a waterproof priming powder. Fires and explosions from his experiments frequently injured and disfigured him. He foresaw that his chloric ether might be useful in medicine and lived long enough to hail its use for surgical anaesthesia in 1848.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

13612. GOULARD, ROGER. Antoine Gilles, le jeune (1661-1713). *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médecine*. 24 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 6-16.—The life and work of an old master surgeon of the commune Brie-Comte-Robert, France. We find what medicines he used, what rates he received, and the range of service he rendered. A warrant from Daquin, first physician to Louis XIV, gave Gilles royal license to all profits to be derived from the "dead, wounded, mutilated or drowned bodies of prisoners and others detained by the authority of the law in Brie-Comte-Robert and its environs."—*C. R. Hall*.

13613. MATAGRIN, AM. Le centenaire de l'invention en France de la machine à coudre par Barthélemy Thimonnier en 1830. [The hundredth anniversary of the invention in France of the sewing machine by Barthélemy Thimonnier.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale*. 130 (2) Feb. 1931: 69-94.—This biographical sketch of Barthélemy Thimonnier is divided as follows: his youth 1793-1812; working out his idea 1813-1824; first workshop employing "mechanical sewing" (the text of his partnership contract is here given); years of further experimentation and effort 1832-1844; complications introduced by women who objected to this machine competition, with suggestions by Thimonnier; voyage to England 1848-1852; last triumph 1853-1857. (Photographs and a facsimile letter.)—*David F. Strong*.

13614. MESSELDORF, C. R. Historical aspects of rheumatism. *Medic. Life*. 37 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-56.—A survey, beginning with the Greeks. Ballonius, a 16th century scientist is designated the "father of rheumatism," while the great English bleeder, Sydenham, first satisfactorily described an acute case. So did Cullen of Edinburgh somewhat later in his *First lines of the*

*practise of physics*. The present-day efforts to isolate the cause of the disease are analyzed, with particular emphasis upon the bacillus causing rheumatic fever, and the preparation of a toxin for it. (Bibliography and portraits.)—*C. R. Hall*.

13615. OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. Cope: master naturalist. *Science* (N. Y.). 73 (1887) Feb. 27, 1931: 225-227.—This is the foreword of a volume entitled *Cope: master naturalist, the life and letters of Edward Drinker Cope*. Cope's name is not even mentioned in the recent encyclopaedias which contain many lesser American names. Cope, like Lamarck, was never on the side of the great powers either in science or in government. This volume will do posthumous justice to Cope and enroll his name as one of the master naturalists of all time. The preparation of this volume began a month or so before Cope's death in 1897. Soon after his death the complete personal library of his own publications and his lifelong correspondence with his family, were deposited in the American Museum and were used in the preparation of this volume.—*Charles M. Thomas*.

13616. PACKARD, FRANCIS R. Inauguration of the department of the History of Medicine of The Johns Hopkins University, and the opening of the William H. Welch Medical Library. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jan. 1930: 122-127.—Active part in the exercises Oct. 17 and 18, 1929, was taken by Dr. Welch and Karl Sudhof. The Welch Medical Library houses the collections of the Medical School, the School of Hygiene, the Hospital, and the department of the History of Medicine, a unique institution in the United States. This Department was largely established by Dr. William H. Welch, "the dean of American medicine."—*Richard H. Shryock*.

13617. WIESE, E. ROBERT. Semmelweis. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jan. 1930: 80-88.—Ignatz Philip Semmelweis was born in Ofen (Budapest) in 1818, received his medical training in Vienna, and became first assistant there in the First Obstetric Clinic in 1847. He became interested in the problem of puerperal fever, then very common and generally fatal. Soon convinced of its infectious origin, he introduced for the first time a routine use of antiseptic solutions, as a result of which the puerperal fever mortality rate in his clinic dropped from 11.4% in 1846 to 1.27% in 1848. A number of prominent leaders opposed him bitterly, because of professional jealousy, and because of his association with the Hungarian revolution. He was driven out of Vienna and his methods were repudiated in his own clinic. Finding refuge in Budapest, he continued his studies, and in 1860 published his great work on the cause and treatment of puerperal fever, "one of the epoch-making books of medical literature." It was unpopular because of its style. He died in Vienna in 1865, where his monument stands today in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus—more "as an expiation than a tribute."—*Richard H. Shryock*.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 13680, 13781)

13618. SCHILLING-TRYGOPHORUS, OTTO. Die Weltanschauung Beethovens und ihre Gestaltung in der 7 Symphonie. [Beethoven's philosophy and its expression in the Seventh Symphony.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissenschaft*. 25 (2) 1931: 117-142.

13619. VALPERGA, ENRICO DI SAN MARTINO. Le grandi istituzioni musicali d'Italia. I L'Augusteo. [The great musical institutions of Italy. The Augusteum.] *Nuova Antologia*. 276 (1416) Mar. 16, 1931: 217-223.



## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 13527, 13539, 13557, 13627–13628, 13640–13641, 13663–13664, 13671, 13674, 13694, 13737, 13741, 13760, 13766, 13775, 13777)

**13620. BROWN, WILLIAM ADAMS.** A retrospect of forty years. *Methodist Rev.* 114(2) Mar. 1931: 164–173.—An appreciation of Adolf Harnack by a former student. Harnack's great service lay in three things: "a practical absolute," in the person of Christ, who "incarnated in his own person the ideals which appealed to us as highest;" a sound basis for the social gospel in the idea of the kingdom of God; and a pragmatic emphasis. But these ideas are today outmoded. In America there has come a "relativistic" philosophy which has abandoned even the "practical absolutes" of Harnack's teachings. John Dewey, the leader of this school, "is always preaching the need of confining our devotion to the accessible and the concrete." He has ignored the idea of an absolute. Continental thinkers have carried this relativistic philosophy to an extreme of skepticism, without the American pragmatic concern for method. As a reaction against this has come the theology of Karl Barth, who is as typical for Continental thought today as Dewey is for American. The Barthian theology of crisis asserts the need for a "consciousness of immediate contact with a transcendent God," with the purpose of elevating this revived concept of the transcendent God to the position of authority enjoyed by a philosophical absolute. The author expects "our present preoccupation with process" to give way soon to a concern for results. When that time comes liberal theologians should not forget the lesson of Harnack that in religion "the key to understanding is sympathy."—*Maurice C. Latia.*

**13621. COHRS, FERDINAND.** Zwei vergessene Katechismen Gottfried Arnolds. [Two forgotten catechisms of Gottfried Arnold.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41(9) Sep. 1930: 602–641.—These two lost catechisms bear the date of 1722. Arnold of the *Ketzer-Historie* had been severe in his criticism of the Lutheran catechetical method and merely tolerated Luther's *Enchiridion*. Having accepted a pastorate in 1701 he introduces the catechetical method and commended his *Erläuterung* of the Lutheran catechism. Although following the Lutheran scheme, he substituted scriptural phraseology for the Lutheran, also departing from or modifying the traditional exposition. With few exceptions he remained essentially orthodox in the Lutheran sense. Arnold's *Christliche Unterricht* was unrivaled in its day for its unified systematic method of procedure. The *mystische Theologie* of this text was designed for those who had advanced beyond the formal instructions of the *Erläuterung*.—*C. E. Schneider.*

**13622. DUDON, PAUL.** La pensée de Fénelon. [Fénelon's thought.] *Etudes: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 206(3) Feb. 5, 1931: 299–307.—In discussing the thought of Fénelon one must make central his system of pure love which dominated his thinking. For 25 years he ceased not to preach "le pur amour" on every possible occasion, and declared that war must be waged against self-love, the cause of the failings alike of greatest sinner and most devout saint. The correspondence of Fénelon throws much light on his character. Fénelon was one of the most Christian men of the 17th century. The dominating influence of Mme. Guyon, remains a matter of question. (Review article of Delplanque's *Fénelon et ses amis*.)—*J. K. Gordon.*

**13623. FRÉVILLE, HENRI.** Richard Simon et les Protestants d'après sa correspondance. [Richard Simon and the Protestants, a study based on his letters.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6(31) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 30–55.—It was less as priest than as historian and savant that Simon opposed the Calvinists: his letters show him as attempting to win them again to orthodoxy by the force of his

arguments. Calm and judicial in his attitude, he was attacked both by Bossuet and by the Jansenists of Port Royal. Yet he was orthodox in his Catholicism, would have no reunion of Protestants and Catholics at the expense of modifying the Catholic *credo*, and was in no sense a precursor of the modernists, much less a free thinker.—*Donald C. McKay.*

**13624. HARRIS, JOSEPH.** The Campbell family. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 14(2) Jun. 1930: 74–79.—This is a sketch of John Campbell and his two children, John and Mary—generations XVI and XVII of the Campbell family. John Campbell came to New Jersey from Scotland in 1743 and was taken into the home of William Davies, the father of Samuel Davies, the fourth president of the College of New Jersey. Campbell prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the "Log College" and was licensed to preach in 1747, and the same year was installed as minister at two small Presbyterian churches in eastern Pennsylvania. He died in 1753.—*W. W. Sweet.*

**13625. HONORÉ, L.** L'église catholique de rite Latin en Roumanie. [The Roman Catholics in Rumania.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 56(5) May 1929: 404–411.—The article deals with the condition of the native Roman Catholics of Moldavia and southern Wallachia. They are devoted to the external exercises of their religion, but the adverse laws, forces of assimilation, insufficiency of priests, and the low level of their cultural and economic status conspire to render their situation precarious.—*Matthew Spinka.*

**13626. HOTSON, CLARENCE.** New light on Emerson's sources for his "Swedenborg." *New Church Rev.* 38(2) Apr. 1931: 189–201.—Comparison of the photostat copies of the early versions of Emerson's lecture, *Swedenborg; or the mystic*, with the final version in *Representative Men* shows how he revised his lecture in a steadily more unfavorable manner in regard to Swedenborg's theological works. The main points are stated, and an explanation of Emerson's change of tone given. Emerson's praise of Swedenborg's philosophical works, with which he was only superficially acquainted, was made in order to make more destructively effective his ferocious attacks, in the book version, upon Swedenborg as a religious teacher.—*D. W. Gotshalk.*

**13627. LEUILLOT, P.** Deux exemples des difficultés du "Simultaneum" en Alsace sous la Restauration. [Two examples of the difficulties of the "Simultaneum" in Alsace under the Restoration.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78(511) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 182–195.—The *Simultaneum* was an arrangement, dating from the 17th century, whereby Catholic and Protestant congregations in Alsatian villages used the same church, the choir for the Catholics, the nave for the Protestants. This arrangement still exists in some villages. The attempts made in 1826 to limit to Protestants the use of the village church in Leiterswiller and in Bühl are here described, based on prefectural reports.—*A. McC. Wilson, Jr.*

**13628. NORTON, MARY A.** Catholic missions and missionaries among the Indians of Dakota. *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 149–166.—Catholic missionary work in the Dakota region began in the second decade of the 19th century. Provencher and Dumoulin began work at the Ft. Douglas settlement of the Selkirk colony in July, 1818. Of the later missionaries the most noted was George Belcourt whose work in the Pembina and Turtle Mountains about 1850 was especially effective. DeSmet was the best-known missionary among the plains Sioux. The rapid opening up of the country in the 70's altered conditions in many ways.—*Duane Squires.*

**13629. O'BRIEN, LOUIS.** The Huguenot policy of Louis XIV and Pope Innocent XI. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Apr. 1931: 29–42.—The attitude of Innocent XI to the policy of Louis XIV, has often been misunder-



stood. With Louis' aim of the propagation of the faith in France the pope was in hearty sympathy. However, Innocent found serious objection to the forcible means that Louis used. That he did not voice his opposition as quickly or as widely as some would like was due to circumstances over which Innocent had no control.—*F. A. Mullin.*

**13630. PIEERE, HIÉROMOINE.** *L'union de l'Orient avec Rome.* [The union of the East with Rome.] *Orientalia Christiana.* 18 (60) Apr. 1930: 1-156.—The correspondence between archbishop Chrysostom Papadopoulos of Athens and the Catholic bishop of Constantinople and Greece, Mgr. Georges Calavassy. The subject of the letters is controversy regarding the unionistic project.—*Matthew Spinka.*

**13631. REDDISH, BRUCE.** *Copts. Amer. Church Monthly.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 196-201.—A description of the author's visit to a convent and three Coptic churches and a cemetery in Cairo, with description of the ritual and customs. Similarity to the Greek orthodox church in belief is remarked.—*W. W. Fisher.*

**13632. SYMONDS, ROBERT HALE.** *Heraldry and its connection with the church. Amer. Church Monthly.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 180.—By the end of the 12th century heraldic arms were general. They were adopted by ecclesiastics as well as by the nobles. When in 1923 the request of the diocese of Connecticut for the registration of its coat of arms was, after some hesitation, accepted by the Royal College of Arms it opened the way for other dioceses to be granted similar privileges. Information on the subject is provided in the Woodward's *Ecclesiastical heraldry*.—*J. K. Gordon.*

**13633. THURSTON, HERBERT.** *The stigmatisée Marie-Julie Jahenny.* [The stigmatization of Marie-Julie Jahenny.] *Month.* 157 (801) Mar. 1931: 234-245.—The chief source of information about the reputed stigmatization of Marie-Julie Jahenny is the monograph by Imbert-Gourbeyre, for 36 years professor at the School of Medicine of Clermont. The outward physical manifestations seem to be beyond question, but as we compare this with two other well-known cases we are led to believe, in disagreement with the doctor that the phenomena pertain to a psychopathic and neurotic figure rather than to a highly sanctified soul.—*J. K. Gordon.*

**13634. WOTSCHKE.** *August Hermann Franckes Debora.* *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 40 (4) Apr. 1929: 265-283; (5) May 1929: 293-303.—The correspondence of Adelheid Sibylle (the Debora of the above title) with Francke, covering the period from 1691-1703. The letters reflect the experiences of Francke in the storm and stress years of his development and the ecstatic experiences, visions, and chiasm of female devotees of pietism in Halberstadt, Quedlinburg, and Erfurt. Among personages referred to are Spener, J. W. Petersen, Johann Fawett (merchant of Germantown, Pa.) and J. H. Schwartz.—*C. E. Schneider.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 13561, 14581)

**13635. GINSBURGER, M.** *Nancy et Strasbourg. Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 79-85.—In 1790 the municipality of Strasbourg in a memorial to the authorities at Paris (quoted verbatim) attempted to hinder the emancipation of the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine, accusing them of questionable business practices and denying their ability to become productive citizens. An answer, sent by the Jews of Lorraine to the National Assembly and to the municipality, sheds

light on the civil and economic conditions of the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine in the 18th century. They were limited to 180 families and were curtailed in their only means of making a living, commerce. In some villages they were allowed to live only in isolated houses assigned them by the authorities. Jews were excluded from the corporations and forbidden the practice of the arts and trades, and the purchase of farm lands; this in spite of the fact that there were in Lorraine Jewish manufacturers and business men of high standing. If there were Jewish merchants in Nancy engaged in questionable activities it was because all other activities were forbidden them. This "answer" made a profound impression on the National Assembly and it contributed much to the emancipation of the Jews of France. *Jacob Rader Marcus.*

**13636. LIBER, M.** *Cinquante ans d'études Juives (1880-1930).* [Fifty years of Jewish studies.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 1-25.—A survey of the most important contributions to the scientific study of the Jew and Judaism during the last 50 years. Scholars before 1880 were theologically motivated in their research and did not have the documentary source material which we possess today. The science of Judaism has developed through new educational centers, improvement of method, publication of critical editions and unknown materials. The writer treats first the development of Jewish studies in various lands and then gives a detailed survey of the writings according to topic. He pleads for less publication and more vigorous criticism.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

**13637. REISSNER, HANS.** *Dubnows "Weltgeschichte des jüdischen Volkes."* [Dubnow's "World history of the Jewish people."] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 3 (1) 1931: 1-18.—A critique of a new ten-volume work, the second comprehensive work in the history of Jewish scholarship.—*Herbert Solow.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 13596, 13643, 13669, 13708, 13719, 13725, 14805)

**13638. BREBNER, J. B.** *Joseph Howe and the Crimean War enlistment controversy between Great Britain and the United States. Canad. Hist. Rev.* 11 (4) Dec. 1930: 300-327.—In 1854 Great Britain found herself involved in the Crimean War, and the problem of replenishing the army was urgent. There was passed, therefore, "An act to permit foreigners to be enlisted." The United States was in one of its economic depressions, and many Americans saw in this act an opportunity of employment in the British army. In view of this, the British government had the idea of setting up a recruiting depot at Halifax. Joseph Howe was despatched to Boston, New York, and Washington, empowered only to investigate the situation, and appearing to act as commissioner of railways interested in the labor market. The problem before him was to get recruits but to respect United States neutrality. Brebner sketches in detail Howe's actions in the United States, which jeopardized British-American goodwill, and attempts to harmonize them with Howe's general career. His study is based primarily on the Joseph Howe Papers in the Public Archives of Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

**13639. GIGLI, GAETANO.** *La Terrasanta, il Sionismo e l'Italia.* [The Holy Land, Zionism, and Italy.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (6) Jun. 1930: 491-500.—An historical treatment, going back as far as the Renaissance.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*



## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 13739)

## GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 13520, 13587, 13591, 13606, 13638, 13654, 13669, 13711, 13725, 13734–13735, 13738, 13767, 14075, 14248, 14259, 14337, 14365, 14424, 14460, 14507)

**13640. BINYON, GILBERT CLIVE.** The Christian Socialist movement. *Stockholm*. (4) 1930: 328–343.—The origins of the Christian Socialist movement can be described with no exactness. The Wesleyan movement liberated currents of social, ethical, and religious thought at a time when the inhumanities of the Industrial Revolution were demanding public action. The Evangelical movement in the Church of England carried with it a certain note of humanitarianism, although it concerned itself more with the fate of West Indian slaves than Lancastershire children. The important movement in the church at this time was not social, but theological and ecclesiastical. It was the activity of the Wesleyan movement among the neglected groups of English workers which laid the foundations for a sense of proletarian solidarity. The Methodist church, grown institutional, was not prepared to follow the lead in the direction of social change. Significant within the church group for his influences upon the leaders of the Christian Socialist movement was Coleridge. At the collapse of the Chartist movement a group of churchmen, among whom the most prominent were Maurice, Ludlow, and Kingsley, set out on the task of christianizing the socialist movement. Actually they succeeded in recalling the church in some degree to a social ethic. It is very possible that the influence of this group played no small part in the unique development of English socialism and in its failure to follow in the Marxian footsteps of kindred movements on the continent. Significant in the post-war period are the Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship (Copec), Birmingham, 1924, and the two societies emerging in the same year, the League of the Kingdom of God, and the Society of Socialist Christians.—*J. K. Gordon.*

**13641. HESS, M. WHITCOMB.** A Quaker Plotinus. *Hibbert J.* 29(3) Apr. 1931: 479–486.—Isaac Pennington, born in London in 1617, the son of a distinguished member of the Long Parliament, showed in all his writings a singular insight into neo-Platonist thought. He was converted to Quakerism in 1658 and devoted the remainder of his life to the cause, unwavering amid much suffering and persecution. He died in 1679. His thought seems to have been little effected by the special beliefs of Quakerism, his philosophy closely resembling the Platonism of Henry More at Cambridge. In his teaching on the inner nature of the soul, the opposition of the inner light to the outer world of darkness, the nature of the freedom of the will, the nature of knowledge, and the returns of the soul to God, he parallels the thought of Plotinus with remarkable exactness.—*J. K. Gordon.*

**13642. HOLLAND, CLIVE.** Famous election fights of long ago. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(761) May 1929: 621–628.—Stories from the 18th century.

**13643. JOHNSON, W. BRANCH.** French privateers and Scottish Jacobites. *Quart. Rev.* 256(508) Apr. 1931: 315–331.—James II, after his flight to France, freely issued letters of mark under an agreement with Louis XIV by which the proceeds accrued to the refugee king. The privateers kept up communication with Scotland. They became particularly important after the defeat of the French at La Hogue and again during the great expedition of 1708 to land a force in Scotland. In 1745 they organized a system of supply for the

Jacobite invasion. With its failure they embarked upon frantic attempts to rescue the fugitive Pretender until he finally escaped in the *Prince-de-Conti*.—*Chester Kirby.*

**13644. JORDAN, W. G.** Gladstone: a reminiscence. *Queen's Quart.* 38(2) Spring 1931: 211–218.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**13645. RAGATZ, LOWELL JOSEPH.** Absentee landlordism in the British Caribbean, 1750–1833. *Agric. Hist.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 7–24.—Non-resident ownership did not become general in the British-American tropics until the middle of the 18th century. Thereafter, it was normal and the years to 1833 fall into three periods. During the first period, 1750–1775, unprecedented prosperity, due to large-scale production and a favorable position with respect to marketing, made it possible for proprietors to educate their children abroad and later retire to England. By 1770, three-fourths of the young islanders were sent to schools overseas. From 1775 to 1815, a large number of estates passed by inheritance to persons in England. In the third period, 1815–1833, the greater part of the estates fell to creditors, chiefly West India traders in London and the outports. Because of extensive absenteeism, the places of honor and trust in the islands came to be held by mediocre men, and the machinery of the representative system progressively broke down. The chief social results of absenteeism were a growing disproportion between whites and blacks, the debasement of island society, and the passing of local pride. A mixed-blood element arose. Plantation great houses fell into disrepair, as also did roads, bridges, and public buildings. Antigua, where economic necessity barred any considerable absenteeism, was a notable exception to the melancholy picture.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**13646. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK.** Impeachment in England and English colonies. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 702–708.—Of the three methods of prosecuting for crime—indictment in the name of the king, appeal by the person injured or certain near relatives of a person slain, and impeachment—the third was the last to make its appearance. The practice was of the simplest character. The house of commons passed a resolution that the accused had been guilty of some crime, sent this up to the house of lords with a request for trial; a court was formed of the whole house of lords. The house of commons conducted the prosecution, and the house of lords gave a verdict by a majority of votes. In 1757, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania unsuccessfully tried to impeach Judge William Moore. The governor refused to set a day for the trial, whereupon the assembly committed Moore to gaol for contempt, only to have the committal set aside by the king in council.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

**13647. SAROLEA, CHARLES.** The tragedy of Thomas Carlyle: a new interpretation. *Engl. Rev.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 465–477.—Throughout his life Carlyle, a man of internal discord, fought a succession of losing battles. Renouncing Scotland, his own country, resolutely hostile to everything French, even to Calvin, accepted as a literary artist when his aim was to make history, his career is tragic and fascinating. He will survive essentially by the quality and mettle of his personality.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**13648. SOMERSET, H. V. F.** Burke's eloquence and Hansard's reports. *Engl. Rev.* 52(3) Mar. 1931: 342–350.—Parallel-column comparison of Hansard's reports with a contemporary pamphlet giving "An Impartial Report" of the debates on the regency question in 1788 shows that Hansard quite inadequately



represents the elaborate and impassioned character of Burke's actual words.—*H. D. Jordan.*

13649. **STANDING, PERCY CROSS.** A neglected Georgian admiral. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (761) May 1929: 629-634.—The admiral is Sir John B. Warren.

## CANADA

(See also Entries 13385, 13952)

13650. **HARVEY, E. L.** Sir Howard Douglas and the Maine boundary. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 41-47.—An analysis of the method used by Sir Howard Douglas, governor of New Brunswick, to maintain the British position in the Maine boundary dispute at a time when public opinion on both sides was highly inflamed, and how by tact and firmness he succeeded in getting the matter submitted to the arbitration of the king of the Netherlands without resort to arms.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

13651. **HENSHAW, F. R.** To Ontario's sea coast by canoe. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (2) Jan. 1931: 255-263.—This trip was undertaken with the object of gaining first-hand information regarding northern Ontario. Cochrane, a thriving town, on the edge of the wilderness, is described. The writer began his canoe trip at Mattice, paddling down the Missinaibi and Moose rivers to Moose Factory and James Bay and returned up the Moose and Abitibi rivers as far as Coral Rapids, the operating railhead of the T. and N. O. Railway. His conclusions are that the country contains vast water-power resources, coal, gypsum, timber, and considerable areas of good farming land, and that the shores of James Bay may become an important industrial area in course of time.—*Alison Ewart.*

13652. **PENDLETON, GEORGE.** Hudson's Bay Company posts, Mackenzie River-Athabasca district. No. 1—Fort Edmonton. *Beaver.* (4) Mar. 1931: 179-182.—The first Fort Edmonton was established in 1795

by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1794 or so the North West Company built a post in the same locality, and these two posts remained the headquarters of the fur trade in the far west until the summer of 1807 when they were destroyed by Indians. In 1819 the two companies established themselves again in Edmonton. A contemporary description is given of the fort in 1841, and the method of trading.—*Alison Ewart.*

13653. **WATSON, ROBERT.** Hudson's Bay Company pioneers: Chief Factor Robert Campbell. *Beaver.* (4) Mar. 1931: 175-176.—Robert Campbell (1808-1894) did valuable exploratory work in the Yukon. His first journey of importance was to establish a post at Dease Lake in 1838. In 1840 he ascended the northern branch of the Liard River, in 1841 he established posts at Lake Frances and at Pelly Banks, and in 1849 he established Fort Selkirk at the junction of the Pelly and Lewis rivers. Two years later he journeyed to Fort Yukon, made a circuit around Porcupine River, ascended the Mackenzie River, and returned to Fort Simpson.—*Alison Ewart.*

## SOUTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 2-5068, 6790, 8005, 8532; 2623, 3522, 8164, 12130, 12851)

13654. **HERSMAN, HELENA, and HIGHAM, C. S. S.** Gold and diamonds. *United Empire.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 115-119.—The Witwatersrand goldfields at Johannesburg have yielded £1,050,000,000 of gold, and now produce about half the world's annual production. A brief historical account follows of the development of the mines from their first discovery in 1884, and of the way in which they have transformed the Transvaal from a poverty stricken to a remarkably prosperous state. A brief account is given of the great difficulties of reaching the diamond fields at Kimberley in the seventies.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 13445, 13557, 13585, 13612-13613, 13622-13623, 13629, 13635, 13643, 13649, 13713, 13715, 13725, 13749, 13751, 13791-13794)

13655. **BALZ, ALBERT G. A.** Louis de la Chambre, 1594-1669. *Philos. Rev.* 39 (4) Jul. 1930: 375-397.—Describes the anti-Cartesian philosophy of La Chambre, and shows how the ideas of Descartes seriously modified his beliefs.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

13656. **BAUMGARTNER, E.** Chronique de guerre de la commune de Holtzwihr (1870-71). [A war chronicle of the commune of Holtzwihr (1870-71).] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (508) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 505-515.—Archives kept by the village schoolmaster, including his personal memoirs.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13657. **BINET, COMMANDANT.** Les travaux topographiques en Bretagne à la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Topographical work in Brittany at the end of the 18th century.] *Bull. de la Section de Géog. Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Soc.* 44 1929: 39-91.—*Leo Gershoy.*

13658. **BOYER, JACQUES.** Quatre siècles de colonisation française. Visite à la récente exposition de la Bibliothèque Nationale. [Four centuries of French colonial expansion. A visit to the recent exhibit at the National Library.] *La Nature.* (2855) Apr. 15, 1931: 361-365.—As an introduction to the international colonial exposition in France this summer, the officials of the National Library in Paris have arranged a display of documents, portraits, and early books dealing with French overseas expansion since the opening of modern times.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13659. **CAJUMI, ARRIGO.** Tilly, Fersen e Maria Antonietta. [The love affair of Marie Antoinette and

Fersen.] *Cultura.* 1 (6) Jun. 1930: 425-441.—That Count Axel de Fersen was the lover of Marie Antoinette seems proved by the recently published Memoirs of St-Priest, of Tilly, and the letters and journal of Fersen.—*William R. Quynn.*

13660. **CHOBART, H.** Un révolutionnaire avignonnais. [A revolutionist of Avignon.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 31-48; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 97-108.—André-Pacifique Peyre was one of many second-rate men who played a useful if not brilliant part in the French Revolution. A lawyer at Avignon in 1789, Peyre was a participant in the resistance to the papal authority, helped to organize revolutionary elements, and then moved on to Paris to the wider activities of the Jacobin Club. Military exploits in Belgium and the Vendée raised him to the rank of brigadier-general, but he was subsequently imprisoned on account of alleged Hébertist sympathies. For his humble share in the defense of the Convention on the 13th Vendémiaire, he was restored to his rank and assigned to Nîmes in 1796 for service against the royalists of the south. His death occurred a few months afterward, under mysterious circumstances.—*A. D. Beeler.*

13661. **DELOCHE, MAXIM.** Le testament politique du Cardinal de Richelieu. [The political testament of Cardinal Richelieu.] *Rev. Hist.* 165 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 43-76.—The reasons for the writing of the testament as set forth by Richelieu are stated, and then Deloche gives other and more probable reasons why he wrote it. Following a rapid survey of the conditions under which it was written, a running commentary is given on his style, composition, and other matters, and finally an estimate of Richelieu as an historical figure.—*David F. Strong.*



13662. DIETZ, JEAN. Le centenaire de Benjamin Constant. [The centenary of Benjamin Constant.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (51) Dec. 20, 1930: 303–332.

13663. ERSKINE of MARR, R. The gentle sceptics. *Hibbert J.* 29 (3) Apr. 1931: 487–493.—Montaigne began a succession in France of the "gentle sceptics." Bayle was perhaps an exception, but the line of Montaigne, Saint-Evremond, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke preserved the tradition that manners and nobility of birth were accompaniments of literary erudition—a tradition requiring in style as in content a certain polite detachment, an urbanity and polish, a good-natured tolerance of the foibles and frailties of human nature. They hardly possessed sufficient learning to be termed philosophers, and they belonged to a pre-Cartesian world. Their indifference to institutions made their influence significant, and their "soft undercurrents" of destructive criticism had an undermining effect. It is not without interest to observe a succession of "gentlemen" viewing with a certain amused detachment the passing of an ancient order.—*J. K. Gordon.*

13664. GAZIER, CÉCILE. Les deux vies de la duchesse de Longueville. [The two lives of the Duchess of Longueville.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (33) Aug. 16, 1930: 288–306; (34) Aug. 23, 1930: 409–430.—The first article deals with the birth of the duchess in prison, Aug. 27, 1619, her education, her unfortunate marriage, and her love affairs. She became so involved in politics, intrigue, and the less noble side of court life that she entered Port Royal on Nov. 24, 1661. The second article presents certain of her activities at Port Royal, for although she had taken orders, she was more protected from the world than removed from it, and carried on a modified political activity.—*David F. Strong.*

13665. HANOTAUX, M. G. La France civilisatrice. *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 54 (2) Nov. 15, 1929: 268–289.—The mission of France as a civilizer for the rest of mankind is proved by the historical past. French expansion is thus justified. French colonial failures took place when the real mission of France was ignored or misinterpreted.—*M. Wolgamot.*

13666. HUBBRECHT, G. Les faux-assignats dans le Bas-Rhin. [Counterfeit assignats in the department of the Lower Rhine.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78 (510) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 58–78.—The large circulation of counterfeit assignats in the Lower Rhine from 1792 to 1796 (at which date assignats ceased to be legal tender), was due to the ease with which they could be smuggled in from Germany. Furthermore, the Alsations, for the most part familiar only with German characters, were not able readily to detect irregularities in the printing. Until May 20, 1794, suspected assignats had to be sent to Paris to be verified: there were no local officials competent to withdraw counterfeit bills from circulation as soon as they appeared. The prevalence of false paper accounts for the hostility of the Alsations to the assignats.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

13667. KARL, LOUIS. Les Brancas et leurs chroniqueurs. [The Brancas and their chroniclers.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (154) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 5–18.—The scurrilous pen attacks made by Brissy-Rabutin and Saint-Simon on the Brancas, who were prominent socially in 17th and 18th century France.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

13668. LANZAC de LABORIE de. L'amitié de Tocqueville et de Royer-Collard; d'après une correspondance inédite. [The friendship of Tocqueville and Royer-Collard; from unpublished correspondence.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 58 (4) Aug. 15, 1930: 876–911.—Tocqueville believed that Thiers' personality was strong enough to attract the common people, but that his superficiality could easily be detected by the more intelligent.—*Hubert McNeill.*

13669. LEBAS, GEORGES. Les derniers corsaires français dans la Manche. [The last of the French pirates

in the English Channel.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 202 (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 380–399.—Between 1793 and 1814 the British fleet seriously hampered the maritime activity of the French channel ports, especially in the fishing business. In 1793, a notice was posted in all the ports to this effect: "With respect to the practice of piracy, every Frenchman is at liberty to act as his patriotism may dictate." Lebas describes the tumult and confusion which followed the publication of this notice, the manner in which some of the small boats engaged in this business were fitted out, the prizes brought home, and the unruly nature of the crews on shore leave.—*David F. Strong.*

13670. LEFEBVRE, G. Quelques notes sur Taboreau l' "enragé" d'Orléans. [Some notes concerning Taboreau, the "enragé" of Orleans.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (2) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 140–148.—Taboreau, in 1789, published a political drama entitled *The triumph of the king and the nation*, now in the Bibliothèque Municipale of Orleans, wherein he set forth some rather socialistic ideas. In his view, the high cost of living was due to the hoarders, whose offence merited the death penalty. To remove the evil of the unequal distribution of property, the government should take over all holdings for the common welfare. He anticipates the agrarian reforms of the Revolution by having his king redistribute all real estate equally amongst the subjects who should have no power to alienate their allotments. Free trade should prevail and money should be invariable in quantity. In 1792, Taboreau published a pamphlet entitled a *Project for a law concerning food-stocks*, the provisions of which anticipated certain economic measures of the Terror. Farmers should be obliged to declare their crops to public officials, under penalty of fine and confiscation, sell at fixed prices, and deliver to national granaries. Taboreau's radical ideas brought down upon him the anger of the Orleanais, resulting in frequent imprisonment, until he finally fled to Paris for refuge.—*A. D. Beeler.*

13671. Le FORESTIER. Le mysticisme expérimental au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The experimental mysticism of the 18th century.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Générale Psychol.* 30 (1–6) 1930: 99–109.—The mystic order of Elus Coen was founded by Don Martin de Pasqually de la Tour in the 18th century, and had but a brief existence. Its membership was limited. The phenomena of visions, rapturous states, and revelations were especially meaningful to the devotees, since they were thus restored to the divine favor that had been lost in man's fall. Pasqually probably drew his doctrines and technique from the Bible, the Book of Adam of the 8th century, and the occult philosophy of Cornelius Agrippa of the 16th century. It was a mystic movement against rationalistic materialism, which maintained a dignity worthy of its goal. The phenomena growing out of their exercises are a subject of interest and controversy in psychology.—*B. R. Wall.*

13672. LEUILLIOT, P. Bautain à Strasbourg sous la Restauration. [Bautain at Strasbourg during the Restoration.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (509) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 662–666.—Bautain gave public courses on philosophy at Strasbourg, which gave offense to the Bourbon regime. He was suspended in 1820 and again in 1822 for two years. Details concerning these hectic years.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13673. LEUILLIOT, P. Les élections de 1817 dans le Haut-Rhin. [The elections of 1817 in the department of the Upper Rhine.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (508) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 539–552.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13674. LEUILLIOT, P. Mgr. le Pape de Trévern et le clergé alsacien au lendemain de la Révolution de 1830. [Monsignor le Pape de Trévern and the Alsatian clergy after the Revolution of 1830.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (507) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 443–449.—Quotations from official documents and other contemporary sources. Shows



the state of mind of the Alsatian clergy immediately following the Revolution of 1830. Mgr. le Pape de Trévern was at that time bishop of Strasbourg.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13675. LÉVY-SCHNEIDER, L. Histoire locale. Un drame aux Terreaux. Une comédie à l'Italienne dans Bellecour. [Local history. A drama in the place des Terreaux at Lyons. An Italian comedy at Bellecour.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (4) Oct. 1930: 263-302.—The drama in the place des Terreaux was the execution of Cinq-Mars and de Thou ordered by Richelieu in 1648 for "reason of state." The suburb of Bellecour at Lyons was the scene of the love of Louis XIV and Maria Mancini during the winter of 1658-1659. "Reason of state" also dominates the scene in the fiasco of the projected marriage of Margaret of Savoy to the king.—A. A. Beaumont, Jr.

13676. L'HOMMÉDÉ, EDMOND. Sur un épisode de la vie de J.-M. Hervagault prétendant dauphin. [An episode in the life of J.-M. Hervagault, pretended dauphin.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (154) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 19-30.—Describes the family and adventures of young Hervagault who posed unsuccessfully as the deceased dauphin. Finally arrested and imprisoned, he died at Bicêtre in 1812.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

13677. MÉVIL, ANDRÉ. L'ultime voyage en Espagne et la mort de l'impératrice Eugénie. [The last journey to Spain and the death of the Empress Eugénie.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 481-490.—Review of a book: *Eugénia de Guzman, emperatriz de los Franceses* by the Marquis of Villa-Urutia. The book covers the final journey to her native land and her last moments. Many previously unpublished and curious details.—*David F. Strong.*

13678. MOLINERY, Dr. La lithiase du Cardinal Prince Louis de Rohan. *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médecine.* 24 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 17-23.—The luxury loving prince was imprisoned in the Bastille by Louis XVI for his injury to the queen's reputation in the affair of the diamond necklace. During his 9 months in prison the prince suffered from a double lithiasis, biliary and renal, complicated by rheumatism.—C. R. Hall.

13679. PARISSET, F. L'histoire d'Alsace à la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg. [The history of Alsace at the faculty of Letters in Strasbourg.] *Rev. d'Alsace* 77 (505) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 158-164.—Concerning the political activities of C. G. Koch (1737-1813) during the first years of the Revolution.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13680. PAUPHILET, A. Romantisme et antiquité. [Romanticism and antiquity.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (4) Oct. 1930: 253-262.—The appeal to antiquity as the good old times was characteristic of the philosophers of the 18th century. The Revolution revived ancient Rome consciously, not only in republicanism and military glory but in arts and letters, habits and furniture. The excavation of Pompeii made a profound impression. A part of the poetry of André Chenier was the result of this resurrection of antiquity. But the popular sensibility aroused in him that admiration mixed with regret so dear to later romanticism. His pre-romanticism is also apparent in his love of the passion and color of the Orient. He was not a great poet, but nevertheless he is a link between the classic spirit and the romantic poets of the 19th century.—A. A. Beaumont, Jr.

13681. PFISTER, CHARLES. La chaire de littérature latine et de littératures anciennes à la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg. [The chair of Latin and Ancient Literatures in the Faculty of Letters of Strassburg.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78 (510) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 3-19; (511) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 167-182. These articles contain biographical accounts of the occupants of this chair from its foundation in 1808 until 1870.—A. McC. Wilson, Jr.

13682. POTTECHER, MAURICE. Jules Ferry, ou la tragédie de l'impopularité. [Jules Ferry, or the

tragedy of unpopularity.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 366-380.—Jules Ferry made himself unpopular with both wings of French political thought. The extreme left objected to his attitude toward the Commune in 1871; the extreme right to his republicanism; the radicals, to his colonial policy which directed energy and resources away from a settlement with Germany; and the right, to his anti-clerical policy. But Ferry understood that the French people wanted "the republic after the empire, order after the anarchy of the commune, liberty of conscience and instruction after clericalism." He also understood that the French people aspired to expand their imperial power, and to prove that they were a capable nation even after 1870.—*John Wolf.*

13683. RENARD, GEORGES. Au Lycée Napoléon 1864-1867. [At the Napoleon School 1864-1867.] *Révolution de 1848.* 27 (134) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1930: 159-175.—A continuation of Renard's picture of life in a French intermediate school portraying all activities curricular and extra-curricular from the point of view of a student (1866-1867).—*Sherman Kent.*

13684. RENARD, GEORGES. L'esprit de 1848. [The spirit of 1848.] *Révolution de 1848.* 27 (134) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1930: 141-158.—The author arbitrarily selects the span of days between February 24 and the June riots, and examines its character as an illustration of the spirit of this revolution. The men of 1848 were basically religious, and were also motivated by humanitarianism, fraternalism and equalitarianism. This is apparent in the abolition of slavery and the death penalty, the extension of the rights of man, the organization of labor, lack of bad feeling, the kindly tone of the press, the comparatively small amount of bloodshed, the advent of universal suffrage, and the emancipation of the fourth estate.—*Sherman Kent.*

13685. REUSSNER, A. L'hygiène navale à la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Naval hygiene at the close of the 18th century.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 35-54.—The mortality rate among men serving in the navy was appallingly high up to the close of the 1700's. This arose from a variety of causes—cramped and unventilated quarters, too much salt food, no vegetables or fruit, little water and that foul, and lack of precautions against the communication of disease. At times, an entire fleet was crippled because of scurvy, typhus, or typhoid fever. New regulations, put into operation in 1786, were aimed at these evils and were so effective that before long sickness and deaths were materially reduced.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

13686. RICHARD, ANTOINE. Quelques Jacobins landais acquéreurs de biens nationaux. [Some Jacobin purchasers of national property in the department of Landes.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 109-116.—Certain Montagnards, local officials, and even members of the National Convention, became proprietors of national property in their home districts, through the use of their positions and prestige to circumvent other bidders, often buying through third parties and employing illegal measures.—A. D. Beeler.

13687. SCHNERB, ROBERT. Les Jacobins de Saverne. [The Jacobins of Saverne.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (509) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 624-638.—The history of a handful of audacious men who were willing to assume responsibility to save the republican fatherland.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

13688. SOREAU, EDMOND. Les ouvriers en l'an VII. [The laborers in the year VII.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 117-124.—Laborers in France under the Directory lived in misery while the new-rich flaunted their wealth. Without government protection, and with constantly increasing unemployment and rise in prices of necessities, the laborers of Paris and the provincial centers organized se-



cretly for mutual relief. The Directory, instead of ameliorating conditions, applied spasmodically various repressive measures at the behest of employers and police officials.—*A. D. Beeler.*

**13689. TOURGUENIEV, IVAN.** *La vie parisienne en 1846.* [Parisian life in 1846. *Z. Lvovsky* tr.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 139-158.—Extract from a hitherto unpublished "quaint feuilleton by Turgenev, dealing with Parisian life in 1846-47."—*George G. Horr.*

**13690. TROMPEO, PIETRO PAOLO.** Boileau calunniato. [Unjust criticism of Boileau.] *La Cultura.* 1 (8) Aug. 1930: 645-655.—Boileau is accused of being an enemy of Racine, a Cartesian intellectualist, a précieux, a pre-romanticist, and of having traits in common with Heredia. In reality, although he is not the leader of the classic group of 1660, he expresses very happily their literary ideas.—*William R. Quynn.*

**13691. UNSIGNED.** *Plantation d'un arbre de la liberté à Saint-Pierre.* [The raising of a liberty pole at St. Pierre.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 60-64.—As a repercussion of events in the motherland, the settlers of St. Pierre and Miquelon erected a liberty pole with great éclat and amid much rejoicing on Apr. 8, 1793.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## ITALY

(See also Entries 13447, 13481, 13619, 13790, 14366-14367, 14519)

**13696. BOSELLI, ANTONIO.** *Il libro italiano al congresso mondiale delle biblioteche.* [Italian books at the World Library Congress.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Italia.* 3 (2) Oct. 1929-30. 99-119.

**13697. CORÒ, FRANCESCO.** *Una relazione veneta su Tripoli nel settecento.* [A Venetian account of Tripoli in the 18th century.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (12) Dec. 1931: 1092-1102.—Excerpts from a manuscript in the Civic Museum of Venice describing a voyage made in 1783 along the coast of North Africa by Andrea Quirini, president of the Arsenal of Venice. The account was compiled by Marino Doxera, one of the most noted merchants of his time. Quirini's mission to Tunis failed and the Venetians resorted to war.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13698. ERCOLE, FRANCESCO.** *La personalità storica e il pensiero politico di Francesco Crispi.* [The historical personality and the political thought of Francesco Crispi.] *Politica.* 12 (90-91) Feb.-Apr. 1930: 286-377.—The wars of the Risorgimento which unified Italy brought about a political, not a moral revolution. To change conditions entirely, another revolution was necessary. Crispi predicted this for he knew the compelling forces behind it. Fearing that it might eventually result in unwelcome consequences, he tried to direct these forces by giving Italy strong leadership during the years of his premiership; but his ideas were not carried out by his followers, and he failed. Today many people see in Crispi a forerunner of Fascism.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**13699. FOSSATI, ANTONIO.** *La politica doganale frumentaria degli Stati Sardi di terraferma del 1814 al 1831.* [The customs policy on grain of the Sardinian states of the mainland from 1814 to 1831.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 33 (2) May 1929: 89-122.

**13700. LANZILLO, AGOSTINO.** *Trent' anni alla Banca d'Italia.* [Thirty years in the Bank of Italy.] *Vita Ital.* 18 (213)

**13692. VERMALE, FRANÇOIS.** *Lettres à un soldat de l'an II.* [Letters to a soldier of the year II.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 125-139.—A series of letters from the members of a Savoyard family to a relative serving with the French forces on the Pyrenees frontier, in 1794. While full of details pertaining to the family and friends, they shed light on war-time conditions at home.—*A. D. Beeler.*

**13693. WALTER, T. Félix Desportes.** *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (509) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 651-661.—Desportes was a baron of the empire and prefect of the department of the Upper Rhine from 1801 to 1813.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13694. WALTER, TH.** *L'abbé Vogelsang, de Rouffach (1791-1844).* *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (498) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 120-127; (499) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 219-230; (500) May-June 1929: 365-375; (503) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 805-824.—A journal of the abbé is reproduced covering the "remarkable actions and events" from Feb. 24, 1788 to Apr. 1, 1791.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13695. ZILLER, E.** *La Société Populaire de Ribeauvillé.* *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (499) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 185-198; (500) May-Jun. 1929: 418-431.—Chiefly documents bearing on this local Jacobin society founded in early 1791.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Dec. 1930: 609-620.—An outline of the life of Stringher, late president of the Italian central bank. He was connected with the financial and monetary history of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**13701. LUZIO, ALESSANDRO.** *Studi Cavouriani.* [Works concerning Cavour.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-18.—A review article of the recent literature concerning Cavour in English, French, German, and Italian. The author deplores the complacent assumption on the part of Italians that foreigners will write the best biographies of Cavour in the future as in the past. Extensive bibliographical data.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13702. PIGLI, MARIO.** *Ignote figure di avventurieri.* [Unknown adventurers.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (2) Feb. 1931: 124-130.—Concerning two little-known Italians of the 19th century. The first is Vincenzo Maurizi, a physician from Rome, who for a number of years was at the court of the sultan of Muscat, eventually becoming commander of the latter's troops. He was known as Sheik Mansur, under which name he published his memoirs in English. The second is Giovanni Finati of Ferrara, who likewise wrote his memoirs in English. Disguised as an Arab he visited Medina and Mecca in 1811. He travelled very extensively over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and the Sudan. His memoirs are valuable for the descriptions of the customs of the countries he visited and for the account of the archaeological excavations in which he participated in the capacity of interpreter.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**13703. ZAGHI, CARLO.** *La liberazione del Capitano Cecchi.* [The liberation of Captain Cecchi.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (10) Oct. 1930: 904-920.—Chiefly hitherto unpublished letters. Cecchi was liberated through the efforts of Gustavo Bianchi. Both did considerable exploratory work in Abyssinia during these years. Bianchi was killed by the Danakils in 1884. Count Antonelli, Marquis Antinori, and the Swiss engineer, Ilg, were at various times associated with each other and with Cecchi and Bianchi, especially in the diplomatic missions to Menelek and the Emperor Johannes. (Photographs.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*



## CENTRAL EUROPE

## GERMANY

(See also Entries 13449, 13494, 13527, 13618, 13620-13621, 13634, 13679, 13713, 13793, 13795, 14538, 14809)

13704. DZIAMANKA, MARJA. Aleksy Husarzewski komisarz generalny Stanisława Augusta w Gdańsku. [Aleksy Husarzewski, chief-commissioner of Stanisław August in Danzig.] *Rocznik Gdański*. (2-3) 1928-29: 3-80.—This dissertation, based on manuscript material, contains the history of the Free City of Danzig, 1764-1782, during the struggle against the attempt at annexation of the Prussian king, Frederick II.—*A. Walawender*.

13705. GUNDOLF, FRIEDRICH. Bismarcks Gedanken und Erinnerungen als Sprachdenkmal. [Bismarck's memoirs as a literary document.] *Europäische Rev.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 259-271.—Young Bismarck was an admirer of Byron. In his memoirs the Byronic note of *Weltschmerz* reappears. These memoirs are to be esteemed not merely for their political but also for their literary value. It may well be that they will survive primarily as literature.—*Sol Liptzin*.

13706. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Friedrich Schmidt-Ott zum 70. Geburtstag. [On the 70th birthday of Friedrich Schmidt-Ott.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (10) Jul. 1930: 675-678.—An appraisal of the research leadership of the president of the German Society for Eastern European studies.—*M. W. Graham*.

13707. JAHNE, LUDWIG. Geschichtliche Entwicklung der Bergbauten am Hochobir. [The historic development of mining in Hochobir.] *Montanist. Rundsch.* 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-7.

13708. MOSSDORF, O. Die deutsche Vorkriegspolitik in Ostasien. [German pre-war policy in the Orient.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 860-869.—Two items in pre-war politics made Germany unpopular in the Far East: the German protest, together with Russia and France, after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, and the "Yellow Peril," a painting by Knackfuss. Otto Franke (*Die Grossmächte in Ostasien 1894-1914*) pointed out that the blame for the bad impression of the German action is due to the diplomats who befogged the real attitude of Germany towards Japan. The political implications of Knackfuss' painting is explained by the documents published by the German Foreign Office. An attempt to form an alliance with Japan together with America in 1907 met with failure. Another move by the Kaiser, with a military convention with Japan as its goal, was equally unsuccessful (1912).—*Werner Neuse*.

13709. SCHULZE, HEINZ. Die Presse im Urteil Bismarcks. [The press in the judgment of Bismarck.] *Wesen d. Ztg.* 2 (2) 1931: pp. 261.

13710. UNSIGNED. Fürst Bülow und Hermann vom Rath. *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-22; (2) Feb. 1931: 147-163; (3) Mar. 1931: 271-291.—Correspondence between Bülow and Hermann vom Rath, from 1912 to 1914, by which Bülow, anxious to be recalled to office in case of Bethmann's resignation, tried to secure for his future policy the great influence vom Rath exerted on public opinion by his numerous articles in important papers. Vom Rath, councillor of legation in the foreign office until 1907 and member of the Prussian diet until 1913, opposed especially the naval projects of the Kaiser. When realizing the Anglo-German struggle as inevitable, he pleaded for the large-scale construction of submarines instead of big battleships. The correspondence, unpublished heretofore, reveals the principles and leading motives of Bülow's policy, and its dependence on the fatal plans of the Kaiser.—*Hans Frerk*.

13711. WEERTH, KARL. Aus Georg Weerths Leben. Die Jahre 1844-1852. [The years 1844-1852 in the life of Georg Weerth.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15 (3) 1930: 337-387.—Weerth went to Bradford, England, in 1843. He soon became acquainted with Engels and a little later, with Marx. He delivered an important address on the condition of the workingman at the International Economic Congress at Brussels in September, 1847. He went to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848. At Cologne, during the German revolution, he was associated with Marx and Engels in the publication of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. The article contains a number of unpublished letters.—*L. D. Steefel*.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 10405, 10708, 10727, 10769, 10862, 11784, 12093, 12104, 12106, 12110, 12180, 12249, 12840, 13568, 13617, 13719, 13724)

13712. ARCO, GEORG; HERTZ, FRIEDRICH; MAYREDER, ROSA; SCHÜCKING, WALTHER; WEHBERG, HANS. Zu Rudolf Goldscheids 60. Geburtstag. [The sixtieth birthday of Rudolf Goldscheid.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 193-202.—A joint article in honor of the pacifist Rudolf Goldscheid. Goldscheid, the youngest of five children, lived in Vienna until he was 19, then went to Berlin to study under August Bebel. He is primarily a sociologist, socialist, and political scientist. He struggled for international peace before 1914, and refused to abandon the fight for peace even when the war was at its height. When the economic disasters followed the peace treaties Goldscheid had already foretold them and had proposed methods for settling them. In the interest of women's rights he wrote the novel and play *The Old Adam and the New Eve*. In addition to taking part in many German peace congresses, he also organized the *Oesterreichische Liga für Menschenrechte*. In 1921 Goldscheid continued the *Friedenswarte* which had been hard hit by the death of its guiding spirit, Alfred Fried. Most of Goldscheid's writings were political, social, economic, ethical, and philosophical.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

13713. MANGIN, ROBERT. L'Empereur Joseph II à Strasbourg. *Rev. d'Alsace.* 77 (504) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-13.—Episodes in 1777.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

13714. SZABÓ, ISTVÁN. Tiszai halászat a XVII. században. [Fishing in the Tisza in the seventeenth century.] *Néprünk és Nyelvünk.* 2 (9-12) 1930: 293-295. In 1689 Bajomi János prepared a statement of the resources of the Hungarian lordship of Onod for the overseer of the estate in which the fishing rights of the *jobbágyok* (serfs) of Sajókesznyet are discussed. Fishing was entirely prohibited to the serfs at certain times and in certain places. In the open seasons and along the permitted streams, a proportion of the fish caught—sometimes one-half, sometimes two-thirds—was reserved for the feudal lord. The remainder did not belong to the fisherman alone, but to all the serfs of the village in common, which is another indication of the strong communal feeling which still prevails in rural Hungary.—*E. D. Beynon*.

## SWITZERLAND

13715. POMETTA, ELIGIO. Napoleone e l'occupazione del Ticino (1806-1813). [Napoleon and the occupation of the canton Tessin. (1806-1813).] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (1) 1931: 44-72.

13716. W. Die Anstaltsfrage in der Schweiz vor 70 Jahren. [The question of institutions in Switzerland seventy years ago.] *Armenpfleger.* 26 (10) Oct. 1, 1929: 109-116.



## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entry 13626)

13717. DAAE, LUDVIG. Stortingserindringer. [Storting memoirs.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)*. 31 (1) 1931: 80-160.—This second installment covers the closing weeks of the Storting session of 1859-60 and the earlier period of the next session in 1862-63. Entries for the former period relate largely to the king's decision in the statholder question; those on the later session to the trip made by a delegation of the Storting to Göttingen in 1862 to attend the opening of the railroad. [See Entry 3: 9031.]—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

13718. ORDING, ARNE. Bøndene i Norge i andre halvparten av det 19de hundrøaret. [The farmers in Norway in the second half of the 19th century.] *Syn og Segn*. 37 (2) 1931: 49-64.—Norwegian agriculture in 1850 rested on the extensive plan with many helpers. The first international crisis in 1857 brought about a change. Prices were lowered. Land prices fell as much as 33% in some districts. As a result the farmers turned from grain to cattle raising. In 1875 there were 86 creameries and 19 cheese factories in Norway handling 16,000,000 liters of milk. The amount of grain sown in 1900 was about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the amount sown in 1855 per 1,000 inhabitants. The more intensive farming reduced the number of tenants from 60,060 in 1855 to 30,191 in 1900. People moved from the country to the towns or went to America. In the second half of the 19th century over 500,000 men emigrated. New forms of ownership developed; wages were paid in money; the farmers became buyers as well as sellers; popular education gained. Social conditions improved. The farmers came to take their place in politics.—*Theo. Huggenwik*.

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 13566-13567, 13602-13603, 13605, 13625, 13630-13631, 13702)

13719. CORIVAN, N. Renseignements sur la conférence de Vienne (1855). [Information on the Conference of Vienna (1855).] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen*. 8 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-5.—This is an extract, preserved in the French ministry of foreign affairs, from the instructions of the Turkish plenipotentiary at the Conference of Vienna. Turkey was willing to accept the proposal to withdraw Wallachia, Moldavia, and Serbia from the Russian protectorate and to place their privileges, granted by the sultan, under the collective guarantee of the five great powers. But Turkey objected to making the Danubian principalities neutral like Belgium or to their union under a foreign prince; such a creation would, like Greece, be a cause of embarrassment to both Turkey and the other powers, besides infringing her rights. In return Turkey was ready "to make every kind of internal improvements" in the principalities. The election of a foreign prince would also annul the privilege of the native nobles of having the two princes chosen from their ranks. Turkey also desired the restoration of the fortresses of Giurgevo and Braila and the fortification of other points to be occupied, in accordance with the Serbian precedent, by Turkish troops. An editorial note explains that French policy wished to consolidate the principalities as a barrier against Russia, while British policy was to leave them dependent on Turkey.—*William Miller*.

13720. GASTER, M. (tr.). Two Rumanian documents concerning gypsies. Concerning the taxation of the gypsies of the year 4234 (1726) the 23rd of October. Concerning the excommunication of mixed marriages with gypsies. The order of the Prince of Moldavia. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (4) 1930: 179-182.

13721. KAMPFFMEYER, GEORG. Ignaz Kračkovskij ein Führer zum Studium der neueren arabischen Literatur. [Ignaz Kračkovskij a guide to the study of the newer Arabian literature.] *Welt d. Islams*. 11 (3-4) Mar. 1929: 161-188.

13722. KRAČKOVSKIJ, IGNAZ. Entstehung und Entwicklung der neuarabischen Literatur. [Origin and development of the newer Arabian literature.] *Welt d. Islams*. 11 (3-4) Mar. 1929: 189-199.

13723. MADOL, HANS ROGER. König Ferdinand von Bulgarien. [King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (2) Feb. 1931: 131-146; (3) Mar. 1931: 245-270.—Czar Ferdinand was an able diplomatist and business-man, and a scholar interested in history and natural science. He opened the way for European civilization and modern political ideas in his country. There follows an account of Ferdinand's dangerous situation in the beginning of his reign, the Stambuloff era, the murder of this dictator and its political consequences, recognition by Russia, the declaration of independence from Turkey in 1908, the diplomatic tangles leading to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, and Bulgaria's entrance into the World War and final collapse, resulting in Ferdinand's abdication. It was the trend of events that proved fatal to Ferdinand, not his actions.—*Hans Freerk*.

13724. SCHEITZ, EMIL (tr.). Svéd királyi követ utazása Magyarországon át 1658-ban. [The Swedish ambassador's journey through Hungary in 1658.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (8) 1930: 295-312.—Emil Scheitz has translated into Hungarian those sections of the report of Rálamb Kolos which describe his journey through Hungary. Rálamb was sent by Charles Gustav of Sweden in 1658 on a mission to the sultan of Turkey. Hungary was at that time in a state of great confusion. A part of the northwest belonged to Austria, the eastern section was in the control of the princes of Transylvania, the centre and south was ruled by the Turkish pashas. There were no exact boundaries, and robber bands might attack the traveller anywhere. The three divisions of the report correspond to the three divisions of the country. The greatest insecurity was experienced in Austrian Hungary. In Transylvania there was comparative security under the benign and simple rule of the princes of the House of Rákóczi. The return journey was made through Turkish Hungary, where the Swedish ambassador had a very unpleasant experience of Turkish bureaucracy.—*E. D. Beynon*.

## MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 10104, 10682, 10774, 12192, 13471, 13735)

13725. CAMPBELL, JAMES. The Russo-Persian frontier, 1810. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (2) Apr. 1931: 223-232.—Campbell, an assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company, went to Persia with Sir John Malcolm. From 1810 to 1814, he was surgeon to Prince Abbas Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah, who was then governor of Azerbaijan. The article contains an account (based on Campbell's diary) of the training of Persian troops, especially artillery, by British officers after the dismissal of Napoleon's envoy, General Gardanne; of skirmishes with Russian troops and with Persian rebels in the frontier area.—*L. D. Steefel*.

13726. SAID-RUETE, RUDOLPH. Dates and references of the history of the Al Bu Said dynasty, from the time of its founder, Ahmed Bin Said, till the death of Said Bin Sultan (1741-1856). With genealogical table and bibliography. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (2) Apr. 1931: 233-255. The dynasty reigning in Oman and Zanzibar.—*L. D. Steefel*.



## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 13265, 13708)

13727. CASTELLANI, ALBERTO. L' importanza della sinologia. [The importance of sinology.] *Gior. d. Soc. Asiatica Italiana*. 2(1) 1930: 1-14.

13728. GOTHEIN, MARIE LUISE. Die Stadtanlage von Peking. Ihre historisch-philosophische Entwicklung. [The city plan of Peking. Its historic-philosophical development.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 7-33.

13729. JONGH, D. De. De historische taak van Nederland in Ned.-Indië. [The historical task of Holland in the Dutch Indies.] *Verslagen v. d. Vergaderingen. v. h. Indisch Genootschap*. Nov. 1930: 121-134. —In the days of the East India Company little contact existed between the different parts of the Dutch Indies, the government being the only unifying influence. The great development began when agriculture was taken up by private initiative. Government regulation had to be intensified for the benefit of trade. In the beginning of the 20th century a lack of skilled labor was badly felt. The Indo-Europeans, mostly employed in middle class functions, could not satisfy. Europeans were therefore imported, and on the other hand natives were employed. A demand for education came next. These developments meant higher taxes and required closer contact between the different parts of the archipelago. Holland's task today is to promote unity and to form a Dutch-Indian nation.—*Cecile Rothe*.

13730. UNSIGNED. Edward Henry Strobel in Siam. *Harvard Graduates Mag.* 39(155) Mar. 1931: 313-323.—This article is based on two memoranda; one by Strobel, and the other by an unknown person. The first is an account of Strobel's arrival in Bangkok to serve as general adviser to the Siamese government. The second describes the ceremony of Strobel's cremation at which the king himself was present and insisted on lighting the funeral pyre with his own hand. The cremation followed the departure of the guests.—*Leo J. Meyer*.

13731. WICHNER, FRIEDRICH. Ein chinesisches Schülerlexikon. [A Chinese school dictionary.] *Arch. f. Schreib-u. Buchwesen*. 3(2-3) Jul. 1929: 95-99.—In 1915 the Commercial Press in Shanghai published an attractive and useful dictionary for Chinese students, which ran through 70 editions in 13 years. Chinese dictionaries are divided into the encyclopedic, graphic, phonetic. The effect of the Revolution showed in the appearance in 1912 of *Sin-Tsu-Tien* (the *New Dictionary*) and *Tsu-Yüan* (*Source of the Expressions*), and to these two works has now been added *Hsioh-Shang-Tsu-Tien*, the three forming an admirable aid for students of Chinese.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

13732. VRIES, E. de. Landbouw en welvaart in het regentschap Pasoeroean; bijdrage tot de kennis van de sociale economie van Java. [Agriculture and prosperity in the regency of Pasuruan; contribution to the knowledge of Java's social economy.] *Mededeel. v. de Afd. Landbouw, v. h. Departement v. Landbouw Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 16, 1931: 1-307.—An extensive study of the economic history of the regency of Pasuruan in East Java, an important centre of the sugar industry; the increase of population from 1807-1930; agriculture before 1830, especially the European sugar, coffee, and indigo cultivation; the forced sugar cultivation after 1830, with its influence on the general economic situation and especially on native agriculture; sugar cultivation from 1872 after the gradual abolition of the forced culture system, and the increase of production, rentals and wages in that time; the native crops in the beginning of the 20th century; the development of cattle breeding, horticulture, fishing, trade, and industry, from the beginning of the 19th century; the differ-

ent forms of land ownership especially of rice fields; rice cultivation on irrigated and dry fields; the promotion of prosperity in the territory by the work of the agricultural extension service.—*Cecile Rothe*.

## INDIA

(See also Entries 13561, 14337, 14424)

13733. BHANDARKAR, D. R. The antiquity of the Poona district. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6 (1-2) Dec. 1930: 231-238.—Many ancient monuments and local legends attest the antiquity of the town of Poona. It was known as early as the second half of the 8th century, A.D., and was then, as now, the headquarters of the district named after it. The other villages in the district are also more than eleven centuries old.—*Evelyn Aronson*.

13734. GOFFIN, NORA. European social life in Bombay 1804 and 1929. A bird's-eye view. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6(1-2) Dec. 1930: 323-326.—In 1804, Bombay was a city of foul drainage and pariah dogs. English society consisted only of a few wealthy merchants, talented civilians, and military officers. Isolated as these English residents were, charity and hospitality were widespread and genuine. Now life in Bombay is less sociable and even less luxurious; although a city with modern improvements, Bombay is not yet to be compared with the European city.—*Evelyn Aronson*.

13735. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI, Sir. Rustam Manock (1625-1721 A.D.), the broker of the English East India Company 1699 A.D. and the Persian Qisseh (history) of Rustam Manock. A study. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6(1-2) Dec. 1930: 1-220.—The author examines and explains five documents of the time of the United East India Company. He then gives an account of the life of Rustam Manock, a broker of the English and United East India Companies, as well as of the Portuguese and Dutch companies, and examines the historical events referred to in a Persian poem entitled *Qisseh-i-Rustam Manock*. The three East India companies, with which Rustam Manock came into contact, are also accounted for. Manock was an influential public benefactor. The Persian poem, *Qisseh-i-Rustam Manock*, refers to his appointment as broker of the English factory, his visit to the Mogul court and to Danda Rajpuri, Daman, Naosari, and Goa in his capacity of broker of the English and Portuguese. (Persian text of the poem by Mobed Jamshed Kaikobad and reproduction of four documents.)—*Evelyn Aronson*.

13736. KALE, V. G. Currency in Shivaji's kingdom. *Indian J. Econ.* 11- pt. II (42) Oct. 1930: 121-128.—Numismatic evidence of the activities of the founder of the Mahratta empire is being collected to supplement the scanty details in the manuscripts of that state. Gold money was an important exchange medium and Shivaji coined his own *hon* as did many Mohammedan rulers of the Deccan. Shivaji's copper piece known as the *shivvarayi* was current in Poona until about 1900. The silver rupee of this reign has, however, not yet been traced. European travellers have termed the *hon* as "pagoda," and that coin in Shivaji's reign weighed about 58 grains troy. Another coin of small denomination was the copper *takka*, of which 11 or 12 were taken as equivalent to a *hon*. However, this *takka* in other passages seems to be a coin of larger size, about a fourth of a rupee in value.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

13737. KRAEMER, H. Islam in India today. *Moslem World*. 21(2) Apr. 1931: 151-176.—India is the only country where Islam, having for centuries occupied a strong and predominant political position, has been obliged to live with religions numerically far stronger and spiritually far deeper and wider than itself. Furthermore, while the advent of the English



meant to the Hindus merely a change of masters, to the Moslems it required a psychological readjustment to the position of a ruled race on the same level as the one over which they had been ruling. Much of the subsequent Hindu-Moslem conflict can be traced to a defense complex engendered by the constant fear of being submerged. But this fear can only be countered by an intellectual reconciliation of Islam to modern ideals and ideas, including its intellectual vindication in the battle of world-religions. The three reforms, therefore, which are noticeable in Indian Islam are the growing desire for education, the increasing awakening to the importance of the purdah problem, and a greater open-mindedness.—*H. W. Hering.*

13738. SETH, MESROVB J. Khojah Petrus—the Armenian merchant diplomat of Calcutta. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (4) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 44–63.

13739. VAKIL, K. S. Education in Bombay City (1804–1929). *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6 (1–2) Dec. 1930: 301–312.—The first school in Bombay under the East India Company was that established by the Reverend Richard Cobbe in 1718. A charity school,

controlled by the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, was established in 1718. In 1824 an English school was opened. In 1824, Elphinstone College was founded. Schools were also founded by American and European missionary societies. Gradually the Board of Education took over control of the Elphinstone Institution, seven government vernacular schools in Bombay, the Poona Sanskrit College and other English and vernacular schools in the district. Surveying and engineering courses were added to the Elphinstone Institution; a normal school and a medical college (with a hospital attached); later a law school and an art school, were established. The first two Government girls' schools were opened in 1873 and in 1876. In Bombay City, there are now 460 primary schools (314 for boys and 146 for girls), a university, 58 high schools, 3 art schools, 3 training schools, a law college, a veterinary college, an art school, an evening high school, two museums, several public libraries and reading rooms, commercial schools, reformatory schools, technical and industrial schools.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 13611, 13615–13616, 13620, 13624, 13626, 13632, 13638, 13646, 13650, 13730, 13958, 14111, 14220, 14252–14253, 14282, 14505, 14806–14807)

13740. ADAMS, BLANCHE V. The Second Colorado Cavalry in the Civil War. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 95–106.—*P. S. Fritz.*

13741. ARTH, MARY C. Marquette memorials. *Mid-America.* 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 291–303.—From the time of the finding of Marquette's body at Pointe St. Ignace in 1877 several memorials have been erected to revive and perpetuate the memory of the distinguished missionary.—*F. A. Mullin.*

13742. ATWATER, CALEB. A country fit for princes. *Palimpsest.* 12 (4) Apr. 1931: 144–159.—The country that Caleb Atwater saw from the deck of a Mississippi River steamboat in the summer of 1829 was indeed "fit for princes." At every bend of the river the wooded hills gave prospect of "future mansions and estates of country squires." A portion of his description of this scene is here reprinted.—*J. A. Swisher.*

13743. AYRES, MARY C. History of Fort Lewis, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 81–92.—Fort Lewis was first established Oct. 17, 1878, at Pagosa Springs to enforce the terms of the Brunot treaty of 1873 with the Utes. After the Meeker massacre the fort was moved to a new location twelve miles west of Durango. Troops were stationed here until 1891. While used as an Indian school most of the barracks and buildings were burned by the children. In 1910 the land and buildings were ceded to the state for use as an agricultural college.—*P. S. Fritz.*

13744. BARTLETT, RUHL JACOB. John C. Frémont and the Republican party. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Contrib. in Hist. & Pol. Sci.* (13) 1930: pp. 146.—The reasons for Frémont's selection as first Republican presidential nominee are found in the complicated state of American politics in 1856 and in the previous career of Frémont. The public life of Frémont is presented, as a pathfinder, senator, and nominee. An intensive examination of the campaign of 1856 is given. Frémont in Missouri, the growth of the radical party in 1861–64, his nomination in 1864, factional struggles, and the withdrawal of his candidacy are all fully dealt with.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

13745. BOWERS, CLAUDE G. Woodrow Wilson: a reappraisal. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 1–6.—By any historical measuring rod, Woodrow Wilson's fame is secure. There is no mystery to his life or conduct. The ideals of his youth were the inspiration of his manhood, and on the fundamentals of government and life

there have been few public characters so consistent.—*Philip Davidson.*

13746. BOYLE, JOHN. Boyle's journal of occurrences in Boston, 1759–1778. *New Engl. Hist. & Geneal. Reg.* 84 (334) Apr. 1930: 142–171; (335) Jul. 1930: 248–272; (336) Oct. 1930: 357–382; 85 (337) Jan. 1931: 5–28; (338) Apr. 1931: 117–132.—*C. K. Shipton.*

13747. BRADLEY, GLENN D. Fort Meigs in the War of 1812. *Hist. Soc. Northw. Ohio. Quart. Bull.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: pp. 10.—*Milton Halsey Thomas.*

13748. CHAPPELL, L. W. Ben Hardin. *Philol. Quart.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 27–35.—Ben Hardin was a bloodthirsty villain who gained considerable notoriety as a bad man. After his execution by hanging, he became confused with other traditional personages of similar names.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

13749. CHINARD, GILBERT. Jefferson and the Physiocrats. *Univ. of California Chron.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 18–31.—It is doubtful that Jefferson ever heard much of the Physiocrats before going to France after the War of Independence. The principles of his philosophy were similar to those of the French economists but they were probably independently reached. In France, at any rate, he was hailed as a master and his originality was unquestioned. Yet there were differences, too. Unlike the economists, Jefferson recognized the gulf between theory and practice. This is closely illustrated in his correspondence with Pierre du Pont de Nemours. These two friends, found themselves at times almost unable to understand each other. Their correspondence shows the difference between American pragmatism and French reasoning; between the practical politician who had to consider the disposition, whims, and prejudices of the average citizen, and the theorist who had never faced the experience of adapting ideas to practice. What they had in common was a philosophical faith in progress and liberation.—*L. J. Meyer.*

13750. COLEMAN, CHRISTOPHER B. Rediscovering the old Northwest. *Ohio Archeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39 (3) Jul. 1930: 637–656.—The three different schools of historical thought concerning the old Northwest.—*V. Gray.*

13751. CONTENSON, L. de. Une lettre inédite de Franklin au Chevalier de Chastellux. [An unpublished letter of Franklin to the Chevalier de Chastel-



lux.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 19-21.—F. S. Rodkey.

13752. COPELAND, JENNIE F. The Fisher-Richardson House. *Old-Time New Engl.* 21(4) Apr. 1931: 168-178.—The house was built originally about 1700 and after various changes was finally restored in 1930. (Illus.)—Robert E. Riegel.

13753. DART, HENRY P. A criminal trial before the superior council of Louisiana May, 1747. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(3) Jul. 1930: 367-390.—An account of the composition and functions of the superior council of Louisiana from 1712, when it was founded, to 1769, when it was abolished, and an analysis of the various stages of a criminal suit tried in that court against Etienne La Rue, a free mulatto, in May, 1747, on the charge of illicit carrying of arms and attempt to murder. The nine documents pertaining to this case, as found in the archives of the superior council of Louisiana at the Cabildo in New Orleans, follow the article in translated form.—E. M. Violette.

13754. DEUTSCH, HERMAN J. Matt Carpenter: a senator of the seventies. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 187-199.—Carpenter was a Republican senator from Wisconsin and president *pro tem* during the reconstruction period. He was a defender of states' rights, a champion of correct and legal procedure in reconstruction, and an opponent of the proscriptive tendencies of the radical Republican group.—Philip D. Jordan.

13755. DOBIE, J. FRANK. Bowie and the bowie knife. *Southw. Rev.* 16(3) Spring 1931: 351-368.—The bowie knife flourished in the Southwest in the days before the six-shooter, when it was the rule to "use a knife and save powder and lead." The bowie knife could be cast a maximum distance with the most deadly effect. It was used by James Bowie, slave smuggler, as a means of transfixing any "nigger" who tried to run away. One theory has it that James Black, its maker, died with the secret of how he "tempered the steel by ten or twelve processes," another ascribes the invention either to Renzin P. Bowie, or to his son.—Marguerite B. Hamer.

13756. DONDORE, DOROTHY. Big talk: The flying, the gabe, and the frontier boast. *Amer. Speech.* 6(1) Oct. 1930: 45-55.—The writer draws an analogy between the epic hero and his boasting in American frontier life and in the days of Beowulf and Charlemagne. The humorous literature of the West, that of Mark Twain, for example, is based largely upon "the telling of tall stories."—Marguerite Salomon.

13757. ELLISON, JOSEPH. The sentiment for a Pacific republic, 1843-1862. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 94-118.—A separatist movement on the Pacific coast in 1843 is comparable with that in the trans-Appalachian region half a century earlier. It was manifest before annexation and persisted afterwards, because of the geographical remoteness and a feeling of neglect at the hands of the federal government. In the California constitutional convention, independence had its advocates. After statehood was obtained the complaints were continued, and at the secession of the South there was some talk of the formation of a third republic in the West. The idea disappeared, however, in the consolidation of unionist sentiment during the Civil War.—Philip D. Jordan.

13758. FRENCH, ALLEN. The new house and old collection of the Concord Antiquarian Society. *Old-Time New Engl.* 21(4) Apr. 1931: 147-155. (Illus.)—Robert E. Riegel.

13759. GALPIN, W. FREEMAN. Gerrit Smith Miller, a pioneer in the dairy and cattle industry. *Agric. Hist.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.—Family wealth enabled Miller to enter Epes Sargent Dixwell School in 1860 and Harvard in 1865. On long walks in Cambridge he frequently saw the fine herd of Holstein

cattle on the farm of Winthrop W. Chenery. His interest in improved cattle resulted in the Smith family's importing one Holstein bull and three milch cows from West Friesland in 1869. During the next six years Gerrit Miller worked to increase the quantity of milk and amount of butterfat obtained from this herd, and began to keep the first 365 days' record of a Holstein cow ever kept either here or abroad. Other importations followed, from which the famous Kriemhild Herd of Peterboro is descended. Miller is also "the founder" of organized football; he organized the Oneida Football Club which played on Boston Commons in the 'sixties. Miller also had a part in the early history of baseball. Recently he gave 40,000 letters, and scores of account books and ledgers, newspapers, tracts, and pamphlets to Syracuse University.—Everett E. Edwards.

13760. GARRAGHAN, GILBERT J. Old Vincennes—a chapter in the ecclesiastical history of the West. *Mid-America.* 13(4) Apr. 1931: 324-340.—Vincennes was not founded, despite several statements to the contrary, before 1732. In the winter of that year Francis Bissot, son of Jean Baptist Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, built a fort around which a settlement grew up. From 1734 its spiritual wants were taken care of, with a few interruptions, by the missionaries from Kaskaskia. One of these interruptions came when Father Anthony Senat, S.J. was captured in a battle with the Chickasaw Indians and burned at the stake. The part played by Father Pierre Gibault in the capture of Vincennes during the American Revolution is still a problem; he himself both affirmed and denied his participation.—F. A. Mullin.

14761. GARVER, FRANK HARMON. Attendance at the First Continental Congress. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 21-40.—A study of the credentials of the delegates and the journal of the congress shows that 62 delegates were elected, of whom 44 were present on the first day and 12 arrived later, making a total attendance of 56. The correct opening date was Sep. 5, 1774. The name of the secretary was Charles Thomson, and the place of meeting was Carpenters' Hall, both generally misspelled.—Philip D. Jordan.

13762. GREEN, FLETCHER MELVIN. Studies in confederate leadership. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 10(8) Apr. 1931: pp. 47.—A study outline under the following heads: biographical writing, leadership, Confederate statesmen, military and naval leadership, state leadership, women of the Confederacy.

13763. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana politics, 1845-1861. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(3) Jul. 1930: 444-483.—The fifth installment of the author's doctoral thesis. In 1859 Slidell led the administrative faction of the Democrats, the only organized party in the state, and Soule the opposition and the remnants of the Know Nothings. The administration faction elected the United States senator, the governor, and three congressmen. The opposition elected one congressman. In the election of 1860, the positions of the leaders of the two factions was interchanged; the administration Democrats became state secessionists while the opposition Democrats stood for United Southern action before resorting to secession. In the presidential election, Breckenridge carried the state over Bell by nearly 2,500 votes, a sweeping victory for the administration Democrats. [See Entries 3: 545; 9100.]—E. M. Violette.

13764. HAMMOND, GEORGE P. The Camp Grant massacre: a chapter in Apache history. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 200-215.—Some 500 Apaches, assembling near Camp Grant, were unjustly accused of raids on St. Xavier and other posts and many of them, mostly women and children, were the victims of a massacre perpetrated by Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes from the neighborhood of Tucson. Ultimately, the massacre led to the establish-



ment of reservations and the settlement of the Apache problem.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

13765. HIBBERT, WILFRID. Major Amos Stoddard, first governor of Upper Louisiana and hero of Fort Meigs. *Hist. Soc. Northw. Ohio. Quart. Bull.* 2 (2) Apr. 1930: pp. 11.—*Milton Halsey Thomas.*

13766. JACKSON, LUTHER P. Religious development of the Negro in Virginia from 1760-1860. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 168-240.—Religious training of Virginia Negroes was negligible until the great revivals of the 18th century. Then Baptists and Methodists exerted sincere efforts to convert them. The simple ritual, extreme emotionalism, and democratic nature of these sects, particularly the Baptists, attracted thousands of Negroes. They were taken into white churches and even ordained as ministers. Between 1790 and 1860 independent Negro churches developed in the cities. A reaction, caused by fear of slave insurrections after 1831, silenced Negro ministers and curtailed independent church development until after emancipation. Yet, in 1860 there were 60,000 Negro church members in Virginia, most of whom were Baptist.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

13767. JACOBSEN, VICTOR C. John Coakley Lettsom and his relations with Jonathan Carver, explorer of the middle west. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Mar. 1930: 208-216.—Dr. Lettsom, an able and philanthropic English physician, was born in the West Indies in 1744, and established himself in practice in London about 1770. He was notable as a supporter of Jenner, and as the first to send his vaccine lymph to the American colonies. Of particular interest was his association with the early American traveler, Captain Jonathan Carver of Connecticut, whom he attended during his last illness in London. Lettsom was responsible for the publication of the third edition of Carver's well known *Travels through the interior parts of North America* (London, 1781). Lettsom was also involved in the controversy concerning the famous "Carver grant," ostensibly made by the Indians of the upper Mississippi Valley, but never recognized by the United States government. The validity of this grant has often been denied; and historians like E. G. Bourne have even questioned the authorship of Carver's *Travels*. Later studies, however, have disproved such doubt and have demonstrated the authenticity of Carver's works.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

13768. JOHNSON, MANIE WHITE. The Colfax riot of April, 1873. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 391-427.—An account of the establishment of "carpet-bag rule" in Louisiana, the conflict between the whites and blacks in April, 1873 in Grant Parish, which had been established in the central part of the state during the reconstruction period, the battle between them on Easter Sunday, Apr. 13, 1873 at Colfax, the capital, in which 60 to 70 Negroes were killed, and the congressional investigation of the matter in 1875. The majority report of the congressional committee condemned the policy of the government in Louisiana, but congress adopted the recommendations of the minority. Nine white men were charged before the federal courts with conspiracy to imprison and murder persons of color. The case went to the U. S. Supreme Court which unanimously decided in 1876 that the federal government had no jurisdiction. In this way the operation of the 14th amendment was definitely limited.—*E. M. Violette.*

13769. JOHNSTON, JAMES HUGO. The participation of white men in Virginia insurrections. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 158-167.—Documentary proof to show that white men, dissatisfied with the existing social order, frequently aided and abetted Negro uprisings in Virginia. Some plotted with the slaves; others promised arms and ammunition; still others aided individuals to escape from their masters. All classes of the social order, even public servants and professional men,

were involved. Most active were the "levellers"—Baptist and Methodist preachers.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

13770. LONDONER, WOLFE. Colorow, renegade chief, dines out. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 93-94.—*P. S. Fritz.*

13771. MALLORY, SAMUEL. Overland to Pikes Peak with a quartz mill. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 108-115.—Letters written and published, 1860, by the mayor of Danbury, Connecticut.—*P. S. Fritz.*

13772. POVENMERE, H. M. (ed.). Diary of Jacob Adams. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (4) Oct. 1929: 625-721.—Diary of the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley and of Sherman's march through the South during the Civil War.—*V. Gray.*

13773. RICHMAN, IRVING B. Ioway to Iowa. *Palimpsest.* 12 (3) Mar. 1931: 73-134.—In his recently published book, *Ioway to Iowa: A Corn and Bible Commonwealth*, Richman "has selected significant phases of Iowa history and presented a brilliant panorama in a delightful literary manner." In the current article he selects excerpts from the former publication.—*J. A. Swisher.*

13774. SCARBOROUGH, LUCY PAXTON. So it was when her life began. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 428-443.—Girlhood reminiscences of life on a north Louisiana plantation during the Civil War and reconstruction periods. The traits of the slaves, social activities, domestic industries, weddings and styles of dress during the war, the haunting fears and the poverty after its close, the popular literature of the day, the Coushatta riot of August, 1874, and the epidemic of yellow fever in Shreveport in September, 1873, are the chief themes related.—*E. M. Violette.*

13775. SHANKS, CAROLINE L. The biblical anti-slavery argument of the decade 1830-1840. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 132-157.—Most of the evidence was taken from the Old Testament. Negro slavery was condemned as violating the precepts of the Jewish prophets, and as opposed to the eighth and tenth commandments. Few arguments are found in the New Testament. Slavery to Christ and his followers implied merely a violation of the spirit of Christianity.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

13776. SHORT, RAYMOND STANLEY. The development of borough and city government in Pennsylvania. *Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.* 27 (3) Nov. 15, 1930: 158-166.—The charters of the five or six colonial municipalities in Pennsylvania emanated from the proprietor under the direct authorization of the British crown. The early borough organization consisted of two or three burgessees, three to five assistants, a high constable and a town meeting. Legislative functions were the prerogative of the town meeting, but administrative duties were placed in the hands of the burgessees, constable, assistants and such other officers as the town meeting might appoint. Legislation had to conform to English law. Administrative powers were confined mainly to local matters such as fairs, wharves, ferries, care of poor, and the collection of taxes. Municipal revenues were derived from fines, donations, lotteries, rents from markets, wharves, fairs, docks, etc. In the Revolution, all municipal charters became void and were reestablished by the newly recognized authority. The colonial type of borough government continued until the beginning of the 19th century when the town council displaced the town meeting and assistants. After 1800 the trend was toward an increase in the number of minor officers elected. The bicameral council was introduced into city governments in 1796; and this excluded the mayor, aldermen, and recorder from a voice in legislation. From 1850 to 1874 the number of incorporated cities increased greatly. The period since 1874 has been one of reform. Structurally municipal governments are now much superior.—*O. D. Duncan.*



13777. SPALDING, HENRY S. Pottinger's Creek settlement—Kentucky, 1785. *Mid-America*. 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 304-313.—In 1785, 25 Catholic families, wearied of the religious hostility experienced in Maryland, settled along several creeks in the western part of Kentucky. This group was the nucleus of a large Catholic settlement. Trappists monks came into the neighborhood in 1805 and Bishop Flaget arrived at Bardstown in 1811. Three colleges for men were opened—St. Thomas in 1806, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in 1820. During these same years three academies for women still existing—Loretto, Nazareth and St. Catherine's—were started. The will of John Fitch, of steamboat fame, is one of the notable documents in the records of Bardstown, which go back to 1782.—*F. A. Mullin*.

13778. SMITH, DONNAL V. Salmon P. Chase and the election of 1860. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39 (3) Jul. 1930: 515-612; (4) Oct. 1930: 769-844.—Salmon P. Chase lost the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1860 because of lack of organization in the northern states; but in spite of the opposition of Seward and Thurlow Weed, he was named secretary of the treasury by Lincoln. Chase viewed himself as a popular candidate for the presidency in 1864 and pushed the demand for a more vigorous pursuit of the war and for the emancipation of the slaves. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation eliminated Chase as leader of the anti-slavery party. Although he developed a voluminous personal correspondence, Chase formed no systematic organization. He was in the favor of the radical Republicans; but when the Ohio election of 1863 swung to Lincoln, Chase agreed to withdraw his name. His resignation from the cabinet in 1864 was unexpectedly accepted by Lincoln. Even after Lincoln's nomination, Chase hoped that the pressure of criticism by Radicals would force him to decline. With military successes, the Radicals swung back to the support of Lincoln, and Chase began to support Lincoln's candidacy actively when he was appointed chief justice of the United States in December, 1864.—*V. Gray*.

13779. TAYLOR, JACKSON, Jr. Early days at Wetmore and on the Hardscrabble. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 115-117.—Wetmore in the Arkansas valley attracted the Ute Indians, the trading post of half-breed Maurice, the sawmill of William Bruce, and a colony of settlers from Spring Garden, Illinois.—*P. S. Fritz*.

13780. TJERNAGEL, P. G. Erik Kjyten. *Palimpsest*. 12 (4) Apr. 1931: 160-166.—Erik Kjyten was an itinerant Norwegian tinner, clock repairer, barber, and general handy-man, who served pioneer settlements in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa. A sketch of his life reveals interesting facts of pioneer life.—*J. A. Swisher*.

13781. UNSIGNED. An exhibition of contemporary portraits of personages associated with the colony and commonwealth of Virginia between the

years 1585 and 1830. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (3) Jul. 1929: 193-216.—*V. Gray*.

13782. UNSIGNED. General Wayne's campaign of 1794 and the battle of Fallen Timbers. *Hist. Soc. Northw. Ohio. Quart. Bull.* 1 (2) Apr. 1929: pp. 8.—*Milton Halsey Thomas*.

13783. UNSIGNED. The Yorktown sesquicentennial. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 39 (2) Apr. 1931: 97-107.—Maps of the battle.—*V. Gray*.

13784. UNSIGNED. Wilmington parish. James City and Charles City counties, Virginia. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (2) Apr. 1929: 97-100.—Dissolution of the parish.—*V. Gray*.

13785. VAIL, R. W. G. The Ulster County Gazette found at last. *Bull. New York Pub. Library*. 35 (4) Apr. 1931: 207-211.—In April, 1930, this same periodical carried Vail's study of the numerous issues of facsimiles and reprints of the *Ulster County Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1800. He was not able to locate a copy of an undoubted original issue. Since then the Library of Congress has secured this number with the issue preceding and that following, all unquestionably original publications. The points to be met in establishing contemporary publication are here set forth in detail. [See Entry 2: 12905].—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

13786. VASQUEZ, HIRAM. Experiences at Fort Bridger, with the Shoshones and in early Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (3) May 1931: 106-108.—The stepson of Louis Vasquez relates how he was brought to Colorado, captured and kept four years by the Indians, returned with his parents to Kansas City, but came West again in preference to enlisting in the army.—*P. S. Fritz*.

13787. WASSON, GEORGE S. The old Rockland, Maine, lime trade. *Old-Time New Engl.* 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 156-167.—The old lime industry employed many boats in bringing cord wood and carrying the lime to market. The modern industry has eliminated both of these types of boats. (Illus.)—*Robert E. Riegel*.

13788. WHITNEY, HERBERT P. The military career of Anthony Wayne. *Hist. Soc. Northw. Ohio. Quart. Bull.* 1 (3) May 1929: pp. 8.—*Milton Halsey Thomas*.

13789. WILSON, CHARLES JAY. The Negro in early Ohio. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39 (4) Oct. 1930: 717-768.—Ohio never had any predominant pro-slavery sentiment, and disagreement within the state over the Negro question was not a fight between pro- and anti-slavery factions. All of Ohio opposed slavery, the Scotch-Irish from the south and middle Atlantic states for practical reasons, and the New Englanders and Quakers for idealistic reasons. From the early days of statehood, when religious denominations discouraged slavery, opinion developed under economic pressure to the stage of disapproving of slavery in Ohio but not outside of its limits. Still later came the view that if slaves were not wanted, neither was the free Negro.—*V. Gray*.

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 13710, 13723, 14351, 14367)

13790. CAVIGLIA, ENRICO. La ritirata della quarta armata. [The retreat of the fourth army.] *Nuova Antologia*. 275 (1413) Feb. 1, 1931: 307-314.

13791. JANIN, GÉNÉRAL. Au G.Q.G. avec le Maréchal Joffre. [At General Headquarters with Marshall Joffre.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 515-530.—In the transaction of business Joffre was always deliberate and precise and demanded the same quality of others. His decisions, taken quickly, rested upon a foundation of long study and reflection. Through all the trials of his command Joffre maintained a

magnificent imperturbability, which was not, however, insensibility. His personal kindness never intruded upon his sense of duty and he was a stern opponent of favoritism. With all his simplicity of manner, Joffre had a sense of his own authority that rested upon a sense of duty and correct military principle.—*T. S. Anderson*.

13792. MORDACQ, GÉNÉRAL. Comment le ministère Clemenceau prépara la victoire: la organisation défensive (janvier-mars 1918). [How Clemenceau prepared for victory; the organization for defense, January-March 1918.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 131-162.—The following topics are illustrative of Clemenceau's activity: organization for defense; the first inter-allied finance committee; unity of command; arrest of



Caillaux; reorganization of the supreme command; offensive in the Orient.—*David F. Strong.*

13793. PEARKE, G. R. The 1914 campaign in East Prussia. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(2) Jan. 1931: 248-254.—The possibility of having to fight a war upon two fronts was a problem which confronted Germany after the Franco-Russian alliance. Between 1891 and 1906 a plan was drawn up under the direction of von Schlieffen, and France and Russia a few years later formed the "1910 Plan." The writer shows the working out of these plans in 1914. He describes the advance of the First Russian Army, the battle of Gumbinnen, the battle of Tannenberg, and the battle of Masurian Lakes, and points out that the Russian armies were a defeated force before the battle was joined.—*Alison Ewart.*

13794. PIERREFEU, JEAN de. La grandeur de Joffre. [The greatness of Joffre.] *Rev. Hedbom.* 40(5) Jan. 31, 1931: 531-538.—When appointed chief of staff in 1911, Joffre supported the offensive school, although he probably had no great preference for it. Neither a man of inspiration nor of details, he yet made his own decisions. Authority was his greatest

quality and it never weakened, even amid the early disasters of the war. This confidence, which inspired his subordinates, did not come from strategic erudition, for he was never a profound student of such matters. Fated to see his hopes dashed repeatedly, his confidence was nevertheless preserved by a sense of destiny and a certain peasant quality of common sense.—*T. S. Anderson.*

13795. SCHÜTT, CURT. Elf Fragen über den belgischen Franktireurkrieg. [Eleven questions about civilian warfare in Belgium.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223(2) Feb. 1931: 177-182.—A reply to a Jesuit padre in Charleroi who discussed an article published by the author one year ago about eleven statements revealing official knowledge and encouragement of the participation of civilians in the campaign of 1914. The author proves that his questions have not been dealt with scientifically and addresses them once more to the Belgian government, demanding an impartial investigation of the facts in question, as suggested by Vanderfelde in 1925.—*Hans Frerik.*

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 13640, 13670, 13749, 13901, 14003, 14032, 14103, 14107, 14112, 14116, 14212, 14743)

13796. ÅKERMAN, JOHAN. Dynamische Wertprobleme. [Dynamic problems of value.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2(4) Mar. 15, 1931: 579-616.—Static and dynamic economics are contrasted in Part I of this paper and the former are presented as a marginal case of the latter in which the velocity of reaction of all economic factors to causes disturbing economic equilibrium is infinitely great. In Part II the author surveys dynamic methods. He discusses H. L. Moore's law of demand in detail and arrives at the conclusion that although Moore's and Schultz' methods are subject to criticism, it is yet possible to determine a typical elasticity of demand for any given period. In Part III it is argued that the processes by which dynamic value is determined, originate in disturbances of equilibrium which react upon the quantities of commodities through the medium of psychological valuation which in its turn is influenced by changes in quantities. Dynamic equilibrium in periods of one year's and two to four years' duration and secular changes are then examined. The trade cycle, whose typical length, according to the author, is two years, is attributed to the influence of seasonal variations in production upon psychological valuation.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

13797. CLAY, HENRY. Irresponsibility in economic life. *Pol. Quart.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 64-81.—Our medieval ancestors were constantly reminded of their dependence on their own labor on their own land, and the community had developed as a discipline tabus and an agricultural routine. When the money economy arose there remained little relation between one's produce and income. Specialization not only narrowed the economic function of the individual but also his perspective. The connection of work or saving and income is not only obscured, but the state has stepped in to remove the relation of cause and effect. It is recognised that no degree of ability will guarantee employment, so the state by large expenditures on social services is guaranteeing an income to all members of the community regardless of the productivity of the community. Political action and organisation have thus accentuated the irresponsibility of modern man for the con-

sequences of his actions. Moreover while formerly uncontrollable factors were regarded as determined by benevolent and malevolent gods, now man tends to find new political devils—the Bolsheviks, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Money Power of Wall Street.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13798. COPELAND, M. A.; BURNS, EVELINE M.; SPENGLER, J. J.; TAYLOR, O. H.; JAFFÉ, WILLIAM. Institutionalism: what it is and what it hopes to become. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 134-141.—Copeland: suggested six main modifications of economic theory. Standards of public policy require statistical statement. Marginal utility theory serves no purpose. The law of supply and demand approximately fits only certain markets. Productivity theory needs to be replaced by "profitivity" theory. Say's law does not agree with business cycle hypotheses. Fiscal policy can, through accounting, be included in price study. Burns: institutional economics differs from quantitative, welfare, and anti-hedonistic economics. Relevant institutions must be carefully defined to focus institutional study. Institutionalism requires a framework within which contributions may find their appropriate places. Spengler: methodological dogmatizing is fruitless. Social evolution will determine which economic problems are important enough to study and hence what methodology is most satisfactory. Taylor: the Ricardian theories were not deduced from a priori assumptions but rather were hypotheses to explain observed economic life. Economics is not a biological or normative science. Economists should give major attention to the social effects of institutions rather than to their genesis. Jaffé: the problem of distribution can be understood only if institutional concepts and institutional investigation are resorted to.—*J. J. Spengler.*

13799. D'SOUZA, V. L. Clark on distribution. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(42) Jan. 1931: 360-382.—*H. W. Smith.*

13800. EVANS, GRIFFITH C. A simple theory of economic crises. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173) Mar. 1931: 61-72.—The theory of moving prices cannot be handled merely by changing constants to variables in the theory of equilibrium. Simple hypotheses which are natural approximations to demand laws with varying prices yield unexpected results with respect to crises. In order to simplify the theory, the author considers two cases separately. In the first, a single commodity is con-



sidered whose price is changing rapidly enough so that  $dp/dt$  enters directly into the demand law; here there is an interval of time beyond which a stable situation for this commodity is impossible. In the second case, a system of commodities is considered; the motion is assumed to be slow enough so that  $dp/dt$  does not enter the relations directly, but all the prices are seen to depend on an instantaneous price index which is assumed to enter the demand law with a lag effect. Equations are found which govern the motion of price and trade indices; both move in the same direction and continue until there is a crisis. This second case is analogous to Professor Irving Fisher's theory of a motion of prices to a crisis in terms of a lag of the rate of interest behind its proper value in terms of price index or purchasing power. The author regards instability as a fundamental characteristic of modern economic systems, altogether masked by the traditional treatment.—*G. C. Evans.*

**13801. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED.** Irving Fisher's "Theory of Interest," *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (3) May 1931: 499-516.—A review of Fisher's book, which is a rewriting of his *Rate of interest* of 1907. The principal change in the new book as compared with the earlier one is the greater emphasis on productivity, or, as Fisher calls it, "investment opportunity." Question is raised as to the finality of Fisher's views on the measurement of income, and of his view of the meaning of income, namely that it is exclusively pleasure in consumption, to which production and investment are merely means. The reviewer emphasizes the possibility of psychic-income in production itself or in other connections than consumption. The central section of the review is a defense of Böhm-Bawerk's version of the productivity of capital as a source of interest against Fisher's criticisms. Fisher's doctrine is also held to be compatible with Schumpeter's theory of the absence of interest in a static society. The concluding section contains more general criticisms and observations in connection with the controversy between Fisher and various critics and comparisons between Fisher and other interest theorists including Böhm-Bawerk, Wicksell, Akerman, Mises, and Hayek. But the reviewer concludes that apart from "slight defects," which possibly do not belong to the theory of pure interest, "it is hardly an exaggeration to state that Fisher's work furnishes the base from which every future systematic theory of interest must start."—*Frank H. Knight.*

**13802. HAGSTROEM, K. G.** Sull'idea del risparmio. [Saving.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 225-228.—The author shows the difficulty of defining saving; it depends upon the class of goods considered and therefore different kinds of saving must be distinguished: especially individual and collective saving. In studying the latter, the importance of insurance must not be neglected.—*P. Smolensky.*

**13803. HAUCK, WILHELM CH.** Arbeitswissenschaft und Betriebswirtschaftslehre. (Versuch einer erkenntnistheoretischen Abgrenzung.) [Science of labor and business administration, an attempt to delimit them.] *Ann. d. Betriebswissensch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (4) 1930: 408-432.

**13804. HOTELLING, HAROLD.** The economics of exhaustible resources. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (2) Apr. 1931: 137-175.—The problems of mineral wealth are peculiar because of the exhaustible nature of many minerals. Fear of exhaustion leads to the feeling that present prices of certain mineral products are too low and that exploitation dictated by selfish interests of private business proceeds at too rapid a rate. A number of important problems of the economics of exhaustible (especially mineral) resources have been worked out with the aid of calculus of infinitesimal variations. An optimum rate of exploitation of mining properties is calculated from both private and social standpoints, differentiating further between conditions of continuous and dis-

continuous operation as well as between competition, monopoly and duopoly. The effect of various taxes on mine exploitation as well as the relation between mine income and depletion are mathematically treated. Many of the illustrations used are taken from the petroleum industry.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

**13805. JANNACCONE, PASQUALE.** Scienza, critica e realtà economica. [Economic science, its critics and realities.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 521-528.—Those who wish to substitute the new concept of state-individual for the individual acting on the basis of personal profit, must reconstruct the whole accordingly. The representatives of the new corporative economics allege that the old economics is not adherent to realities, for its theories rest on the unreal hypothesis of free competition and monopoly. But since the fundamental problem of economics is the determination of value, it is only natural that emphasis should be given to the concepts of free competition and monopoly, for it is only then that a stable equilibrium is reached which permits the working out of general laws, without which an economic science could not exist. The claim advanced by the new economists that, in every contrast of interest, that particular solution should prevail which assures the greatest benefit to the nation, meant as an abstract entity with its own aims and interests, tends to give only one solution to problems which may require different solutions, and overlooks the necessity of a thorough investigation of what is meant by interest of the nation, and how it is possible to measure it.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**13806. KAPOOR, I. M.** The theory of distribution. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 477-486.—Reviews the treatment of distribution in English text books and urges the abandonment of the orthodox land-rent, labor-wages, etc. conception of the subject. The distinctions between wages and profits and between rent, interest and profits (and their respective factors) are for many reasons quite unreal. There are, in fact, but two types of income, namely income from work and income from property—a distinction which accords with the fundamentally significant distinction between workers and owners. The important problems of distribution, and therefore its proper subject-matter are the practical problems (inequality for example). Theories of wages, rent, etc. "are nothing but a mere amplification of the prominent instances of the principles of value."—*H. M. Flecher.*

**13807. KNIGHT, FRANK H.** Professor Fisher's interest theory: A case in point. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (2) Apr. 1931: 176-212.—The purpose of the article is not specifically to review Fisher's work on Interest Theory but is much more general; it is that of refuting or setting narrow limits to "psychological" theories of price, whether they explain from the side of demand or supply, utility or pain cost. Price is an exchange ratio between pairs of things. If any two commodities are freely reproduced under the condition that a given amount of one is given up in order to produce an additional given amount of another, these amounts between which producers have their choice on equal terms must exchange for each other if producers and consumers behave intelligently. This is the meaning of "constant cost." Interest is the price, exchange-ratio, between two large classes of commodities, those rendering their satisfactions "now" and those rendering them in the future, generally spread over a long period of time. In effect it is the exchange ratio between a quantity of momentary value and a perpetual stream of value, since interest begins only after all deductions from the yield of capital goods necessary for perpetual maintenance of the capital itself have been made. Both present-goods and capital-goods are typically freely-reproducible, which assures a constant-cost relation between the two classes. Hence the interest rate is an extreme case of the determination of price by



physical supply conditions. This can also be seen by considering the demand-curve for capital in terms of its yield. If the elasticity of demand is unity, which is a fair guess, we should have to double the present total investment in order to bring the interest rate down to half its present level, other things equal. This would take about a generation, and it would require infinite time to bring it to zero, even if all consumption were infinitely postponed and all income saved and invested. In fact, other things are so far from equal that we do not observe any consistent tendency in this direction.—*Frank H. Knight.*

13808. MACHLUP, FRITZ. Begriffliches und Terminologisches zur Kapitaltheorie. [Concepts and terminology for the theory of capital.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (4) Mar. 15, 1931: 632-639.

13809. MACKENROTH, GERHARD. Über den Versuch eines ökonomischen Gleichungssystems auf mathematisch-statistischer Grundlage. [The attempt to set up a system of economic equations on a mathematical statistical basis.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 163\*-176\*.—An expository and critical review of H. L. Moore, *Synthetic economics*. (New York, 1929).—*M. H. Stone.*

13810. MERING, OTTO FRHR. v. Ist die Theorie der internationalen Werte widerlegt? [Has the theory of international values been refuted?] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (2) Apr. 1931: 251-268.—A defense of the classical theory of international trade. Illustrations.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

13811. MORGENSTERN, OSKAR. Offene Probleme der Kosten- und Ertragstheorie. [Open problems in the theory of costs and returns.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (4) Mar. 15, 1931: 481-522.—The author endeavors to present a synthesis of the discussions that have taken place during the last ten years between Sraffa, Pigou, Robertson, Robbins, and others. He first deals with Clapham's famous argument, that the laws of returns while true, are incapable of practical application. Then he largely follows the work of Sraffa, taking special account of that author's Italian publication. The three laws of return are considered separately with the intention of giving an explanation of individual and collective supply curves. A number of open problems appear, not in the last place in regard to the proposition that constant costs prevail in industry. Finally, it is shown that the manifold problems, which may truly be considered unsolved, ought only to be tackled in close connection with the general theory of production and the setting up of the productive organization: these views are formulated in a number of propositions at the end of the paper. On the whole the prevailing tendency is to turn from the method of partial equilibria to the method of total equilibria.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

13812. MURANJAN, S. K. Reflections on the theory of distribution. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 347-359.—Indicates important points of disagreement on the theory of distribution as presented by leading economists. The views of Cannan, Marshall, Tausig, and Pigou are quoted.—*H. W. Smith.*

13813. NEISSER, HANS. Der Gegensatz von "anschaulich" und "rational" in der Geschichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre. [The intuitive versus the rational in the history of economic thought.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (2) Apr. 1931: 225-250.—Critique of revised edition of Edgar Salin's *Geschichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre* (*History of Economic Theory*, 1929). His method is essentially a procedure of describing the works and authors by means of the fundamental dichotomy, "intuitive" (*anschaulich*) and "rational." The true "intuitive" economic science is for him, however, still to be attained. In his view, the classical economists are essentially "rational," i.e., non-intuitive and non-historical. Mercantilism, which Salin characterizes as "political" economic theory, and classical political

economy, which is for him "systematic," can both be shown, however, to have developed on the basis of the viewpoint of the times (*Anschauung*); both are rational enough in their way, and both embody a deal of historical realism. Salin devotes himself to the past as it was, and to the future as it should be, but neglects the present of economic science as it is. Contemporary economic thought, especially in Germany, is undertaking to depict the capitalistic market-economy by means of an apparatus of theoretic concepts and quantitative measurements. "Intuition" is in fact not adapted to comprehend the whole of a complex situation with one glance. Some of the shortcomings of his method are seen in his criticism of Max Weber for the use of artificial logic. Actually, the work of Max Weber represents the study of concrete material, which he seeks to comprehend and to classify in all its real relationships.—*F. N. House.*

13814. REICHENAU, CHARLOTTE von. Der Einfluss des Zinsfusses auf den Sparer. [The influence of the interest rate on the saver.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (1) 1931: 43-62.—The effect of changes in the interest rate on saving deserves closer analysis. Classical theorists as well as adherents of the marginal utility school have dealt with interest and saving as with prices and production, neglecting the psychological costs involved in the readjustment of saving habits. Of fundamental significance is the tendency for the saver to construct for himself an average rate based on cumulative experience, and his actual conduct will be determined by the effect of market-rate changes on this conception of an average. Analysis discloses that frequency of change, as well as amount and direction, must be taken into account before satisfactory conclusions concerning the effect on the saver can be drawn. No assumption can be made that a change in the market rate will directly, similarly, or proportionately influence the saver.—*E. E. Agger.*

13815. ROSSMAN, JOSEPH. The motives of inventors. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (3) May 1931: 522-528.—A questionnaire sent 710 inventors who had been granted an average of 39.3 patents each, some of them over 100, shows that 193 pursued inventing because of love of it, 189 because of a desire to improve, 167 for financial gain, 118 because of necessity or need, and others for various causes.—*Edward Thomas.*

13816. SCHULZE-GÄVERNITZ, G. von. Die Maschine in der kapitalistischen Wirtschaftsordnung. [The machine in the capitalistic economic order.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (2) 1930: 225-273.

13817. STREIFF, SAM. Kritische Betrachtungen zu Schroeders "Theorie vom Standort einer Fabrik." [Critical thoughts on Schroeder's "Theory of Location of a Factory."] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (3) 1930: 399-407.—In his book *Heran an den Weltmarkt!* (On to the World Market!) Hans Schroeder has developed a theory of location which he professes to have taken over from Alfred Weber. As a matter of fact, however, there are important differences between the theory of Weber and that of Schroeder. The latter investigates merely the problem of location for a particular factory, whereas, with Weber, the object of the investigation is the production process for a given quality of product, including the circulation of goods as conditioned by the problems of obtaining the raw material and selling the goods. Again, the "index of materials" which Schroeder uses shows only a formal resemblance to that used by Weber; actually, there is a fundamental difference between the two, which derives from the different classification employed by the two authors with respect to the "materials" involved. In general, Weber's doctrine satisfies the demands which can be made of a theory of location; and while his theory does not exclude the development of similar theories, the room which is left for such theories is limited.—*Arthur W. Marget.*



13818. VAJPAYEE, BHIMPURE B. L. Theory of distribution and some new concepts in it. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 487-497.—Describes the functions of the entrepreneur and summarizes the problems of distribution under ten headings.—*H. M. Fletcher.*

13819. WOLFE, A. B. On the content of welfare. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 207-221.—The problem of the relation of economic value to ethical value is difficult because of the difficulty of obtaining an objective content for value, or welfare, in the ethical sense. In last analysis all ethical values are aesthetic and personal, and the old mysticism of "social" values should be avoided. Hobson makes no satisfactory attempt to describe the content of welfare. He is caught between the necessity of finding some standardization and the desire to avoid it in the interest of freedom and personality. But the formulation of a fairly objective content for the welfare concept should not prove entirely an insuperable task.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

13820. ZIMMERMANN, ERICH W. The resource hierarchy of modern world economy. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 431-463.—The Mechanical Revolution has created a new resource basis of civilization, composed of inanimate energy (energy derived from the fossil fuels), inorganic substances (the metals), science, and capital. As an instrument of material production this modern resource basis is superior to the old basis made up of sunshine, rain, soil, muscular energy and living organic substances. The nations which for geographical, racial, and historical reasons are in position to build their economies on the new resource basis are predestined to dominate other regions. World economy has become a hierarchical structure. Surplus capital which holds sway over modern science occupies the Holy See; coal, petroleum, and iron rank next with copper and other energy and machine resources. Agriculture, on the other hand, especially those branches occupied with the production of annual crops, dwells near the periphery, representing as it were the laity. The production of perennials, especially tropical plantation industries (rubber, coffee, camphor, quinine, etc.), occupy a middle ground. Agriculture tends to become more and more a mechanized appendage of capitalistic industry. Geographically, this hierarchical structure of world economy means the rule of the countries bordering the North Atlantic; politically, it spells the domination of the Anglo-Saxon race. The duration of the present order is contingent on the prevailing arts—technological as well as social.—*E. W. Zimmermann.*

census figures and trade statistics. While present acute economic and financial conditions in Turkey are parts of the world wide depression there are other causes which apply to Turkey. The country is primarily agricultural but is sparsely populated. According to census figures of 1926 density averaged eight persons per square mile. But in the eastern agricultural districts density was only 2-3 per square mile. Since it is impossible to make the best use of the soil without the necessary man power and mechanical means and raise sufficient crops, Turkey is compelled to import foodstuffs. Turkey's expenses for national defense are too great a drain on the national treasury. Turkey has attempted to industrialize without first securing revenues for such undertakings. Building of railways which are being carried on primarily for strategic reasons has proved to be of immense cost with very little prospect of any immediate returns.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

13822. ANGELL, JAMES W. America's role in the international economic situation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (2) Jan. 1931: 70-80.—In the continuous struggle of foreign countries to make payments to the United States in the face of legal and other obstacles, lies the explanation of much of the world financial strain. The governments concerned can relieve this strain by a revision of the present Inter-Allied debt agreements, by a further reconsideration of Germany's reparations obligations, and by a reduction in protective tariffs.—*Roger S. Hamilton.*

13823. BENSON, W. African labour in 1930. *J. African Soc.* 31 (119) Apr. 1931: 142-163.—The year 1930 was one of accelerated exploitation of African resources by English, French, and Belgian capital. Particularly notable was the opening of a new copperfield in Northern Rhodesia, which promises to become within a few years the greatest source of copper in the world and of iron mines in Sierra Leone; and a French loan of five billion francs for governmental enterprises in Africa. Most of the new development combines European capital, management, and technical skill with native common labor. From economic considerations, the African governments are giving increased attention to the welfare of the native laborers and during the year enacted several protective laws. During this year, the International Labour Conference adopted the Forced Labour Convention, which puts an end to forced native labor for private profit and limits and will in time extinguish forced labor on public works.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

13824. CLARK, JOHN MAURICE. The war's aftermath in America. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 169-174.

13825. CRANE, BURTON. The new spirit of Japan. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 410-414.—Japan's progress in industrialization has been proverbial. Boom conditions appear to have accompanied and followed Japan's wars of 1894 and 1905, but the greatest impetus to trade and industry came with the World War. With Europe and America busy elsewhere, their Asiatic markets were thrown open to the Japanese who set out to capture them. Post-war prosperity was even greater than war prosperity—until 1920, when Japan, like other countries, felt the commodity panic. Despite the post-war panics, the booms during the World War were an advantage to Japan. The nation was enabled to experiment with many industries which only costly subsidies would have given a trial in times of peace. Many succeeded. The result is that Japan's industrial power today is easily three times that of 1913. There has been marked improvement in the general condition of business since the 1927 panic. Tentative steps have been taken toward rationalization. Two problems must be solved before rationalization can become effective: (1) the inefficiency of the Japanese laborer, who would rather work ten or eleven hours at a leisurely and careful

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 13477, 13481-13482, 13484, 13559, 13569, 13574, 13577, 13580-13581, 13606-13608, 13635, 13640, 13645, 13651-13652, 13666, 13669, 13686, 13688, 13699-13700, 13707, 13711, 13718, 13720, 13732, 13735-13736, 13759, 13787, 13873, 13947, 14460)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 13264, 13265, 13303, 13318-13319, 13321, 14058, 14119, 14121, 14125, 14133, 14315, 14339, 14527, 14537, 14570, 14573, 14580, 14654)

13821. ABEGHIAN, A. Tourkioy Dendësagan Vîjake. [Turkey's economic condition.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (1) Nov. 1930: 108-126; (2) Dec. 1930: 112-133; (3) Jan. 1931: 121-137.—This is a series of articles based on Dr. P. Brock's *Die Wirtschaftliche Lage der Türkei*, (Economic Conditions in Turkey) and elaborated with



pace than for eight hours at high pressure; (2) the employment problem.—*Charles K. Moser.*

13826. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT, and CATCHINGS, WADDILL. Must we reduce our standard of living? *Forum & Century*. 85 (2) Feb. 1931: 74-79.—Answering bankers' proposals for thrift campaigns and for a lowering of living standards to the level of other countries, the argument is stated that over-savings and consequent over-capacity now characterize American industry. The need is not for stabilizing at a pauper standard, but for a progressive advance in expenditure. We should use our income so that factory capacities may be employed rather than wasting the income in augmenting production facilities. The automobile, radio and electric refrigerator industries are "inspiring examples."—*C. E. Warne.*

13827. HAHN, WALTER. Ausgewählte Literatur über Russland. [Selected publications on Russia.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 177\*-185\*.

13828. HALLER, MAX. Die deutsche Wirtschaft unter dem Youngplan. Deutschland als Rohstoff verarbeitendes Land. [German economic conditions under the Young Plan. Germany as a manufacturing country.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (4) Jan. 1931: 1-8.—Germany is chiefly a manufacturing country. A part of her manufactures must be exchanged for the payment of agricultural commodities and raw products. Her exports must be increased to provide for 400,000 population increase and pay the 2,000,000,000 RM in reparations under the Young Plan. Until 1929 the value of Germany's exports fell 3% behind the exports of pre-war years, while England's exports increased 15%, France's 20%, Switzerland's 30% and the United States' 50%. In the first half of 1930 Germany's exports decreased 5%, England's 15% and the United States' 20%. Any plan that might be devised whereby Germany might increase her exports would react directly upon the other industrial states. Reparation payment simply reduces Germany's ability to pay for raw products and agricultural supplies.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

13829. LAMONT, THOMAS W. Phases of the world depression. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (2) Jan. 1931: 89-95.—Overproduction, price inflation, falling silver values, shifting of gold holdings, political unrest and speculation have brought a world depression which is being remedied by working and saving but abetted by high tariffs.—*Roger S. Hamilton.*

13830. LOTSCH, FRITZ. Internationale Kongresse und Konferenzen im Jahre 1930. Aus dem Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr. [International Congresses and Conferences in 1930. From the Institute for World Economics and Ocean Commerce.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 591-620.

13831. SIMON, H. La situation actuelle du Maroc. [Morocco today.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 217.—Agriculture has been in a precarious state because of the sharp slump in the value of products.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

13832. UNSIGNED. Bestimmungsgründe und Tendenzen der weltwirtschaftlichen Depression. [Conditions and tendencies of the economic depression.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 5 (2-A) 1930: 14-40.

13833. UNSIGNED. Great Britain—post-war aspects of industry and trade. *Index (N.Y. Trust Co.)*. 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 73-80.

13834. UNSIGNED. Inflation and deflation. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (75) Apr. 1931: pp. 3.

13835. UNSIGNED. A picture of world economic conditions in the early fall of 1930. *Natl. Indus. Conf. Board Res. Reports* #162. 1930: pp. 249.

13836. UNSIGNED. Die wirtschaftliche Depression in Deutschland und ihre Auftriebendenzen. [The economic depression in Germany and tendencies towards improvement.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 5 (2-A) 1930: 41-83.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS GENERAL

(See also Entries 13251, 13296, 13301, 13304, 13320, 13718, 13732, 13759, 13862, 13900, 13921, 14016, 14086-14087, 14198, 14213, 14215-14217, 14402, 14544, 14610, 14820)

13837. HANUMANTHA, C. V. RAO. Rationalization: its meaning and application. *Mysore Econ. J.* 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-17.—Rationalization, correctly understood and applied, is the remedy for the world wide business depression and unemployment. The need in India is for further rationalization of agriculture, in addition to what has been accomplished by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the reorganization of the departments of agriculture in the various provinces.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13838. HUMPHRIES, A. E. The international aspects of the wheat market. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 84-102.—Overproduction has put wheat farmers in a generally bad situation, and in some places in a desperate situation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

13839. MOSES, BEN D. Economic factors in farm electrification. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (5) May 1931: 161-162.

13840. ORWIN, C. S. The agricultural problem. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 101-109.—The English farmer finds that while meat and milk aspects of dairying farming remain fairly profitable as protected industries, wheat growing has become unprofitable. The English producer cannot meet world prices, because the unit of production is still based upon the horse and plough culture. There has been little adoption of large scale farming and the only solution for English agriculture is larger holdings, larger fields, proper use of agricultural machinery.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

13841. WALL, NORMAN J. The big seed grain loan. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 23 (8) Feb. 1931: 671-672, 706.—An account of the distribution of the emergency seed loan fund to farmers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

13842. WILEY, CLARENCE ALTON. Agriculture and the business cycle since 1920: a study in the post-war disparity of prices. *Univ. Wisconsin, Studies in Soc. Sci. & Hist.* #15. 1930: pp. 237.—In the post-war price and business depression which began in 1920, agricultural prices fell first, faster and farther and stayed down longer than non-agricultural prices. In this situation the most important influences on the supply side were: (1) the release of accumulated war-time stocks into the domestic market by the federal government; (2) the continuance of U.S. agricultural production on the war-time level into the post-war period; (3) the quick revival of European agriculture in the post-war period; (4) the resumption of trade in 1919-1920 between Europe and such countries as Argentina, Australia and New Zealand and (5) the marked decline in industrial production which began in 1920 and, in the United States, extended well into 1922. On the demand side the most important influences were: (1) the decline in employment and in effective demand which accompanied the industrial depression; (2) the failure of the European consumptive demand to return immediately to its pre-war level, and (3) the unfavorable international trade and exchange situation. Conclusion: The most important factor in the recent agricultural price depression was over-production relative to demand and the greatest immediate problem which faced agriculture was to secure a better adjusted production.—*Oris V. Wells.*

## LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entry 13282)

13843. MEDICI, GIUSEPPE. La legge del Mischierlich e la sua applicazione nell'economia della fer-



tilizzazione del suolo. [Mitscherlich's law and its application in the economics of soil fertilization.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (1) Jan. 1930: 58-70.—According to Mitscherlich there is for each different crop an absolute maximum of production and a relative maximum of production for a given factor of growth, or fertilization. Applying this law the criterion of the best employment both quantitatively and qualitatively of fertilizers can be made more precise. (Mathematical treatment.)—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

13844. HENDRICKSON, C. I. An economic study of the agriculture of the Connecticut Valley. 3.—Tobacco farm organization. *Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #165. 1930: 109-143. —A report of the results of a study of 452 tobacco farms in the towns of East Windsor and Ellington (Broadleaf area) in the fall and winter of 1925-26, and in the towns of East Granby, Suffield, and Windsor Locks (Havana Seed area) in the spring of 1927.—The average price for tobacco was 19 cts. per pound in 1925 and 26 cts. in 1926. The effects of type of farming, size of business, combination of enterprises, receipts per acre of tobacco, cost of fertilizer per acre, and labor efficiency on income are discussed. The specialized tobacco farms returned the least and dairy-tobacco farms the highest income. Average income was not much above that of Connecticut farm hands. Of the farmers depending on tobacco alone, more than half did not have sufficient acreage to give an income greater than farm hand's wages, even with 1926 prices. In a year when tobacco prices yield a profit (around 25 cts. per pound), farmers with less than 5 acres of tobacco should have 16 or more cows to return a fair income; those with 6 to 10 acres, 11 to 15 cows; and those with 11 to 15 acres, 6 to 10 cows. Farmers with 1 to 5 acres of tobacco increased their incomes by adding 30 or 40 acres of other crops. Better quality, higher yields, or better marketing methods gave some farmers more than average incomes. Increasing the fertilizer cost per acre resulted in lower incomes in all but one of the groups studied. Multiple correlation analysis was used in the study.—*Exper. Station. Rec.*

13845. MAXTON, J. L.; KIFER, R. S.; VERNON, J. J. Systems of dairy farm management for the Richmond milk producing area. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #272. 1930: pp. 95.

13846. OTTELLO, GIACOMO. Piccola e grande impresa agraria. Studie sul costo, sulla produttività delle due forme di conduzione e loro rispettive funzioni sociali. [Large and small scale agricultural enterprise. Studies in cost and productivity of the two types of farm management and their respective social functions.] *Terra (Milan)*. 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 697-700.—A brief discussion of the relation of intensive cultivation to yield.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 13252, 13274, 13311, 13831, 13902, 13986, 13992, 13999, 14359, 14504)

13847. BOYLE, JAMES E. The bottomless sugar pit. *World's Work*. 60 (1) Jan. 1931: 56-60. The article traces the story of sugar, showing its precarious condition and giving some reasons and possible remedies for this condition. The two causes of the sugar depression are overproduction and the artificial stimulation to sugar production on the part of various governments. Dr. Viriato Gutierrez of Cuba has presented a plan which calls for a restriction of production for the years 1931-35, and for a limitation of Cuban exports to the United States. A second feature of this plan requires Cuba to seek an International Conference among the

producers of the world other than the American producers, with a view to a general stabilization of the industry. In order to further the Gutierrez plan an American-Cuban sugar office has been opened in New York City. *Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13848. CATHERWOOD, M. P. A statistical study of milk production for the New York market. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #518. Apr. 1931: pp. 126.

13849. FOSSUM, PAUL R. The relation of gold production to the prices of agricultural products. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 281-282.

13850. GIST, F. W. Algunos aspectos económicos de la producción de algodón en los estados americanos del sudeste. [Certain economic aspects of the production of cotton in the southeastern United States.] *Bol. de la Compañía Administradora d. Guano*. 6 (4): Apr. 1930: 203-221.

13851. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Large increase in United States wheat carryover; the statistical position. *Annalist*. 37 (955) May 8, 1931: 854.

13852. PICKRELL, K. P., and STANLEY, E. B. An economic study of range sheep production in Arizona. *Arizona Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #134. 1930: 517-551.

13853. STOUT, W. B. A survey of some of the factors that influence the price of eggs in the Cleveland territory. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull.* #35. Mar. 1931: pp. 51.

13854. SULERUD, GEORGE L., and NELSON, MILTON N. An economic study of the small-fruit industry in Oregon. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #274. Jan. 1931: pp. 95.

13855. TRÉLAT, MARCEL. Les transports et la mise en silo des récoltes en Tunisie. [The transportation and storage of crops in Tunis.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 39-43.—France produces but from 125,000,000 to 160,000,000 cwt. of grain a year, according to weather conditions, while her consumption averages around 170,000,000 cwt., year in year out. Her heaviest importations are made from north Africa, and Tunis in particular is a large supplier, the protectorate's exports to France averaging 4,145,000 cwt. per annum between 1919 and 1928. The country has, however, suffered greatly from poor transportation and storage facilities. There are but three short railroad lines, a shortage of cars develops each crop time, and, in the past, sacks have had to lie on the docks waiting their turn in the vessels bound for France. Elevator corporations have been organized to care for grain ready for trans-Mediterranean shipment.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

13856. UNSIGNED. International agreement ratified. *Facts about Sugar*. 26 (2) Feb. 1931: 53.—Adjustment of difficulty over German quota brings approval of chief exporting nations. Tables give the revised export quotas of the chief sugar-producing countries.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13857. UNSIGNED. Mexico adopts stabilization plan. *Facts about Sugar*. 26 (2) Feb. 1931: 54.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 14000, 14447)

13858. BLACK, JOHN D. Social implications of the restriction of agricultural output. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 114-124.—If it is assumed that agricultural output can be restricted, five programs for restriction might be adopted: (1) merely seek to level out production from year to year, conforming as closely as possible to a projected trend line; (2) seek to exact a full monopoly price in so far as possible with such competition as is permitted by tariff duties existing at the time; (3) seek to establish a full monopoly



price by joining forces with similar combinations in all other countries producing the same commodity; (4) seek for full control of production so as to be able to bargain collectively with a combination of buyers of farm products; (5) seek for control of only a major fraction of the supply either in the domestic market only or in the world market also by international agreements, bargaining with organized buyers where necessary. From a social point of view Program 1 is satisfactory as both producers and consumers would benefit. There is danger that producers will attempt to exact too high a price and the program will fail as a result. Programs 2 and 3 would be non-social in character. Program 4 is not socially objectionable. Program 5 is the nearest that any group of agricultural producers is likely to achieve. This program has been recognized and legalized in the Capper-Volstead Act. The Agricultural Marketing Act implies that Program 1 is to be followed by the Federal Farm Board. There is some doubt that the board can follow this program in its entirety.—*A. G. Black.*

**13859. COLEGROVE, KENNETH.** The German-Polish rye agreement. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(2) Apr. 1931: 213-228.—The eastern provinces of Germany produce a surplus of rye. The western and southern sections import a portion of their supplies. Hence under a system of tariff protection the prices of rye in the western provinces tended to equal the world market prices plus the tariff, while the prices in the eastern districts were those of the western minus the cost of overland transportation across the Empire. In order to extend the benefits of government action to the eastern exporting provinces, the German government in 1894 adopted the import certificate plan. Certificates were issued to the exporters of grain. These could be used for the payment of duties on the importation of grain. The result was to place the Cologne and Königsberg markets on similar price levels. The system was revived after the war (1925). Later developments led to the concentration of exports control under government guidance. In 1929 the Polish Government adopted similar measures. Its rye exports increased. German rye met with severe competition abroad. Production in both countries increased. Large stocks accumulated. Prices in foreign markets declined. With a view to eliminating disastrous competition for foreign outlets, the two governments established the German-Polish Rye Commission—February 18, 1930. This commission enjoys monopolistic privileges in both countries in the exportation of rye. Germany receives 60% of the export trade and Poland supplies 40%. The Commission has authority to fix minimum export prices for rye. On July 5, 1930, the German Government ceased to issue export certificates. This has resulted in the temporary suspension, at least, of Germany's cooperation in the undertaking.—*Asher Hobson.*

**13860. DAVIS, JOSEPH S.** The program of the Federal Farm Board. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 104-113.—The basis of the program of the Federal Farm Board is the Agricultural Marketing Act which outlines broadly the powers and functions of the Federal Farm Board. To place agriculture "on a basis of economic equality with other industries," involves formulating and carrying into effect a sound agricultural policy. Intermediate objectives mentioned in the act include minimizing speculation, fostering cooperative marketing, stabilizing the marketing and prices of farm products, prevention and control of surpluses. The board regards as fundamental the development of cooperative marketing associations. Adjustment of production to demand is also of outstanding importance. The board is developing an economic staff to assist in interpreting facts and in formulating policies.—*A. G. Black.*

**13861. PLUNKETT, Sir HORACE.** The essentials of an agricultural policy. *Spectator*. (5364) Apr. 18, 1931: 611-613.—Essentials of an agricultural policy include: (1) the application of scientific knowledge, under the guidance of the state, to the farm industry; (2) the voluntary organization of farmers for business purposes on cooperative lines; and (3) a reconstruction of social life in the country to remove the disparity between the attractions of town and country. Team work must be maintained between those concerned with the three aspects of rural development, agriculture being treated as an industry, a business, and a life; but agriculture must also be treated (1) as an international industry and (2) as a world-wide inter-cooperative business.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

**13862. UNSIGNED.** Economic problems of California agriculture. A report to the Governor of California. *U. California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #504. Dec. 1930: pp. 78.—Agriculture in California is today confronted with numerous problems of readjustment. Unsatisfactory returns from agricultural products have been reflected in reduced real-estate values and in many cases have prevented farmers from paying their debts. Farmers' equity in mortgaged property has been greatly reduced and tax delinquencies have increased. Many of the farms are so small that even though the per-unit costs are below selling prices, there is not sufficient income for the family living. Although prices for most agricultural products are at present unfavorable, there is still a tendency toward further development and expansion. California has more than enough unirrigated land within irrigation projects to provide the needs for the current decade. The state should expand the market news and outlook work. The tax system, the credit system, regulation of real estate operations need attention. Groups of farmers and others can, through organization, improve marketing, taxation, credit, etc.—*H. E. Erdman.*

## FORESTRY

(See also Entry 14460)

**13863. BERNHARD.** Ergänzungen zum Vortrag des Oberforstmeisters Schieferdecker über "die sächsische Staatsforstwirtschaft in den letzten 25 Jahren und ihre Beziehungen zur Volkswirtschaft." [Supplementary to Schieferdecker's account of Saxon state forestry during the past 25 years.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(4) Apr. 1931: 281-308.—During the post-war inflation period receipts from the forests were spent as quickly as possible for land, improvements, cultural measures, etc., and every effort was made to build up the depleted growing stock in both volume and quality, so as to increase future yields. The annual cut was reduced and was concentrated as far as practical in the oldest mature stands, for both economic and silvicultural reasons. The only way in which net income from the forests can be materially increased at this time is through reduction in salaries and particularly in wages, which means a lowering of living standards for forest officers and laborers.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**13864. BERNHARD.** Waldverhältnisse der Türkei. [Forest conditions in Turkey.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(2) Feb. 1931: 104-137.—The forests, estimated to cover about 8,500,000 ha., are largely confined to the mountain regions bordering the Black, Aegean, and Mediterranean Seas. Considerable virgin forest remains, only because it has been inaccessible, but this is being gradually destroyed by cutting, fires, and excessive grazing which prevents natural reproduction. Because Turkey is predominantly an agricultural country and because of topographic and climatic conditions it is essential that the existing forests be preserved and extended in order to conserve and stabilize water supplies. The necessary timber can be got more cheaply

from other countries such as Russia and the Balkan states.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**13865. BURRELL, O. K.** Forecasting fluctuations in demand for Douglas fir lumber. *Univ. Oregon Publ., Business Admin. Ser.* 2(2) Jan. 1931: pp. 51.—There is a high degree of relationship between fluctuations in the short-term interest rate and in the demand for Douglas fir lumber. There seems to be no correlation between fluctuations in demand for Douglas fir and (1) the volume of new corporate financing, (2) stock prices, and (3) bond prices. While there is considerable correlation between Douglas fir demand and both residential construction and agricultural prices, still neither of these can be used to predict the future demand for Douglas fir because fluctuations in these items do not precede fluctuations in the demand for fir lumber. The experience of eleven years indicates that cyclical movements in short-term interest rates are followed in five or six months by cyclical movements in the opposite direction in the demand for Douglas fir lumber.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**13866. GRAVES, HENRY S.** A look ahead in forestry. *J. Forestry.* 29(2) Feb. 1931: 166-174.—There are four periods in the social and economic history of the forestry movement: (1) the preparatory period, one of exploration and laying the foundation of public knowledge; (2) the one in which this country now finds itself, that in which the public obligations in forestry are recognized; (3) the initiation on a substantial scale of forestry on private lands; (4) economic stabilization which permits a progressive intensification of forestry practice. There will be a material expansion of public forestry in the next 10 years because of (1) the reversion of land for tax delinquency, (2) the conservation of water and controlling its flow, (3) the widespread erosion, and (4) the wasteful liquidation of the wood resources. Forest fire protection will increase and private enterprise will handle the forest more constructively.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**13867. HAWLEY, L. F.** Chemical utilization of wood waste. *J. Forestry.* 29(2) Feb. 1931: 186-192.—In the utilization of wood waste, the supply of waste suitable for the processes is very often greater than demand therefore, and hence the value of the waste is not enhanced by such use. However, to insure a continuous supply, the waste利用者 will pay a little more than the cost to supply the waste, and after his plant is built he may be willing to pay considerably more for his waste than to move. Competition with agricultural waste also limits the value of wood waste.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**13868. JONES, ERNEST F.** Forestry conceptions among timberland owners in the northeast spruce region. *J. Forestry.* 29(2) Feb. 1931: 175-180.—The annual consumption of pulpwood from Maine is estimated at 1,250,000 cords, with an annual production estimated variously from 600,000 to 1,200,000 cords. The ownership of spruce lands in Maine is largely in pulp companies or large estates with some blocks held by a group of owners, each with a fractional interest in the entire block. At the present time many mills are operating at little or no profit because of competition from other regions and because chemical development is bringing other species into competition. Coincidentally, carrying costs are steadily rising. If these trends continue, timberland owners will be forced to salvage what they can and scrap the mills.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**13869. TEIKMANIS, ANDR.** Die Wälder der baltischen Staaten und ihre Bedeutung für den internationalen Holzmarkt. [The forests of the Baltic States and their importance for the international timber market.] *Lettlands Ūkonomist.* 1930: 113-140.—The forests of the Baltic countries (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland) are especially favorably situated for supplying timber and wood products to the consuming countries of western Europe. The forest area is rela-

tively large, and is not likely to be reduced, because of geological, climatic, and economic conditions. The timber is predominantly coniferous (68-80%). The rate of growth is slower than in most other European countries. Exports of timber and other wood products, including pulp and paper, represent about 34% of the total growth; except in Poland they can probably be increased largely when economic conditions permit without overcutting the forests. These exports constitute (1924) about 40% of the total wood exports from all European countries. Domestic consumption is high, especially for fuel; it ranges from 0.68 cu. m. per capita in Poland to 10 cu. m. in Finland. Recent data on forest areas, ownership, growth, exports, and domestic consumption are presented.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 10392, 10949, 11677, 13147, 14205, 14759)

**13870. P., E. G., and C., F. L.** Trends in residential property in Denver. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 1-11.—The single residence and the apartment are the principal residence types in Denver, the former accounting for 60% of the city's living units (as shown by a comprehensive inventory) and the latter 18%. The apartment has increased greatly in importance in recent years, 30% of the living units built since 1925 being of this type. A slight increase, to 63% of the total, appears also in the single residence. The importance of the double residence has been cut in half; and the terrace, once constituting 10% of the total, now represents a negligible portion of the new building. Vacancies (based upon a city-wide count) range from 3.6% in the single residence to 16.5% in the terrace. The average vacancy in all residential property is 6.8%. For the old properties it is 9.1%; for those built since 1925, 4.8%. The small living unit has increased greatly in popularity in all the residence types, as shown by relative numbers built and by the vacancies therein. Certain well-defined trends away from the "old city" are apparent. An inventory of the frontage of business properties and a count of the vacancies therein revealed a vacancy of 7.9% in the city as a whole, ranging from 0.5% in one section to 16% in another.—*F. L. Carmichael.*

**13871. TAYLOR, ROBERT R.** A demonstration in housing. *Opportunity.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 82-85.—The Michigan Bouvelard Garden Apartments in Chicago demonstrate that private capital can provide modern and attractive housing facilities for persons with average monthly incomes of \$200. Erected late in 1929 at a cost of \$2,700,000, the apartments have had an average occupancy of 97.5%. The year 1930 shows a net return of 5.6% on the equity, after making allowance for operating costs, taxes, 5.5% interest on a mortgage of a million dollars, and depreciation figured at the rate of 2.5% on the cost of the building. Special features furnished free include laundries, roof garden and promenade and solarium, and Sunday Afternoon Forum; and at small cost, social rooms for parties and two nursery schools. Residents are organized into a Cooperative Community Association, which works with the management in fostering the interests of the apartments.—*E. L. Clarke.*

## FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 13275)

**13872. FRY, DONALD H. Jr.** The ring net, half ring net, or purse lampara in the fisheries of California. *California Bur. Commercial Fisheries Div. Fish & Game, Fish Bull.* #27. 1931: pp. 67.



**13873. JENKINS, J. TRAVIS.** The international fishery investigations. *Quart. Rev.* 256(508) Apr. 1931: 332-346.—Investigations of marine fisheries of the seas of northwest Europe have been going on for about 30 years. Much detailed research has been carried on into the living conditions of the various species of food fish, and interesting discoveries, such as the solution of the migrations of the eel, have been made. It will soon be possible to determine the maximum productivity of the various fishing areas. Unfortunately little practical benefit has as yet resulted.—*Chester Kirby.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 13278, 13299, 13322, 13325, 13328, 13332, 13804, 14156-14159, 14171, 14533, 14546)

**13874. BEHME, FR.** Das Erdöl in der Provinz Hannover und in Thüringen. [Petroleum in Hanover Province and Thuringia.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(18) Apr. 29, 1931: 313-316.

**13875. BURROWS, R. A.** Self-help in the coal industry. *Colliery Guardian.* 142(3665) Mar. 27, 1931: 1093-1096.—A statement of some defects in the coal industry together with suggestions as to possible corrective measures that might assist the British coal industry out of its present dilemma. The task of rehabilitating the coal trade rests very largely on the distributive side.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**13876. COLLANI, GÜNTHER v.** Das ausländische Kapital und die Erdölaufsuchung und -gewinnung in der Provinz Hannover. [Foreign capital and petroleum prospecting and development in Hanover Province.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(18) Apr. 29, 1931: 308-313.

**13877. FABRE, ROBERT.** La crise charbonnière en France et les salaires des mineurs. [The coal crisis in France and miners' wages.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146(436) Mar. 10, 1931: 443-454.—The national council of the *Federation des Travailleurs du Sous-Sol* decided, on February 19, that orders should be given for a general strike if the mining companies did not abandon their plans to reduce the wages of the miners before March 10. This decision reveals the difficulties in the coal industry. French mines are curtailing their output but foreign importations are increasing. Higher freights to the industrial districts of France, greater costs of extraction (which cannot be overcome by technical efficiency) and heavier taxes make it almost impossible for the French mining companies to compete with foreigners in the French market.—*Edward Berman.*

**13878. FLINT, RICHARD.** Die Diamantenkrise. [The crisis in diamonds.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(16) Apr. 17, 1931: 677-680.

**13879. HAAS, GEURT de.** The royal Dutch salt industry. *Finan. & Econ. Rev., Stat. Dept., Amsterdamsche Bank.* (27) Apr. 1931: 1-8.

**13880. HENDERSON, J.** Gold in New Zealand. *Chem. Engin. & Mining Rev.* 23(271) Apr. 1931: 252-254.

**13881. JELLINEK, OTTO.** Der Schutz der Kohle ein Gebot nationaler und internationaler Wirtschaftspolitik. [The conservation of coal as a necessity in national and international economy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65(2) Apr. 1931: 356-392.—In the past few years coal as a source of energy has received increasing competition from oil and water, and as a result today production capacity of coal mines exceeds demand. This keen competition and the operation of the law of diminishing returns have compelled operators to "skim the cream" of the mines, leaving large stores of coal. The present methods of mining make no provision for conservation for the future. The situation is a critical one from the point of view of social waste. It is necessary to combine the needs of the

present and the future under a systematic social policy. Such conservation must take place under government regulation. But there must be cooperation between the leading European coal exporting countries: England, Poland, and Germany, whereby a systematic plan of production and export will control the price. This will have the further advantage of giving encouragement to the development of hydro-electric sources of power.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

**13882. LEONTIEF, W.** The oil industry of the U.S.S.R. during 1930. *Mining J.* 172(4979) Jan. 24, 1931: 11-12.—The crises on the world market began for the oil industry even before the world economic crisis. New discoveries of oil fields, particularly in America, and the development of technical processes, produced increasingly large quantities of oil which swamped the market. The decrease in the production of automobiles and other industries during the past year, aggravated the situation. The limitation of production carried out by the leading oil groups was of little avail and prices continued to decline sharply. The world crisis in the oil market, did not affect the oil industry in the Soviet Union, because home production and home consumption increased faster than ever before.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**13883. McBRIDE, R. S.** Promise of cheap phosphoric acid foreshadows new markets. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 28-31.—Three processes for the manufacture of cheap phosphoric acid are now in active course of development. These three systems have progressed far enough to indicate that a cheap source of this important industrial chemical will become available in the near future.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**13884. MARTELL, Dr.** Beryllium, ein neuer Werkstoff. [Beryllium, a new raw material.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (16) Apr. 16, 1931: 443-444.—After more than a hundred years' technical historical development it is only now that the problem of beryllium has been solved. Beryllium is found as silicate in beryl, emerald, and aquamarine. Beryllium has excellent properties for use in some alloys, and its electrical properties should not be undervalued. Its chief importance is due to the resisting power of this light metal in airplane and airship construction.—*H. J. Donker.*

**13885. OLIVE, THEODORE R.** Are we nearing potash independence? *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37(12) Dec. 1930: 728-731.—Of the three indispensable plant food materials, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, only in the case of the last is the United States seriously dependent, at present, on foreign sources. At least four potash sources, natural brines, sylvinite, wyomingite, and polyhalite, the last three as yet unexploited, may become serious competitors in a market now dominated by foreign production. The author gives a brief history of the potash industry and discusses the possibilities of supplying the requirements of the United States from domestic sources.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**13886. ROMANES, JAMES.** Das Erdöl in Deutschland. Die norddeutschen Salzdomes. [Petroleum in Germany. The North German salt domes.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(18) Apr. 29, 1931: 305-307.

**13887. STEIN, A.** The Polish general coal convention. *Polish Econ.* 6(5) May 1931: 119-121.

**13888. STR, J.** Naphtafünfjahresplan in zweieinhalb Jahren. [Five year plan for petroleum in two and a half years.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(6) Mar. 1931: 27-29.

**13889. TYLER, CHAPLIN.** Nitrogen developments in 1930 throughout the world. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 42-46.—A world-wide review of the nitrogen industry during the most eventful and critical year in its history.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**13890. UNSIGNED.** Bonus and premium for Australian gold producers. *So. African Mining & Engin. J.* 41(2054) Feb. 7, 1931: 569.—Two factors have com-

bined to place the gold mining industry of Australia on a much improved basis. In the first place the Commonwealth government has decided to pay £1 per fine ounce for all gold produced annually for a period of ten years, in excess of the average output for the three years, 1928, 1929 and 1930. This average is estimated at 445,800 ounces. The annual amount distributable based on such excess when ascertained, will be paid to the producers throughout the Commonwealth in direct proportion to the individual outputs. In addition, the gold producers are to continue to receive the benefit they now enjoy in respect of exchange premium.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13891. WHALEN, T. F. Mechanical mining and labor. *Coal Mining*. 8(2) Feb. 1931: 35-36.—A discussion of the advantages of the application of labor saving equipment in the coal mining industry as a means of meeting the increasing competition of substitute fuels. The author believes that labor must accept such equipment for its own benefit without expecting a wage and other restrictions to its use which will absorb all of the benefits to be derived from its applications.—*H. O. Rogers.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 13289-13290, 13816, 13839, 13865, 13958, 13972, 13989, 14097, 14123, 14175, 14181, 14189, 14219, 14241, 14523, 14576, 14749, 14784-14786)

13892. BURDICK, C. L. Present trends and future prospects in fertilizer manufacture. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 24-27.—A description of some of the interrelated features and factors in the fertilizer industry which leads to the conclusion that the margin of earnings in the mixed fertilizer industry are likely to continue at a low figure. The hope of the industry lies largely in increasing the dollar turnover.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13893. DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM T. German chemical developments in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #753. 1931: pp. 40.

13894. DENZLER, O. Zur Konkurrenzfähigkeit der schweizerischen Maschinenindustrie. [On the competing ability of the Swiss machine industry.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(1) 1930: 1-32.—The first group of factors which lessen the ability of the Swiss machine industry to compete in both the domestic and the foreign market may be characterized as "natural." Such factors are the smallness of the country, which makes impossible reliance upon a domestic market as a basis for industry; the country's geographical situation, which puts it at a disadvantage with respect to transportation facilities; its climate, which, by making necessary well-constructed factories and expensive heating devices, raises the costs of production; and the high standard of living, which results in high wage-costs. The second set of hampering influences result from legislation, which has had the effect of raising costs and therefore diminishing the profits of industry. These include rigid legal limitations with respect to total hours of work; social insurance of various kinds; and taxes. In addition, while Switzerland has maintained a free-trade policy, most of the other nations of the world have become increasingly protectionist. Favorable factors include: a long tradition behind the industry, which is 100 years old, the living conditions of the workers, and the elaborate system of schools and opportunities for technical training which is open to them; the very smallness of the industry, which makes it more flexible in satisfying the special needs of customers; and, finally, stability in political affairs

and in matters affecting the national currency.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

13895. GUILLAUME, MARIN. La situation de l'industrie française de l'azote. [The situation of the French nitrogen industry.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(427) Jun. 10, 1930: 457-468.—From comparisons of consumption and production figures the author concludes that there is an overproduction of synthetic nitrates in Europe. Yet French production is only 54% of French consumption and 20% of French needs. Other countries are over-producing and France is the field of competition. French industry is under a handicap as German plants are already built, the United States and Norway have greater power resources, and Germany, Chile, England, and Norway are united in a cartel to suppress other competition. If French industry ceases to expand the price will go up for French consumers. For this reason, but mainly to insure a supply in wartime, the French industry should be protected by tariffs.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

13896. HAYNES, WILLIAMS. Intermediates and solvents. Two chemical "war babies" that have grown up. *Chem. Markets*. 28(5) May 1931: 487-491.

13897. HÖGEL, MAX. Das Kapazitätsproblem der Weltbaumwollindustrie. [The problem of the capacity of the world cotton industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(16) Apr. 17, 1931: 681-684.

13898. MONROE, WILLIAM S. The superpower system of the Chicago district. *Sibley J. Engin.* 45(5) May 1931: 154-158, 175.

13899. MULLIN, CHARLES E. What are the future trends in the American synthetic yarn industry? *Chem. Markets*. 28(5) May 1931: 492-496.

13900. SWANSON, C. O. European milling and baking practices and demand for United States flour. *Modern Miller*. 58(3) Jan. 17, 1931: 18-19; (4) Jan. 24, 1931: 18-20; (6) Feb. 7, 1931: 20.—This report was made to contribute information on the flour milling and baking practices in Europe to show the influence of these practices on the wheat and flour requirements of various markets. The report is based on personal observations made in the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and Switzerland.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13901. SWITZ, THEODORE M. An economic appraisal of inter-commodity competition. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 6-7.—An economic analysis that leads to the conclusion that inter-commodity competition is with us to stay. In fact, the author believes that the rivalry between interchangeable commodities is likely to be felt even more keenly as time goes on. The manufacturer's only defense is a well conducted scientific research program, guided in turn by economic research and market studies. It must be a continual effort to develop new uses for old products and to find new products that will open up completely new fields.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13902. UNSIGNED. The Australian sugar industry in 1929-30. *Internat. Sugar J.* 33(389) May 1931: 236-237.

13903. UNSIGNED. European motion-picture industry in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #752. 1931: pp. 81.

13904. WAY, E. I. Motion pictures in Mexico, Central America, and the Greater Antilles. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #754. 1931: pp. 25.

13905. WIŚNIEWSKI, JAN. Przyczynek do badań sezonowości w przemyśle budowlanym. [A contribution to investigations in seasonal variation of the building trade.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 24-25.—The special point investigated was the correlation between the number of workers employed in the building industry and the temperature of air. High correlation coefficients are arrived at (up to .94) provided a



lag from two to four weeks is given to the employment after temperature. Winter months only were taken, from 1926 to 1929.—*B. Winawerówna.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 13803, 13924, 13927, 13985, 14009, 14095, 14178-14179, 14294, 14297, 14299, 14306, 14395, 14450, 14452, 14472, 14548, 14735)

13906. DAVIS, RALPH C. Minimum cost vs. maximum profit. *Factory & Indus. Management*. 81 (4) Apr. 1931: 611-613, 635-636.—The author attempts to show the effect of the turnover on manufacturing profits; to demonstrate that maximum profit ordering quantity depends directly on the minimum-cost ordering quantity though it may differ considerably from it, and to present a simple relationship by which the maximum-profit ordering quantity could be determined directly.—*Lazare Teper.*

13907. EBERLE, Dr. Füllaufträge—eine wirtschaftliche Gefahr. [Fill in orders, an economic danger.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 23 (11) Nov. 1930: 285-288.

13908. G., R. L. Stockholders' meetings—quorum—withdrawal of members—breaking the quorum. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (3) Feb. 1931: 222-225.

13909. GAMER, SAUL RICHARD. On comparing "friendly adjustment" and bankruptcy. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 35-73.—Comparison of the practice of friendly adjustment and the operation of bankruptcy laws yields the following conclusions. No fair comparison can be made between the types of cases and the number handled by either method. Speed and salvaging a few extra dollars from the wreck, the two considerations in which friendly adjustment excels, are only two of many important considerations. Bankruptcy at least affords a method of legal supervision, innumerable checks, prohibitions, and protections. Possibly some plan might be devised to appropriate and employ merits of both schemes.—*Charles W. Shull.*

13910. GRAHAM, WILLIAM J. Management's responsibilities. The changing attitudes of the public, the consumer, employees, management itself. *Amer. Management Assn., Publ. Relations Ser.* #1. 1931: pp. 12.

13911. HENDERSON, CHARLES. Some experiences in managing during the past decade. From a company manufacturing quality products which require the experience of long-term employment. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (1) Feb. 1931: 34-41.—Although the S.S. White Dental Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia manufactures a diversified list of products, it has been able to maintain standards of high quality by means of careful testing of raw materials, an unusual routine for acceptance and adoption of mechanical devices and a tool board system. In addition the company has an interesting and successful policy for the employment of the "older workers."—*E. B. Dietrich.*

13912. HORTON, LEONARD W. Classification of merger documents. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (5) May 1931: 48-60.

13913. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Tochtergesellschaften und Beteiligungen. Zum Entwurf eines neuen Aktienrechts. [Subsidiary companies and participation. With reference to the draft of a new companies act.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (16) Apr. 17, 1931: 674-677.

13914. MARRON, OWEN B. Corporations: effect upon contracts of adverse interest of directors: interlocking directorates. *California Law Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 304-313.

13915. SCHMALENBACH, E. Die Veranschlagung des Kapitalbedarfs und die Finanzpläne. [The assessment of capital requirements and the finance plans.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forschung.* 25 (4) Apr. 1931: 169-198.

13916. SHOEMAKER, PHILIP S. The science of valuing companies as units in consolidation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (4) Apr. 1931: 9-21.

13917. THOMPSON, LAURA A. National economic councils: A list of references. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 217-226.

13918. THORP, WILLARD L. The persistence of the merger movement. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 77-89.—The number of industrial concerns entering into mergers has increased rapidly since 1922, reaching a peak in the second quarter of 1929. The marked increase is to be explained in part by recent developments in court interpretation under which single companies are judged on actual behavior while concerted action by a group is judged on the basis of potential misbehavior. Section 7 of the Clayton Act has proved of little effect as a deterrent. Finally the new policy of the Department of Justice to consider mergers before their birth has removed some of the uncertainty from the promoter's mind. The record of mergers since 1919 has followed the fluctuations of the business cycle. Three reasons are suggested: (1) the increased activity of promoters during periods of prosperity; (2) the misjudgment of business men concerning the size of their markets during periods of prosperity; (3) the possibilities of unusual monopoly gain during periods of prosperity. The general trend will probably continue upwards because mergers today are primarily for marketing gains rather than technical advantages in production.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

13919. UNSIGNED. Annual survey of business failures and causes. *Bradstreet's.* 59 (2747) Feb. 21, 1931: 129, 133, 134.

13920. UNSIGNED. Die Personalgesellschaften (Off. Handelsges. und Komm.-Ges.) in der deutschen Wirtschaft. [Personal companies in German economic life.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forschung.* 25 (4) Apr. 1931: 208-211.

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 13916, 14004)

13921. BALLARD, J. W. Asks accounting recognition of fact that land depreciates. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (3) Mar. 1931: 74-75.—The author cites authorities and states illustrative cases to show that the value of farm lands is decreasing and that this is due in part to the exhaustion of fertility not replaced by fertilizers. This loss should be allowed as a cost in the computation of net income.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13922. BULL, IRVING S. Tested principles and practice in trust accounting. Description of basic system which offers simplicity, control and adequate records. *Trust Companies.* 52 (4) Apr. 1931: 503-506, 577.

13923. CORTIS, F. R. Mechanical aids to personal trust accounting. Description of a new system of equipment and accounting. *Trust Companies.* 52 (5) May 1931: 625-632.

13924. GESSNER, E. J. Consolidation accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Apr. 15, 1931: 1281-1294.—This article deals with accounting experience involved in putting together four companies through the process of having one of these companies absorb the other three. Other methods of consolidation would bring some changes in the procedure as outlined, but the general plan of consolidation accounting follows the material presented.—*J. C. Gibson.*

13925. GROVER, E. A. Value of uniform accounting methods within an industry. *Iron Age.* 127 (12)

Mar. 19, 1931: 937-938.—The stability and security of a given industry depend in large measure on the establishment of and adherence to a uniform cost-finding system. Some of the essentials to the successful adoption of uniform accounting methods are outlined by the author.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13926. **HAMLIN, CHARLES F.** Modernized and flexible trust accounting system. Provides complete control and daily automatic balance. *Trust Companies.* 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 469-474.

13927. **HASENACK, W.** Budgeteinführung und Betriebspsychie. [Budget installation and business esprit.] *Ann. d. Betriebswissenschaft. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (4) 1930: 381-397.

13928. **HEMPELMANN, ALBERT.** Die Verrechnungspreissfragen im Rahmen des industriellen Verrechnungswesens. [Questions of calculated (cost plus) prices in industry.] *Arch. f. d. Eisenhüttenwesen.* 4 (9) Mar. 1931: 443-448.

13929. **HENDENBURG, HARRY C.** Details of plan for figuring cost of idleness in forge plant. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (3) Mar. 1931: 76-77.—By separating cost of unused capacity from total cost, operating efficiency can be measured even in slack times.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13930. **KREIS, HEINRICH.** Der Widerstreit der Verrechnungspreiszwicke in der Praxis. [The conflict of purposes in calculated prices (cost plus) in practice.] *Arch. f. d. Eisenhüttenwesen.* 4 (9) Mar. 1931: 449-453.

13931. **LEHMANN, G.** Durchführung industrieller Rechnungsverfahren. [Carrying through the industrial-accounting procedure.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Ingenieure.* 75 (3) Jan. 17, 1931: 63-68.—*Henry Whitcomb Sweeney.*

13932. **MAKAY, WILLIAM J.** Accounting system for a manufacturing retailer. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (5) May 1931: 14-18.

13933. **MAST, PAUL.** Zureichende Bemessung der Abschreibungen. [Adequate measurement of depreciation.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23 (4) Apr. 1930: 95-100.—Costs of depreciable fixed assets have, with few exceptions, constantly risen. To prevent capital from being slowly consumed while being made illiquid, depreciation should, therefore, be based upon cost to replace the asset. With the average progressive rate of decline in the value of money, in even a gold-standard country, known, and with each particular asset's probable useful life capable of being fairly closely estimated, depreciation can be set at an unvarying periodic amount that will, according to whether the proceeds are invested in an interest-bearing fund or in other fixed assets, enable the depreciating item to be replaced upon termination of its productive life. Tables are presented to show the precise rates that should be set under the more common conditions of asset life and decline in money worth. Since German tax regulations forbid computing depreciation on other than an original-cost foundation, and since only the much higher, replacement-cost basis will maintain the springs of economic productiveness, German industry is headed for a catastrophe. The best solution is for German fiscal authorities to allow depreciation computations to be based on cost of replacement.—*Henry Whitcomb Sweeney.*

13934. **NICKLAUS, H. F.** Items of profit-loss character should not be entered in surplus. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (3) Mar. 1931: 72-73.—Earnings per share of stock is the point of contact between the accountant and the layman. All gains or losses, operating or non-operating should be reflected in this figure. For this reason all items of gain or loss, excepting appraisal surplus and dealings in the company's own stock, should be carried to the profit and loss account instead of burying extraordinary items in the surplus account.

The investor who does not see the published statement, then, is not misled.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13935. **PAGET, A. J.** Internal analysis and interpretation of accounting information. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Apr. 1, 1931: 1207-1219.—Operating reports are being prepared for executives in such detail that they open up and display for study every phase of the business. These gain effectiveness when prepared on a comparative basis. In accounting for changes in profit the cost of sales is used as a fixed base. The effect of volume changes is obtained by comparing the actual cost of sales with the standard for each product. Further analysis is then made to explain the deviations from standard as to price factors and operating efficiency. The entire payroll cost for the general accounting office furnishing this detailed data is less than 1% of net sales.—*J. C. Gibson.*

13936. **SCHLESINGER, HYMEN.** The liability of accountants. *Certified Publ. Accountant.* 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 73-75.—A discussion of the conflicting legal views on the questions raised in the recent case of Ultramares Corporation vs Touche, Niven and Company. The liability of public accountants to third parties is treated in detail.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13937. **WOODS, J. B. C.** What cooperative apartment house accounts should disclose to tenants. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (3) Mar. 1931: 78-80.—Detailed illustrative statements showing all elements of cost and of financial condition are presented, together with an exposition of the important points of information.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11760, 11780, 12817, 13299, 13482, 13491, 14332)

13938. **BAKER, JOHN EARL.** Transportation in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 160-172.—An extensive system of water-borne transportation has served China for centuries. This system cannot be greatly extended and if China is to come abreast with other nations she must develop land transportation. She realizes that railway transport is far more effective than any other form, but China's civil war virtually wrecked much of what was at best a very inadequate system of railways and it continues to prevent the accumulation of funds for further construction or the creation of a credit situation wherein they could be borrowed. Such progress as is made in the near future will be through the constructions of highways of the cheaper types. On the highways China now has bus journeys of 200 miles a day may be made.—*Charles K. Moser.*

13939. **DUNN, SAMUEL O.** Our national transportation problem. *Railway Age.* 90 (22) May 30, 1931: 1067-1070.—Economically sound coordination of all transport agencies, in the public interest, can be secured only when the national and the several state governments treat all agencies alike. This principle applies alike to taxes, to government subsidies, to regulation, and to competition.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13940. **SILVERBERG, PAUL.** Competition between road and rail. *World Trade.* 9 Jan. 1931: 7-11.

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 13266, 13276, 13286, 13301, 13311, 13855, 14295, 14363, 14386)

13941. **AUERSWALD.** Die Eisenbahnen der Erde im Jahr 1928. [The railways of the world in the year 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931:



1-11.—At the end of the year 1928, there were 779,869 miles of railway line in the world. This was an increase of 3,035 miles as compared with 1927 and an increase of 21,773 miles as compared with 1924. Nearly two-thirds of the world's railway mileage is in the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13942. COLSON, C. *Revue des questions de transports. Les chemins de fer en 1929 et 1930.* [Review of transportation questions. The railroads in 1929 and 1930.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (438) May 10, 1931: 304-316.

13943. CREMER. *Zur Lage des polnischen Eisenbahnwesens. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung des polnischen Güterverkehrs.* [Railway conditions in Poland. Economic importance of Polish freight traffic.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 133-182.—The organization of the State Railway System of Poland is designed along the lines of a private commercial undertaking. In so far as possible, railway finances are kept entirely separated from those of the government. The system showed an operating deficit of 5,600,000 zloty in 1928, as compared with an operating income of 130,600,000 zloty in 1927.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13944. DICKERMAN, WILLIAM C. *The steam locomotive in America's railroad progress.* *Railway Age.* 90 (23) Jun. 6, 1931: 1100-1102, 1117.—Abstract of a Princeton University address by the president of the American Locomotive Company, in which he surveys ten years of development in motive power, and evaluates its economic significance to the railway industry. By using improved types of locomotives, it is possible to secure an increase in tons hauled, an increase in speed, a decrease in fuel consumption, and a considerable decrease in coal and wage costs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13945. DIECKMANN. *Die Betriebsgesellschaft der Orientalischen Eisenbahnen.* [The operating company of the oriental Railway.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 401-422.—Concession for construction of a direct railway connection between Constantinople and Central European railway lines was obtained from the Turkish government in 1869 by Baron von Hirsch. Capital for the undertaking was obtained largely in France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. Political disturbances in the areas traversed by the oriental Railway have greatly hindered successful operation. French capital controls the company at the present time.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13946. DONKER, H. J. *Aanpassing van een Engelsche spoorweg maatschappij aan moderne verkeersomstandigheden.* [An English railway company's adaptation to modern conditions in transportation.] *Spooren Tramwegen.* 4 (8) Apr. 14, 1931: 202-204.—By the so-called railroad distribution, warehousing facilities, country lorry services, container system, special freight train services, traders' season tickets and other devices, the English Great Western Railway Company is adapting the railroad to modern requirements in transportation and is successfully competing with the motor car.—*H. J. Donker.*

13947. GOULÉVITCH, A. de. *Du passé à l'avenir des transports en Russie.* [The history and future of transportation in Russia.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 64-77.—The first railway in Russia dates from 1837. Until 1857 the railways were constructed and operated by the state. From 1857 to 1881 most lines were constructed by companies aided by government guaranties or subscriptions to securities. Rapid building resulted, but competition developed and rates were chaotic. Payments by the state under the guaranty provisions became burdensome. From 1881 to 1891 the government ceased granting concessions to private companies. The state built new lines and purchased old ones. During this period rates were unified and at a lower level than in other countries of the world. From 1891 to 1901 the state continued its

policy of purchase, and at the end of the period owned about 70% of the lines. During this period the government encouraged the creation of 7 large private systems in European Russia through consolidation of smaller lines. After 1901 railway building was less active. An ambitious program of the government for new construction was interrupted by the war, although 10,000 miles of line were constructed during the war period, giving Russia approximately 73,000 miles of road. Before the war, Russian railroads were in good condition, with a lower operating ratio than the roads of any other country in the world. Since the Russian revolution the railways have greatly deteriorated. Accidents have increased and enormous sums must be spent to rehabilitate the lines.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

13948. HALL, FITZGERALD, and Van DOREN, RAY N. *What is fair competition?* *Railway Age.* 90 (23) Jun. 6, 1931: 1108-1110, 1114.—Two railway officials discuss the elements of fair competition in the transport field. All carriers should be judged on an economic basis, taxed in the same relative degree, and regulated to the same extent and for the same purpose, namely, the promotion of the public interest. What the public wants is the most efficient complete transportation service available at the least total cost. What the railways want is merely equality of treatment and opportunity under the laws of the land.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13949. LEBRUN, ALBERT. *Le chemin de fer Congo-Océan.* [The Congo-Ocean railroad.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 239-240.—This most important line will be completed within four years and will greatly facilitate the shipping of products out of French Equatorial Africa.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13950. NITSCHKE. *Die Eisenbahnen der Schweiz im Jahre 1928.* [The railways of Switzerland in 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 455-464.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13951. NITSCHKE. *Die schweizerischen Bundesbahnen im Jahre 1929.* [The Swiss Federal Railway in the year 1929.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 465-471.—Slightly more than half of the railway mileage of Switzerland is operated by the government. The federal lines, however, handle the bulk of the traffic—about 85% of total passenger-miles and over 90% of total freight ton-miles. In 1929, the federal lines carried 126,550,000 passengers and 21,688,000 tons of freight. The average journey per passenger was 14.4 miles and the average haul per ton of freight was 70.2 miles. The operating ratio (relation of operating expenses to operating revenues) for the federal lines in 1929 was 65.0% and for all Swiss railways in 1928 it was 64.6%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13952. PANET, E. De B. *The investigation department of the Canadian Pacific Railway.* *Police J. (London).* 4 (13) Jan. 1931: 33-43.—The author is the chief of the organization described in this historical sketch and description of the Investigation Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The history of this department is probably very similar to that of similar ones in the larger railway systems of North America. The Canadian Pacific Railway organized its separate police and investigating department in 1913. The present staff consists of 399 men, 281 of whom are constables, 40 are investigators, besides inspectors, sergeants, clerks, etc. Sixty-five percent of the staff are ex-service men. The following sub-heads in the article will give some indication of its contents: organization; powers of railway constables in Canada; instruction; equipment; discipline; pensions; duties; cooperation with other police forces; cooperation with other employees; and results achieved.—*A. O. Knoll.*

13953. REMY. *Die Südslavischen Eisenbahnen 1927 und 1928.* [The railways of Yugoslavia in 1927 and 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 311-336.—The railway system of Yugoslavia covers

6,223 miles of line, 91% of which is operated by the government. A steady growth in both passenger and freight traffic occurred between 1924 and 1928, but in each of the years during that period the system as a whole failed to earn its operating expenses. The number of passengers carried increased from 39,955,000 in 1924 to 48,964,000 in 1928; passenger-miles increased from 981,548,000 to 1,393,060,000; tons of freight handled increased from 23,251,000 to 24,300,000; ton-miles increased from 1,553,761,000 to 2,617,398,000. Operating expenses in 1928 exceeded operating revenues by 5.27%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13954. SASSE, HANS. Neuerungen im französischen Signalwesen. [Modernizations in French railway signaling.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (17) Apr. 29, 1931: 235-237.—The French railway companies, who possess a far greater variety of signals than the railway companies of other countries, have decided to modernize their signaling systems. The article describes the proposed alterations, as a consequence of which 70,000 signals will be replaced, in from three to five years at a cost of 60 to 70 million francs.—*H. J. Donker.*

13955. SCHELLE. Die Eisenbahnen Japans im Rechnungsjahr 1927-28. [The railways of Japan in the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 484-503.—The bulk of the railway mileage of Japan is owned and operated by the government, the few private lines being relatively unimportant from a traffic standpoint. For the year ending March 31, 1928 the government lines operated 8,308 miles of line, handled 790,000,000 passengers, and carried 85,300,000 tons of freight. Passengers were carried an average distance of 15.8 miles, while the average haul per ton of freight was 98.4 miles. Operating expenses amounted to 55.7% of operating revenues.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13956. SCHOLZ, WILHELM. Road and rail competition. *World Trade.* 4 (10) Apr. 1931: 202-209.

13957. UNSIGNED. Accidents to railway servants. *Railway Gaz.* 54 (22) May 29, 1931: 797-799.—Survey of railway employee safety in Great Britain, since the appointment of the Royal Commission on Accidents to Railway Servants in 1899. Great improvement has occurred, due in part to the installation of improved mechanical devices, such as automatic couplings, adequate brakes, etc.; in part to safety education supplied by the railways to employees themselves. As a result, where one railway employee met a fatal accident in 1901 to every 1,173 employed, the ratio in 1929 was only one fatality to 3,021 employees.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13958. UNSIGNED. Baldwin celebrates its hundredth birthday. *Railway Age.* 90 (20) May 16, 1931: 964-971.—Summary of growth of Baldwin Locomotive Works since 1831, and developments in the art of locomotive and railway operation. Rail mileage has grown during this century, locomotives in use have greatly increased in number, the locomotive market has become worldwide, and the later trends have been toward greater motive-power efficiency and capacity.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13959. UNSIGNED. Federal control of rail holding companies urged.—House of Representatives is given special investigator's report suggesting legislation to broaden powers of Interstate Commerce Commission—Exhaustive inquiry into subject advised—Chairman Parker of House Committee says reasonable regulation is needed rather than destruction. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3432) Apr. 4, 1931: 2507-2512.—A discussion of the report of the special investigation conducted by Dr. Walton M. W. Splarn.

13960. UNSIGNED. Railway purchases and inventories lower in 1930. *Railway Age.* 90 (20) May 16, 1931: 975-980.—Purchases of materials and supplies by railways in 1930 are estimated at \$1,038,500,000, compared with \$1,329,535,000 in 1929 and \$1,271,341,-

000 in 1928. Fuel purchases in 1930 accounted for \$306,500,000 of the total, forest products took \$134,600,000, iron and steel products \$329,700,000, and miscellaneous items aggregated \$267,700,000. Stocks on hand at the close of 1930 were down \$38,000,000, compared with the close of 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13961. WEHDE-TEXTOR. Personalverhältnisse und einige vorläufige Ergebnisse des Betriebsjahrs 1929-30 der russischen Eisenbahnen. [Personnel conditions and some preliminary figures of Russian railway operations during the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 423-431.—The Russian railway system employed 1,072,000 persons last year, whose wages represented 60.5% of total operating expenses. Railway traffic is reported to be increasing rapidly, freight ton-miles showing an increase of 21.9% in 1928/29 and a further increase of about 20% in 1929/30. Passenger traffic has exceeded the estimates of the five-year plan.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13962. WEINBERG, EMIL. Die Durchführung der Vereinheitlichung der europäischen Kursbücher. [The carrying through of the unification of the European time-tables.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (17) Apr. 23, 1931: 461-463.—Since the Vevey Conference of June 5-7, 1929, the unification of the European time-tables has been carried through in Central Europe, France, Russia and in the northern countries of Europe. Only a few countries of western Europe and the Balkans have not joined the resolutions of the Vevey Conference.—*H. J. Donker.*

## STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 13292, 14457)

13963. ABÉL, E. Der Ausbau des italienischen Staats-Strassennetzes. [The construction of the Italian system of state roads.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (15) Apr. 4, 1931: 60-61.—The system of Italian state roads totaling 20,622.71 kilometers consists of 137 roads, of which 112 are situated on the Continent, 12 in Sicily, 10 in Sardinia and 3 in and around Zara (Dalmatia). The roads are under the control of the *Azienda Autonoma Statale della Strada* established July 1, 1928, which is controlled by the Ministry of Public Works.—*H. J. Donker.*

13964. MURPHY, EDMUND J. 1930 a difficult year for the electric railways. *Aera.* 22 (5) May 1931: 260-266.

13965. UNSIGNED. Electric railways offer plan for control and coordination of highway transportation. *Aera.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 220-223.

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 13313, 13956, 14302, 14433, 14497)

13966. DIX, ARTHUR. Die Motorisierung Afrikas. [The motorization of Africa.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (1) Jan. 1931: 24-35.—A survey of the opening up of Africa by the motor, presenting statistics about the network of roads, air routes, number of cars, and discussing transportation problems in the interior, and the influence of motor traffic on economic life and on the character of the natives. The freeing of the population from carrying service, their gradual habituation to productive labor, the large-scale opening up of the interior, the technical improvements in methods of agriculture and forestry are considered to be the most important consequences of the development of motoring in Africa.—*Hans Frerk.*

13967. LIEBETRAU. Verkehrsunfälle und Alkohol. [Traffic accidents and alcohol.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (16) Apr. 16, 1931: 433-437.—Whereas the railway can already boast of an extensive and successful combat against alcoholism, this is not the case in motor car traffic although in



this branch of traffic—more than any where else—the dangers of alcoholism are imminent.—*H. J. Donker.*

**13968. RICHES, HENRY.** The road traffic act, 1930. *J. Inst. Transport.* 12(7) May 1931: 348-354.—Summary, by one of the new traffic commissioners appointed under the act, of the British act to regulate highway transport, beginning in 1931. Great Britain has been divided into areas, in each of which traffic commissioners are appointed by the minister of Transport, whose duties are to license motor bus and stage operators and drivers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**13969. UNSIGNED.** Motor transportation. The place of commercial vehicles in the national transportation system. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11(5) May 1931: 99-106.

**13970. WEHDE-TEXTOR.** Autolinien der Paris-Lyon-Mittelmeerbahn. [Motor car lines of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (14) Apr. 3, 1931: 391-392.—Motor car services were started before the war. Since 1919 there has been a steady extension of the system of motor car routes, the length of which at the present time totals 11,600 kilometers. The lines are not worked by the P.L.M. Railway Company itself but by 12 different subsidiaries, who are also responsible for accidents, loss of luggage etc. The prices of the motor car services generally correspond with the first class railway fares.—*H. J. Donker.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 13287-13288, 13294-13295, 13327, 13335, 13787, 14327, 14455, 14462, 14474, 14507, 14534)

**13971. HEES, van.** Die Schiffsbetriebe der deutschen Reichsbahn. [The shipping of the German Reichsbahn.] *Reichsbahn.* (17) Apr. 22, 1931: 398-407.—A survey is given of the boat lines, ferry-boats, and tow-lines operated by the German Railways, the fleet of which totals at present 39 vessels.—*H. J. Donker.*

**13972. HOLZER, ERICH.** Die Wettbewerbslage der deutschen und amerikanischen Schifffahrt auf dem Nordatlantik. [The competitive position of German and American shipping on the North Atlantic.] *Münchener Volkswirtschaftl. Studien.* (17) 1931: pp. 173.

**13973. KING, FRANCIS.** The problem of the upper St. Lawrence. *Queen's Quart.* 36(1) Winter, 1929: 2-19.—With the approach of the opening of the Welland Ship Canal, the question of the development of the Upper St. Lawrence to provide a "lakes-to-the-sea" route assumes immediate interest. Four things have transformed the question into one of the first magnitude: a realization that traffic would some day outgrow the existing St. Lawrence canals; the ripening of the thought that something more could be cut from the freight rate on grain to the sea and put in the pocket of the western farmer; a real demand for more electrical energy in Eastern Ontario; and the complaints of the effect of currents developed in the canals by utilization of canal water for power purposes. The history of the negotiations between Canada and the United States and the reports of the Commissions is reviewed. It is questioned whether ocean going vessels with the high capacity of the present lake type boats could successfully navigate the 26-mile cross country stretch of the Welland Canal. The desire for power seems to result in greater pressure for the development of the Upper St. Lawrence than the shipway, but the Canadian vessel owners have a wholesome fear of power promoters and emphasize the dominant right of navigation over the right of power. The nodding beam is being tipped toward early development of the river, the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, the lake ports, the West and

a 1928 Canadian crop of over half a million bushels of wheat in one of the scales.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

**13974. WILCOX, UTHAI VINCENT.** Progress of America's inland waterways. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 68-72.—The development of inland waterways has become progressively more active since the war. Rising rail rates have stimulated the development and apparently the railroads must lose tonnage as the waterways increase their scope, the assumption being that new traffic will not be created in sufficient quantity to provide for the increase in facilities. Apparently the United States has added greatly to the embarrassment of the railroads. The Mississippi, Welland Canal and St. Lawrence projects are evidence of a revived interest in a method of carriage of negligible importance a few years past.—*Arnold K. Henry.*

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 13305, 13884, 14313)

**13975. WATKINS, MYRON W.** The aviation industry. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(1) Feb. 1931: 42-68.—Aircraft have in their favor the factor of speed, and as a handicap, the factor of cost. The author concludes that the adverse factors are more than outweighed by the fostering factors, since aviation has become established as a going concern, in the United States at least, without substantial government subsidy. The growth of various branches of the industry is traced and the market organization is described.—*Myron W. Watkins.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 13278, 13291, 13306, 13309, 13559, 13574, 13577, 13607, 13635, 13652, 13810, 13856, 14002, 14006, 14090, 14112, 14294, 14316, 14327, 14356, 14359, 14494, 14524, 14528, 14544)

**13976. CARLI, FILIPO.** Le tariffe doganali Americane. [American tariffs.] *Critica Fascista* 8(13) Jul. 1, 1930: 241-244.—The increased schedules of the new American tariff affect 40% of Italian exports to the United States. Agricultural products are the ones to suffer most, and sooner or later Italy must look toward a complete cessation of some of her most important exports to America. Retaliation is hardly possible since 80% of the American exports to Italy are raw materials such as cotton, wheat, copper, and oil, which could be only partially and slowly substituted by imports from other countries, notably wheat and oil from Russia, if the 5 year plan is successful. The other 20% is made up of manufactured products some of which, for instance motor-cars, we could stop from coming in by means of retaliatory duties. But this would impair our commercial relations with other countries and would jeopardize the possibility of our inducing the American President to make use of the flexible clause of the Tariff Act in our favor.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**13977. DUNIN-MARCINKIEWICZ, Z.** W sprawie znaczenia komunikacyjnego północnej części województwa pomorskiego. [The importance of the northern part of Pomerania in Poland, from the point of view of traffic.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(3) 1930: 1227-1241.—Tables for 1928 showing the imports, exports and transit in that part of Poland with regard to the commercial relations with Germany and other neighboring countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**13978. FREYN, H. J.** Russian industry. Can America afford to neglect it? *Class & Indus. Marketing.* 21(3) Jan. 1931: 42-43, 56, 58.—In this interpretation of the five year plan the author shows why the USSR presents a good foreign market for American products,

particularly in the machinery and equipment field.—*Fred E. Clark.*

13979. GRAVE, K. Die rechtlichen Elemente der Rekonstruktion des Binnenhandels und der Industrie der UdSSR. [Legal elements in the reconstruction of domestic trade in the industries of the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(2) 1931: 81-98.—Reconstruction of the economic system in the sphere of domestic trade has led to regulated exchange of commodities between city and country, as the inevitable result of socialization of industry and agriculture. The article gives an exposition of the legal principles involved in this development.—*Johannes Mattern.*

13980. HAY, L. Die Stellung der UdSSR in der deutschen Einfuhr. [The position of the USSR in German imports.] *Sowjetwirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(6) Mar. 1931: 12-18.

13981. La VALETTE, JOHN de. Great Britain and industrialization in India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(89) Jan. 1931: 188-195.—The Indian trade is vital to English industry; yet during the past 50 years the English share of India's imports has declined to 44%. The competitors of England—United States, Germany, Japan, and India herself—have in some cases produced goods more specially adapted to Indian requirements as to design and price. English industry is handicapped by taxation, by harassing over-regulation, and by an increasing disproportion between wages and production rate. The only way out appears to be in a close cooperation between British and Indian capital, management, and labor in the up-building of Indian industry.—*Charles A. Timm.*

13982. McCORMICK, R. N. The recent change in customs legislation. *Indus. Canada.* 31(8) Dec. 1930: 65-66.—The fair market value for customs duty has been redefined as a value (1) which shall in no case be lower than the selling price of the goods to jobbers or wholesalers generally at the time and place of shipment direct to Canada; (2) which shall in no case be less than the actual cost of production of similar goods at date of shipment direct to Canada, plus a reasonable advance for selling cost and profit, and (3) in case of a regular published standard price list the fair market value is determined by a rate of discount applied by the Governor-in-Council to the list price. Special provisions apply in case of dumping.—*H. A. Innis.*

13983. MUIR, RAMSAY. Mr. Simon's questions about free trade. *Pol. Quart.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 23-29.—A Liberal reply to Simon's questions. (See Entry 3: 7516). If imports are reduced one-third by a tariff there is no certainty that the goods will be manufactured in Britain. Moreover, exports would be reduced equally. Tariffs would not of necessity increase general employment, though they might redistribute employment, discouraging it in export industries, encouraging it in industries now competing with foreigners. The resultant raising of prices would lower the standard of living.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13984. UNSIGNED. The evolution of Poland's foreign trade. *Polish Econ.* 6(2) Feb. 1931: 32-35.—Since 1926 the foreign trade of Poland has been marked by a steady growth uninterrupted up to 1930, when the trade of the whole world began to shrink as a result of the economic crisis and the consequent depression. In 1930, Polish exports came to 86.5% of the 1929 figures, a decrease which is much smaller than the corresponding data for the total foreign trade of the world. Yet in addition to the obstacles holding up sales and affecting all countries equally, Poland has encountered special and exceptional difficulties including obstacles to agricultural export, the dumping policies of the USSR hindering the timber export trade, and prices below cost of sugar and zinc. In addition, Polish credit facilities to buyers has been further weakened by recent economic developments.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

13985. UNSIGNED. The Finnish cellulose union. The Soviet export organization of the Finnish cellulose mills. *Unitas.* (1) Feb. 1931: 16-22.

13986. UNSIGNED. The privileged company for the export of agricultural products in Yugoslavia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(12) Dec. 1930: 391-395.—In its attempt to lessen the ill effects of the agricultural crisis the government of Yugoslavia created (1930) the Privileged Company for the Export of Agricultural Products. The objectives of the company as described in its constitution are: "The Company is to undertake the direct placing on the markets of the importing countries of agricultural products, the sale of such products at the best price obtainable and on the most favorable terms; such placing to be done mainly on commission for the groups constituting the Company." Its activities during the past crop year, June 1 to December 1, 1930, have demonstrated the Company's ability to maintain domestic cereal prices above world price levels.—*Asher Hobson.*

13987. WITHEROW, GRACE A. Foreign trade of the United States in 1930. *Commerce Reports.* (8) Feb. 23, 1931: 477-481.

13988. WOOD, GEORGE H. Essay on changes in the distribution of British overseas trade in wool textiles during the past ten years. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(2) Apr. 1931: 503-530.—A statistical study of the period from 1920 to 1930, with comparisons with 1913. After a short post-war boom, prices broke in May 1920 and trade slumped. By 1924, the volume of world trade in wool textiles approximated that of 1913. Depression followed in 1925-6 during which a considerable portion of the total trade was redistributed. In 1927-8 came recovery, most marked in the exports of yarns. In 1929 there was a relapse; in 1930 the depression was practically universal. The tables reveal the pitiful position of Great Britain—the decline in her raw wool retention, increased sale of rags, decline in exports of tops and yarns in the total though increase in their exports to "other countries" which provide only small markets in comparatively small lots, increase in her retained imports of yarns mainly for hosiery manufacture which is a serious competitor against Yorkshire spindles, continuous decline in her exports of wool tissues of all classes, and continuous increase in her retained imports of wool tissues. 1930 was the most depressed year in the modern history of her wool textile industry. Britain's share of the world's markets is a constantly diminishing one while that of her European competitors, taken together, actually increases.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 13838, 14214, 14216, 14285, 14449, 14818)

13989. BRAUER, AUGUST. The cotton-goods market of British Malaya. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #751. 1931: pp. 47.

13990. DICKINSON, R. E. The markets and market area of Bury St. Edmunds. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1931: 292-308.

13991. DONALD, W. J. The economics of marketing. *Management Rev.* 20(5) May 1931: 131-139.

13992. MAXTON, J. L., and TAYLOR, C. C. Marketing fluid milk in four Virginia cities. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #275. 1930: pp. 42.

13993. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Profits of leading department stores and systems decline 32% in 1930. *Annalist.* 37(954) May 8, 1931: 811, 821.

13994. PLATTE, F. A. Factors in the elimination of distribution waste. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(1) Feb. 1931: 2-18.—One of the outstanding problems of the present day manufacturer is his high sales cost. W. and J.



Sloane as selling agents for a group of manufacturers of floor coverings have worked out a plan whereby they have made the jobber a part of the scheme rather than a customer of the manufacturer. Zone prices have been established. The records, devices and methods used in the Minneapolis territory are described as illustrations of the types of controls which have been set up. Training for salesmen of the manufacturers has also been organized to provide for the trade which buys direct from the mills.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

13995. SHEPPARD, G. H. Sales statistics. *Cost & Management*. 6(4) Apr. 1931: 121-125.

13996. SIMMAT, R. Modern advertising. *Australian J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9(1) Mar. 1931: 49-61.—The author classifies consumers into four groups, and indicates the type of advertising, whether "competitive" or "educational," which is most effective in its appeal to each. Scientific advertising involves three steps prior to the formulation of any advertising and merchandising plan—(1) collection of facts, (2) analysis of the facts collected, (3) graphic presentation of these facts. The exact procedure is described in detail. The necessity for a scientific survey of advertising media, and the information such a survey should reveal is discussed. Having made sure, by means of the scientific processes described, his marketing and advertising policies are correct, a manufacturer should go ahead and maintain those policies even in the face of a business depression.—*Fred E. Clark.*

13997. SPRAGUE, JESSE RAINSFORD. Panics and time payments. *Harpers Mag.* 162(971) Apr. 1931: 612-621.—Encouraged by the advocacy of eminent persons, by favorable legislation which permits the seller to retain title until final payment is received, and by aggressive marketing strategy, installment selling has acquired popularity among both sellers and consumers. Recent events indicate that many evils have resulted. Costs to the consumer are increased by probably 25%, even cash sales reflecting a part of this increase. Products that cannot be sold on an installment basis are at a competitive disadvantage. Many merchants systematically oversell their customers, repossessing the merchandise after a few payments, and selling the same article many times. Furthermore, installment selling does not increase prosperity, consumption failing to increase permanently while business recovery from depression is hindered as at present by the average installment debt of \$250 per family. The consumer is tempted to overbuy and to resort to dishonest practices in order to avoid payment. European experience suggests that where installment selling is properly controlled the results are beneficial to both industry and the public.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

13998. STARK, LINDEN L. D. Questionnaire on trust advertising and solicitation yields surprising results. *Trust Companies*. 51(5) Nov. 1930: 639-642.

13999. THOMPSON, R. L. Financing production and marketing of Louisiana strawberries and suggested reorganization. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #219. 1931: pp. 67.

14000. UNSIGNED. Agricultural marketing. *Economist*. 112(4562) Jan. 31, 1931: 219-220.—The new British Agricultural Marketing Bill is said to parallel closely the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States. The first report of the Federal Farm Board, operating under this Act, is analyzed. The writer thinks that "the first fruits of American experience of state intervention in agriculture suggest that it would be unwise to pin sanguine hopes of salvation for the British farmer on the principle of supporting by public funds "marketing" policies aimed at higher prices."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

14001. UNSIGNED. Retail credit survey, July-December, 1930. *U. S. Bur. of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #46. 1931: pp. 48.

14002. WAKEFIELD, R. P., and HOLLINGSHEAD, R. S. Handbook of foreign tariffs and import regulations in agricultural products. 3—Canned foods in the Western Hemisphere. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #97. 1930: 379.

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 14110, 14212)

14003. RICHTER-ALTSCHAEFFER, HANS. Some theoretical aspects of stock-market speculation. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(2) Apr. 1931: 229-238.—Exaggerated stock market speculation has had effects on the economic organization. Contrary to Cassel's view, the release of loan funds into a speculative stock market restricts the supply of capital available for productive purposes. Paper profits and losses do not mean a creation or destruction of economic values (except when international relationships are involved, paper gains of foreigners being real economic losses for the national economy). Yet they are not without effect. Paper profits are partly spent in, consumption, chiefly for luxury and semi-luxury goods, the production of which is thereby stimulated. This induced alteration in the flow of goods is only temporary because paper losses eventually replace paper profits. This forced and temporary reorientation of production leads to economic sacrifices.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

14004. UNSIGNED. New York Stock Exchange announces requirements governing listing of investment trust securities—elimination from income account of profits or losses on security transactions favored. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3435) Apr. 25, 1931: 3068-3070.

14005. WHITNEY, RICHARD. President Whitney of New York Stock Exchange discusses "Business Honesty"—warns that when companies withhold necessary information stocks will be stricken from list—notes dangers concealed in fixed trusts. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3436) May 2, 1931: 3271-3272.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 13802, 14231, 14585, 14591, 14667, 14755, 14789, 14792, 14794-14795)

14006. BETTINK, JOHN. Nog eens: Verzekering van Exportcredieten. [Export credit insurance.] *Tijdschr. v. d. Nederlandschen Werkloosheids-Raad*. 14(3) 1931: 65-69.—Two plans for export credit insurance are in use, one in England where the state operates in competition with the private companies; and the second in Germany, where the state takes over or re-insures the too great risks of the private companies. The advantages of each form are summarized from a discussion by H. S. Spain. A new plan for the Netherlands is under consideration.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14007. BRITTEN, ROLLO H. Effect on life insurance mortality rates of rejection of applicants on the basis of medical examination. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(2) Jan. 9, 1931: 46-58.

14008. DAVIS, ANDREW J. Standardizing administrative powers and practices under life insurance trusts. *Trust Companies*. 52(3) Mar. 1931: 317-321, 452.—The recent development of life insurance trusts has given rise to administrative questions and difficulties. Some life insurance companies are of the opinion that

they may make a policy payable to a trustee and wholly disregard the terms of the trust agreement not only at the time the change of beneficiary to the trustee is made, but also subsequently when dealing with the policy. This group disclaims any responsibility or liability in relation to the trust agreement, so long as they comply with the provisions of the policy itself. Other insurance companies believe that when a policy is made payable to a trustee the company is put on notice of the existence of a trust and is under an obligation to determine the provisions thereof and the rights of the trustee, the theory being that the terms of the trust agreement may be such as to vest various rights and interests in the policy in other persons and so to limit the rights of the insured to deal with the policy that the company may not safely take any action in connection with the policy without giving consideration to the provisions of the trust agreement. Numerous other complications are discussed in this article.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

**14009. GOTTSCHALK, ALFRED.** Bedeutung der deutschen Aktienrechtsreform für die Versicherung. [Meaning of reform of German corporation law for the insurance business.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-29.—After many years of discussion, a draft bill was prepared in Germany bearing on corporations and partnerships. This supplements the basic law in the *Handels-Gesetz-Buch*. Two major problems were involved: (1) The status of corporate enterprises and the relations subsisting between corporations and their stockholders; (2) the financing of corporations. The bill is naturally of interest to the insurance business, since the status of the insurance stockholder is so different in many ways from that of the shareholder in industrial enterprises. The capital of an industrial enterprise is used in large part to provide the means of operation for the enterprise; in insurance, however, a company's capital is conceived to be primarily a guarantee fund for the protection and benefit of the company's policyholders and other creditors. Also, the relation of an insurance company to its policyholders differs radically from the relation of a business corporation to its customers, a fact often overlooked. An insurance corporation merely makes and administers contracts of insurance; insurance is not a commodity; the insurance corporation, therefore, neither makes nor sells anything.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**14010. GRADY, ALICE H.** A Massachusetts experiment in savings bank life insurance. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 273-278.—The Massachusetts system of savings bank life insurance was begun twenty-two years ago. Now it has 88,000 policies with \$74,475,769 of insurance in force. There are 116 banks identified with the system, of which 14 have insurance departments, while the other 102 act as receiving stations for the 14 insurance banks. The premiums are divided between the 14 insurance banks so as to avoid the concentration of quick capital in any one institution. There are many safeguards. No bank can insure one life for more than \$1,000. Physical examinations are required. Insurance is limited to residents of the state. The system is administered by seven trustees appointed by the governor, who serve without compensation.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**14011. HAGEN, OTTO.** Zur Systematik des Versicherungsvertragsrechts. [Systematization of insurance contract law.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 83-91.—Dr. Hagen reviews the progress made in systematizing insurance contract law in Germany since the enactment of the Insurance Contract Law (May, 1908). Prof. Ernst Bruck of the University of Hamburg, Hagen says, is responsible for the introduction of most of the newer ideas in the field of insurance contract law in Germany over the past twenty years. The nine divisions of Bruck's work cover

insurance law as a whole, with insufficient emphasis, Hagen insists, upon the essential differences in contract law governing the major lines of coverage. Hagen develops details of this general criticism of Bruck's system. He suggests specific treatment for problems which affect marine insurance and independent reinsurance, the "valued benefit" or "investment" cover called accident insurance, distinguished from liability insurance, a loss or indemnity cover, which deals with losses arising from negligences of varying degree, the ramifications of the doctrine of "interest" and "insurable interest" in the several lines of cover, the known differences as between lines of insurance in subrogation philosophy, etc.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**14012. HÉMAR, JOSEPH.** Das französische Gesetz über den Versicherungsvertrag. [The French law of insurance contracts,—July 13, 1930.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (2) Apr. 1931: 157-169.—The 1930 law has 86 articles, arranged under 4 broad titles. The first title deals with insurance in general, the second with property insurances, the third with personal insurances, including life insurance. The fourth title covers miscellaneous insurances. After giving historical notes, Hémard comments as follows: (1) the act deals with private insurance exclusively; (2) it excludes marine insurances, which are and have been provided for in the *Code de Commerce*; (3) credit insurance is excluded; (4) the law does not affect existing supervisory law, which remains unchanged. The article is followed by a discussion of the new French law (pp. 169-183) by Otto Hagen, comparing the French conceptions with those in vogue in Germany.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**14013. HUEBNER, SOL.** S. Insurance in relation to credit. *Robert Morris Associates, Monthly Bull.* 13 (9) Feb. 1931: 271-285.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

**14014. ORR, LEWIS P.** The selection of lives. *Trans. Faculty Actuaries.* 13 (120) 1931: 182-235.—This paper discusses medical selection for life insurance and includes the latest developments in Medico-Actuarial science from the viewpoint of British life insurance. The first section deals with family history impairments and considers the effects of heredity in general, of tuberculosis, cancer, insanity, heart disease, etc., from the viewpoint of selection of lives for life insurance. Most of the paper similarly deals with personal history, including heart abnormalities, blood pressure, tuberculosis, pleurisy, albuminuria, glycosuria, gastroduodenal ulcers, nervous diseases, and weight in relation to height and age. The paper concludes with miscellaneous notes on female lives, non-medical business, and children's assurances.—*James S. Elston.*

**14015. PETERSEN, ADOLF.** Die Änderung der deutschen Versicherungs-Staatsaufsicht. [Changes in German insurance supervision.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-13.—In September, 1930, the Economic Advisory Board of the German Republic had placed before it a draft bill [enacted Mar. 23, 1931] containing amendments to the Insurance Supervisory Act of May, 1901. Much of the force back of the Amendment arose out of the Frankfurt General failure earlier in the year. The outstanding features of the new draft bill were: (1) definition of "insurance business," the inclusion under Reich supervision of enterprises administering in fact contracts of insurance under the guise of furthering the arts, literature, hygiene or welfare projects; (2) conferring inquisitorial, supervisory and auditing powers upon the Insurance Supervisory Board, these powers to be exercised when thought necessary; (3) bringing automobile insurance under supervision, removing automobile insurance from the classification of "transport insurance," hitherto not supervised; (4) effecting more cooperation than has heretofore existed between the insurance supervisory boards of the German States and the board



in Berlin, without, however, resolving the conflict. Petersen discusses these proposals in detail, emphasizing the provision for auditing the accounts of the companies, and including a treatment of the troublesome problem of insurance companies transacting lines of business extraneous to insurance.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14016. REIF, HANS. 57 Jahre Österreichische Hagelstatistik. [57 years of Austrian hail insurance statistics.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (2) Apr. 1931: 211-219.—A convenient summary of hail insurance under-writing and experience statistics in Austria for more than half a century. The pseudo-cyclic and "catastrophic" character of hail insurance experience is set forth. Hail insurance data offer an ideal medium for applying some old, and a few of the newer, conceptions in the mathematical, legal and economic theories of risk, and of insurance and reinsurance. A special opportunity exists for applying stability criteria designed for testing the homogeneity, heterogeneity or "consistency" of risk.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14017. THELER, HANS. Die teilgezählte Versicherungssaktie. [Partially paid-in insurance capital.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-49.—The essential difference between the "capital" of an insurance corporation and that of an ordinary business enterprise is that insurance capital is of primary significance as an "iron reserve" for the benefit and protection of the policyholders, whereas in many other forms of business enterprise, this function of stock capital is of secondary importance. From the policyholder's point of view only the portion of capital fully paid-in and conservatively invested can be regarded as part of the "iron reserve"; the subscribed capital protects him no more than would an unsecured promissory note. In Switzerland, the statutory requirement is that 20% of the capital shall be fully paid-in; in actual practice of Swiss insurance carriers the proportion paid-in is 32.6%; in Holland, the requirement is 10%; in Norway, 25%; in Sweden, 100%, with minimum capital stipulated at 5,000 Kroner for insurance carriers other than life, and 100,000 Kroner for life insurance institutions. In France, under the *Code de Commerce* and the corporation law of August 1, 1893, capital of 25 franc shares each must be fully paid-in; only 25% of shares of 100 francs each need be fully paid-in. In Italy, 10% of the nominal capital shall be paid in. For Germany, Dr. Theler, following Iranyi, reports that insurance institutions have, on the average, 37.2% paid-in of the nominal capital of the companies.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14018. ULLRICH, HANS. Bedeutung der deutschen Aktienrechtsreform für die Versicherungsunternehmungen auf Gegenseitigkeit. [Meaning of the German corporation reform law for mutual insurance institutions.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-35.—*E. W. Kopf.*

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 14130, 14144, 14451)

14019. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Progress of social insurance in America. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 258-265.—In June, 1911, only one state of the Union had a workmen's compensation law. At present 17,000,000 workers are included within the scope of 51 American workmen's compensation acts, and all but four states—Delaware, Kansas, Vermont, and Washington—are cooperating with the Federal government in the rehabilitation of industrial cripples. Only four states—Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and New Mexico—are without legislation providing for mothers' pensions in case of premature death of the husband or father. In 1915, Alaska adopted the first old age pension act. Under the retirement act of 1920, Federal Government civil service employees become eligible for annuities after the age of active ser-

vice had been passed. Seven states have similar laws for state employees; and in 1929, ten states and Alaska had universal old age pension systems.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14020. BÁLINT, ANTON. Járulékfizetés szelvényrendszerrel. [Coupon system of payment of contributions.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-13.—The practice of notation of waiting period and the payments of contributions follows two systems: the registration system and the stamp system. The advantage of the former is that it takes into account the obligation of the employer to contribute, but on the other hand it leaves the insured person in uncertainty over the status of his waiting period. In case of the stamp system the insured person knows the status of his waiting period but the employer is compelled to make his payments by a system of penalties. A new proposal is to make the payments at the Post Office savings banks. The insured person could exercise supervision of payments by means of receipts which the employer receives from the Post Office and turns over to his employee. Advantages of this system are simplicity, speed, effectiveness of checking, and savings in administration. This system combines the advantages of both the other systems, and in addition lessens the cost of administration for employers and eliminates certain procedures necessary for employees in the other two systems.—*Peter Sebestyén.*

14021. DAVISON, RONALD C. L'assicurazione contro la disoccupazione in Gran Bretagna. [Unemployment insurance in Great Britain.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 24-33.—In a decade unemployment insurance in Great Britain has paid in benefits more than £500,000,000 to about 20 million persons. About two-thirds of this sum has been collected from the insured persons and employers. In the course of ten years the conditions for obtaining benefits have been repeatedly reduced, and the amounts of benefits and of subsidies for persons in need have been increased. To pay these increases the amount of the contributions assumed by industry have not only been almost doubled, but an enormous deficit has been incurred. The insurance fund has been obliged to have recourse to the treasury for almost £40,000,000. The object of the law approved last January is to subsidize chronic unemployment so that it shall no longer be at the cost of the unemployment insurance funds. Two vital reforms remain, however, incomplete. The law of 1930 traces the line of separation between unemployment benefits and poor relief in an uncertain fashion, and leaves in the class of persons receiving relief certain persons for whom the total amount of contribution paid is far in excess of the limit required for insurance. The second problem is the direct result of the introduction of the subsidies on the part of the treasury. The government has excluded from the scope of the insurance fund unemployed persons who are receiving the subsidy, about one-tenth of the total; but this is the only difference in their treatment. The provision to reduce the age of entry into the insurance from 16 to 15 years does not enter into effect until the increase of the compulsory school age from 14 to 15 years, a change which Parliament decreed would take place in 1931. Another provision concerns the interpretation of the clause that persons must be effectively seeking work to obtain unemployment benefits.—*Maria Castellani.*

14022. GREENWOOD, ARTHUR. Svilupp dell'assicurazione sociale in Gran Bretagna. [Development of social insurance in Great Britain.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 1-3.—In the last few years there have been no important changes in the national British system of health insurance. The principal change has been the introduction of the system of contributory pensions combined with health insurance in accordance with which all persons insured in the latter system are also insured for old age pensions and, in case of married men, for pensions for their wives or pensions for widows

and children. The activity of the government is directed to removing certain anomalies and to improving the system. The number of beneficiaries on December 31, 1929 was: widows' pensions, 279,600; contributions to children, 270,300; orphans' pensions, 16,000; old age pensions, (65 to 70 years of age) 570,000; old age pensions (over 70), 426,500; a total of 1,562,400 beneficiaries.—*Maria Castellani*.

14023. HOFFER, STEFAN. A nyugellátásban részesülők kötelező betegségi biztosítása. [Compulsory sickness insurance of pensioned employees.] *Munkatügyi Szemle*. 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-47.—In case a pensioner on retired pay is employed in industry, his obligation to insure based on his retired pay is suspended to avoid one insurance institute taking in the contributions while another is carrying an increased liability. This suspension should, of course, remain in effect during incapacity to work. The institute in which the employee is insured can accept the insured under the same conditions as in the case of any other employee. If employment is terminated, the insured person can maintain his insurance by further payment of his contributions.—*Peter Sebestyén*.

14024. LIPPMANN, KARL. Das neue französische Sozialversicherungsrecht. [The new French social insurance law.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 92-107.—The new French social insurance law became effective July 1, 1930. Dr. Lippmann describes the following features of the law: (1) persons covered; (2) the subject matters of the insurances offered (sickness, maternity aid, invalidity, old age pensions, family aid, death benefits and unemployment); (3) the funds and societies effecting the insurances; (4) premium contributions; (5) insurance boards; and (6) supervisory, auditing and general financial administration.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14025. MARTELLI, EVELYN. Alcuni aspetti dell'assicurazione sociale in Gran Bretagna nei riguardi delle donne appartenenti alle classi lavoratrici. [Certain aspects of social insurance in Great Britain with regard to employed women.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* (6) May-Jun. 1930: 24-39.—In the British system of social insurance women employed at salaried work have the same rights of being insured as men. Both sexes are required to contribute, and both have the right of receiving benefits on the same statutory basis, but at this point the equality of the sexes ends. In unemployment insurance women contribute 1s 1d weekly as compared with 1s 3d for men, while they receive a benefit less by 2s, i.e., 15s weekly. In the national health insurance which is now combined with contributory old age pensions, women are insured much less adequately than men. The British social insurance not only ignores the differences in mode of living among the different categories of the insured population but does not recognize the important differences within these categories, particularly the varying needs of different family groups.—*Maria Castellani*.

14026. MOREL, PAUL. La loi sur les assurances sociales et sa répercussion sur les dépenses communales d'assistance publique. [The law of social insurance and its effect on the communal dispensation of public assistance.] *Rev. d. Etablissements et d. Oeuvres de Bienfaisance*. 47 Apr. 1931: 145-156.

14027. NICOLATO, ANGELO. La previdenza fra le classi giovanili in regime fascista. [Insurance among the youthful classes under the fascist regime.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 37-42.—The first youth movement in favor of the education of youth in social provision arose in Italy in 1902 when the first mutual societies were established. The first legislative sanction for the scholastic societies of mutual aid was the law of July 17, 1910, followed by regulations of May 13, 1911 and August 18, 1913. Finally the royal decree of December 31, 1923 and the law of Jan. 3, 1929 in-

cluded the national body of scholastic mutuals in the complex of legislative provision of national character for invalidity, old age and tuberculosis.—*Maria Castellani*.

14028. SIEGEL, O. Bilanz der internationalen Sozialversicherung. [Balance of international social insurance.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr*. (4) Apr. 1931: 154-151.

14029. TYSZKA, von. Deutschlands zukünftige Bevölkerungsentwicklung und die Wirtschaft. [The future development of Germany's population in relation to economics.] *Arbeitsgeber*. 20 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 673-675.—In addition to slowing up the increase in population, the drop in the birth rate will shift the age distribution and the upper age groups will be more strongly represented than at present. In relation to old-age and disability insurance this means a great increase in the number of pensions to invalids and widows, while the number of those who must contribute will decrease. There is doubt, therefore, as to the advisability of widening the circle of those to be insured.—*Karl C. Thalheim*.

14030. UNSIGNED. Die Invalidenversicherung in den Jahren 1929 und 1930. [Disability insurance in 1929 and 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (6) Mar. 1931: 267-269.

14031. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. Some effects of the English unemployment insurance acts on the number of unemployed relieved under the poor law. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1931: 262-288.—This analysis of official British statistical data on the receipt of out-door relief by the unemployed discloses that during the last ten years fluctuations in the numbers receiving out-door relief in general have coincided with changes affecting benefits made in the unemployment insurance acts. A comparison by counties for England and Wales of the proportion of the population receiving poor relief because of unemployment and the percentages unemployed on January 1, 1927, reveals a positive correlation between county relief rates and county unemployment percentages,—with more counties having low relief rates accompanied by high unemployment than counties with high relief rates for low unemployment. An analysis of poor relief to unemployed persons in urban areas for June 16, 1928 also indicates more strict than lax areas. The author concludes, contrary to the opinion of accepted British authorities, that the great increase in numbers receiving poor relief during the depression has not been caused to any large extent by a too generous poor law policy. Analysis of the unemployed receiving poor relief brings out that only a small minority of these were insured workers. Among male claimants for unemployment benefit, a small percentage, varying from a maximum of 10.3% in 1923 to 4.7% in 1924 and 1927, received poor relief. Corresponding figures for women claimants are much lower. Among the insured receiving poor relief, the majority are persons whose claims for unemployment benefit have been disallowed on statutory grounds. The small minority of the insured who receive both unemployment benefit and poor relief are persons with large families who find unemployment benefit inadequate. (Tables and one chart.)—*O. S. Halsey*.

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 13580, 13666, 13736, 13834 14010, 14059, 14118)

14032. ANDERSON, OSKAR. Ist die Quantitätstheorie statistisch nachweisbar? [Can the quantity theory of money be statistically proved?] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 2 (4) Mar. 15, 1931: 523-578.—The application of the methods of mathematical statistics does not en-



able us to dispense with economic theory. Statistics can only supply the answer to the second of the two questions which confront the economist, namely, by what form of function can an economic law be expressed and how far is this law liable to be overshadowed by disturbing factors? It is shown that, while statistics cannot prove Irving Fisher's equation of exchange, the coefficient of correlation between the prices and quantities of the equation, i.e., between mathematical expectations on one hand and empirical approximate values on the other hand, shows this form of the quantity theory to be in accordance with economic facts. Similarly, the coefficient of correlation between the quantity of money in circulation in Bulgaria and the index of wholesale prices in that country shows that nine-tenths of the variations of the latter series may be attributed to the movement of the former.—*Z. f. Nationökön.*

**14033. CABIATI, ATTILIO.** Note intorno ad alcuni problemi di ripartizione dell'oro. [Problems in the distribution of gold.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 529-538.—The abnormal distribution of gold is due to a pathological economic situation caused by: (1) the sterilization of gold; (2) the fact that some countries have carried out their stabilization of their currency at a too low level thus causing unfavorable changes in their international balance of payments. With regard to England the situation is made worse by the decision taken by the Bank of England to sell only standard gold, a decision which has jeopardized the international position of the pound.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**14034. DARLING, J. F.** The rehabilitation of silver. *United Empire.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 141-146.—A primary cause of the present depression is that South America, Asia, and especially China, which have a silver currency, are unable to buy from the West owing to the fall in the value of silver. The rapid recent decline in the value of silver is due mainly to the Indian Government's attempt to pass from a gold exchange to a purely gold standard through selling silver to acquire gold. The silver market was demoralized less by the actual Indian sales of 100,000,000 ounces of silver as the menace that it will sell an additional 300,000,000 ounces. The author advocates a bimetallic standard for the empire, the value of silver being fixed at one-twentieth that of gold.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**14035. GAY, EDWIN F.** The gold problem. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 195-203.

**14036. MEIGHEN, ARTHUR.** Currency and the gold standard. *J. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 38 (3) Apr. 1931: 257-271.—Remedies for gold shortage, falling prices, and chronic business depression are: (1) bringing into central banks to be used as a base for currency, gold at present held in commercial banks or in hand to hand circulation; (2) the adoption on the part of France and the United States of a more liberal loaning policy; (3) expansion of the functions of the Bank for International Settlements. This bank should be made the custodian of the gold reserve of central banks of member nations. Loans could then be made by this bank to central banks as needed.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

**14037. MICHELL, H.** The world's gold reserves. *J. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 38 (2) Jan. 1931: 150-155.—A serious monetary gold shortage is faced unless: (1) new gold fields are discovered; (2) costs of producing gold are decisively lowered; (3) the technical conditions of gold production are changed, such as mining to a greater depth; (4) there is a decrease in gold hoarding in the orient; (5) there is a decrease in non-monetary demand for gold, which is very unlikely; (6) there is a revision of laws regarding bank reserves.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

**14038. PERRY, F.** Over-production and currency. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (648) Feb. 1931: 135-147.—Depression cannot be caused by general overproduction,

but must be by overproduction in certain industries. Falling prices in food stuffs indicate that this is true for them. The reaction of such a situation soon affects other industries and tends to cause a general depression. Another factor is the gold supply, which is no longer keeping up with the general increased production of goods; accordingly prices are falling. In the long run it will not matter, but in the meantime a period of falling prices tends to have more frequent and longer depressions than a period of rising prices. Many schemes are therefore being presented to increase the currency. One proposal is an international metal of mixed gold and silver.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**14039. STÄMPFLI, ARTHUR.** Betrachtungen über die Elastizität des Notenumlaufs der Schweizerischen Nationalbank. [The elasticity of note-circulation of the Swiss National Bank.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66 (3) 1930: 346-361.—It is common to measure the degree of elasticity of note issue by taking the difference between the maximum and the minimum note issue. This gives us important information; but it can be shown, from a study of the "expanding power" of the note circulation of the Swiss National Bank during the years 1911 to 1929, that the method suggested does not always give a clear picture of the degree of elasticity actually witnessed. More specifically, a study of the figures for monthly averages in 1917, for example, shows that the high "coefficient of expansion" which the conventional method yields, was not due to fluctuations in note issue, but the consequence of a more or less steady increase in the note circulation. In general, elasticity in the sense of a marked ability of the currency to contract is a characteristic primarily of the years 1927 to 1929, which, in this respect, present a clear contrast to the years of the war and the early postwar period. The smaller notes show a smaller degree of elasticity than do the larger ones.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

**14040. SUBERCASEAUX, GUILLERMO.** The modern gold standard with illustrations from South America. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 249-259.—The policies of central banks as to the use of gold reserves need harmonizing. The bank note has become a monopoly of central banks. South American experience in handling gold reserves. The influence of gold reserves on the value of circulating notes is marked, but the gold standard cannot prevent inflation. Inflation of currency in one country affects other important countries. This necessitates a policy of harmony among great central banks. Present gold reserve ratios can safely be considerably reduced. Experience of Argentina, Brazil and Chile with gold reserve ratios. The gold standard should be retained, but an agreement should be reached among central banks as to the issuance of currencies.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

## BANKING

(See also Entries 13700, 13923, 13926, 13998, 14039, 14098, 14100, 14109)

**14041. ADDIS, CHARLES.** The Young Plan and the world's credit structure. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 8-20.—The Bank for International Settlements may come to occupy a strategic position in the credit structure of the world. Among the most important of the functions which the Young Plan enjoined upon the bank is that of obtaining the cooperation of central banks in a policy of international price stabilization. Such a program should relate to world rather than national prices, and to general rather than to individual commodity prices. Stabilization should not be interpreted to mean rigidity, prices not being fixed but kept fairly steady, and should be directed only to those fluctuations attributable to monetary causes.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14042. AFTALION, ALBERT. Die französische Goldpolitik. [The French gold policy.] *Wirtschaftshefte d. Frankfurter Ztg.* (Länderhefte.). 1 1931: 21-22.

14043. ALTENBACH, PHILIBERT. Le questionnaire industriel et financier à l'usage du Banquier. [The industrial and financial questionnaire on banking usages.] *Banque*. 6 (4) Apr. 1931: pp. 273.

14044. AWALT, F. G. National banks achieve notable progress in the trust field. Federal safeguards as to the supervision, examination, investments, and accounting. *Trust Companies*. 51 (5) Nov. 1930: 629-631.

14045. AWALT, F. G. When bank directors fail to perform their duties. *Trust Companies*. 52 (3) Mar. 1931: 309-310, 452.—The position of bank director does not consist wholly in attending meetings and collecting fees. Banking laws place specific duties and responsibilities on directors, as well as specific liabilities. Failure to attend meetings and ignorance of transactions of the bank do not excuse directors from liability. The subject of the exact status of bank directors acquires great importance at the present time, when bank failures are numerous, and restitution to depositors may mean collection from directors.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

14046. BARTON, JOHN W. Profound banking changes call for centralized or single jurisdiction. *Trust Companies*. 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-13, 110.

14047. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Japanese banking. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #116. 1931: pp. 295.

14048. CARTINHOOR, G. T. Bank consolidations in the United States. *J. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 38 (3) Apr. 1931: 291-298.—Reasons for consolidations and mergers are as follows: (1) to be in a position to care more adequately for the credit needs of large customers; (2) to acquire some additional type of banking business, such as security, fiduciary, etc.; (3) to expand the number of branch offices; (4) to compete successfully with rival institutions which have been expanding rapidly, especially to compete in the financing of foreign trade; (5) to move into a position for group and branch banking; (6) in the case of small middle western banks especially, to avoid failure.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

14049. CARTINHOOR, G. T. Federal regulation of group banking. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 127-148.—The Clayton Act, which in general prohibits interlocking directorates or interlocking of executive officers, is ineffective in preventing the expansion of group banking, because restrictions of the act apply only to interlocking of directorates or executive officers of large banks, banks in cities of more than 200,000 population, and then only national banks. Power to regulate might be held to grow out of the "implied-powers" clause or the currency clause of the Constitution. The most suitable bill so far submitted—the Beedy bill—provides a basis for control, but does not go far enough. A measure to give federal authorities sufficient power to meet present and future exigencies should cover every corporation which owns or controls, or for which is held in trust, 25% of the voting stock of one or more member banks of the Federal Reserve System or of two or more banks in two or more states. The holding corporation should be subject to the scrutiny and control of the Comptroller of the Currency, in so far as such scrutiny and control are necessary to protect the interests of the public and to prevent exploitation of American banks for private gain. Beyond this, the holding companies should be free to operate and expand, in so far as they do not conflict with the Sherman and Clayton Acts and other appropriate anti-monopoly laws.—*M. J. Freeman.*

24050. DAIGER, J. M. Bank failures: the problem and the remedy. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (971) Apr. 1931: 513-527.—The more than 6,500 bank failures during the

last eleven years, 1,326 of them occurring in 1930, cast a dark shadow upon the nation's boasted leadership in world finance. Though improvement is being effected through the conservative policies of some bankers and the clearing house supervision of banks in the larger centers, more thoroughgoing revision of the banking structure is necessary. The plan of Owen D. Young to require all commercial banks to accept national charters and membership in the Federal reserve system is logically sound but politically impracticable. The extension of metropolitan banks into smaller communities through branches is a more promising solution. The city bank is not troubled with low earnings and the inability to diversify loans—primary causes for the failure of country banks. Moreover, under branch banking the small community receives more in loans than it contributes in deposits and in addition enjoys adequate banking service. The proposal of the Comptroller of the Currency to limit branches to trade areas combines with the foregoing advantages a method to promote trade centers rather than financial concentration in a few cities. Obstacles to legislation embodying these principles lie in the attitude of the American Bankers Association, which under new leadership might be modified, in the influence of state bankers upon national legislation, and in the docility of the average depositor.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14051. ELLIS, J. The growth of the clearing house system abroad. *J. Inst. Bankers*. 52 (3) Mar. 1931: 166-175.—A comparison of the New York and Berlin clearing house systems.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14052. FRIDAY, DAVID. What about the future of prices, production, wages, and profits? Interesting facts on trend of bank business. *Trust Companies*. 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 432-434.

14053. FRIES, F. H. Reconstruction of the American banking system. Developing branch system and segregating functional activities. *Trust Companies*. 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-39.

14054. HARRIS, S. E. The Federal Reserve act and Federal Reserve policies. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (3) May 1931: 371-408.—The author discusses the policies of the system in the light of the intentions of the framers. Accommodation rather than control was the objective, but control was necessary to assure the maximum of accommodation. The evolution of methods of control is discussed thoroughly.—*S. E. Harris.*

14055. HECHT, R. S. Facing the major problems in American banking. Economic significance of bank failures and trend toward branch and group banking. *Trust Companies*. 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 441-447, 556.

14056. KEMÉNY, G. Die Budapester Banken im Jahr 1930. [The Budapest banks in 1930.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 25 (29) Apr. 18, 1931: 760-762.

14057. KLEIN, HAROLD F. Successful operation of "composite trust fund" vindicated under severe test. *Trust Companies*. 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 31-34.

14058. KRZYZANOWSKI, ADAM. Inflacja na cele produkcyjne. [Inflation for production purposes.] *Ekonomista*. 30 (3) 1930: 3-9.—Besides the inflation of production and consumption there is an inflation of intervention. This consists in augmenting the volume of the monetary circulation, which makes possible the buying of silver, gold or foreign money, in order to stabilize or raise the national money. This has frequently happened in Poland. Inflation to increase national production has not always benefited economic conditions in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14059. MARTINENGHI, ANGELO. Le "open-market operations" del "Federal Reserve System." [The open-market operations of the Federal Reserve System.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 459-504.—Analysis of the open-market operations of the Federal Reserve System from 1922 to 1929, and of the reasons for their growing importance. From it, it should



appear that the concept of "volume of the means of payment" has manifold implications, all of which do not seem to have been taken into account in the elaboration of the quantity theory of money. While the agreement has been general on the point that to the money proper, checks must be added, and their respective rapidity of circulation, the fact has been overlooked that the "quality" of the credits which form the basis of payments has to be considered in order to reach a satisfactory understanding of the meaning of the words; "volume of the means of payment."—*Mario Einaudi*.

14060. MATER, ANDRÉ. Les escomptes d'effets de complaisance pour la Banque de France. [The discount of accommodation bills for the Bank of France.] *Rev. du Droit Bancaire*, 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-17.

14061. MOROSUS. Die Gewinnverteilung der Reichsbank und die Notverordnung. [The distribution of the net earnings of the Reichsbank and the emergency decree.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (2) Feb. 1931: 188-196.—Until 1924, the net profit of the Reichsbank after deduction of a dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  for shareholders, was distributed one-fourth to these and three-fourths to the Treasury of the Reich; the revenue not distributed was allotted to the reserve funds, and belonged to the Reich and the shareholders in equal shares. The regulations concerning the Dawes Plan, in 1924, provided that the reserve funds should belong to the shareholders exclusively; in addition, they were given a dividend of 8% and a larger share of the net profit than before. The importance of these measures is illustrated by the fact that, in 1929, the reserve fund amounted to 371,000,000 M. Statistics show an enormous decrease of the share received by the Reich since 1924; it amounted to 5 millions only in 1929, whereas the shareholders got 66 millions. The new "emergency decree" continues to apportion large sums to private capitalists; more money than before is allotted to the reserve fund. The share of the Reich in the net profit is practically negligible. Private capitalists, mostly foreign, must not be allowed to withdraw big sums from their real destination, which is to meet the liabilities of the Reich towards foreign governments.—*Hans Frerk*.

14062. MURPHY, CARROLL D. Trust department as antidote for low money rates. Significance of trust activity in face of "business depression." *Trust Companies*, 52 (4) Apr. 1931: 517-520.

14063. PANT, D. Credit and banking problems in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 307-319.—The great need of India is adequate provision for the financing of professional and agricultural classes such as is found in the U. S. The Banking Enquiry fails to realize this need and pins its faith on legislation. The author proposes an All India Industrial Board, and a huge Industrial Bank for India, the latter to be controlled by Indians but subsidized by government deposits. The bank would carry on commercial banking as well as an investment business. It would investigate, own, and sell securities.—*E. J. Brown*.

14064. PLATT, EDMUND. Objections to concentrating commercial banking under Federal charter. *Trust Companies*, 52 (2) Feb. 1931: 172-174.—One of the chief objections to Owen D. Young's proposition for a single uniform commercial banking system under national laws is that it is exceedingly difficult to interest Congress in banking matters enough to obtain necessary amendments to the National Banking Act, and it must be admitted that most of the progress in American banking has been due to the experimenting of the states under the varied State laws, not all of which are unsound and some of which are superior to the National Banking Act. Theoretically, it would appear to be entirely possible to have all banking functions brought under the national system, which would certainly simplify greatly problems of supervision and of ex-

amination.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

14065. POLE, J. W. Rapid strides of national banks in the trust field. Insurance trusts a feature of 1930 growth. *Trust Companies*, 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 67.

14066. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA. Some salient lessons from the foreign banking systems and their application to India proper. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 245-272.—Reform of the banking structure, including provision for rural credits and a central reserve bank is urgently needed in India. An elastic note issue, a bank rate that is independent of governmental influence, a breaking of the monopoly now held by foreign exchange banks, leadership to prevent the recurrence of crises similar to the one in 1913-1915, and the establishment of rediscount facilities for commercial banks are among the advantages which India should realize from a central bank. The experience of the various countries with central banks suggests the essentials to the central control of currency and credit. The major obstacles to the application of these principles to the banking structure of India lie in popular apathy and ignorance and in the jealousy of foreign exchange banks.—*Ralph R. Pickett*.

14067. SCHLUTER, W. C. The Bank for International Settlements: Its place in the gold monetary organization. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*, 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 105-114.—Major stages of the gold standard monetary organization are: (1) gold the chief circulating medium in immediate direct or indirect relation with actual exchange; (2) gold absorption by commercial banking institutions as reserves against bank notes and deposits and credit funds slowly appropriating the functions of medium of exchange and standard of value at least over short periods and to some extent over long periods; (3) the third stage, now practically culminated, centralization of gold in central banks, permitting private banking institutions to count deposit credit with the central banks as their actual working reserve; and (4) the fourth probable stage, now seemingly in the offing, when central banks will permit their gold holdings to become concentrated in the Bank for International Settlements as the supercentral bank and count deposit credit with the latter as their actual working reserve. The development of the supercentral bank may be forecast on the basis of giving more complete expression to the requirements of the existing gold standard organization: (1) a period of assimilation with national banking systems, particularly with existing central banks and national money markets, through operation chiefly with its own capital and deposits of central banks; (2) a second phase of adding clearing operations with permissible custodianship of a gold settlement fund and of partaking an increasing responsibility for regulating disparities arising between the respective national money and exchange markets, first, aiming to smooth them out and later to counteract impending changes by anticipating them; and (3) a final stage, culminating in its influence as an organ of tertiary credit expansion—the maturing of this somewhat predestined position will await the revisions of legal reserve requirements of central banks and the development of an active attitude on the part of the national banking systems toward using the supercentral bank.—*M. J. Freeman*.

14068. SINHA, J. C. Industrial banking in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 288-298.—Small industrialists are handicapped in securing bank credit. Due to a limited and uncertain market for the products produced, their assets are not liquid. Especial difficulty is experienced in securing credit during periods of depression. The real difficulty of business in India, as elsewhere, seems to be inadequate investment in fixed and circulating capital. The solution proposed is that special institutions, similar to the Industrial Bank of

Japan, should be organized to loan on mortgages. They would secure their funds from capital investment, government deposits and the sale of debenture bonds. A five year guarantee of interest on the debentures by the government is urged. In addition to its investment functions, the bank would conduct commercial banking.—*E. J. Brown.*

14069. SOLACOLU, BARBU. Considerațiuni asupra concentrației bancare. [Comments on banking concentration.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 905-926.

14070. SOUTHAM, A. DUDLEY. Trust companies in England. Fee schedules and relations with "family solicitor." *Trust Companies.* 51(4) Oct. 1930: 449-455.

14071. TANNAN, M. L. Regulation of banks in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(42) Jan. 1931: 383-420.—The political influence of England is reflected in the *laissez faire* attitude of the Indian government on banking matters. Such a policy is poorly suited to conditions in India. The high percentage of illiteracy, the limited use of banks, the lack of trained bankers and the absence of central credit control require the regulation of banking. Legislation designed to promote sound organization and efficient management of banks with reasonable supervision should supplement the existing laws. Regulation should be extended to the foreign banks in order to protect their depositors and the Indian joint stock banks with which they compete. Legislation should include provisions relating to minimum capital, minimum reserves, loans, examinations, publicity of operations, and the circulation of false rumors against the stability of the bank. Regulation in other countries as the United States, Italy and Japan suggests the character of legislation desirable in India.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14072. THOMAS, P. J. The central problem of Indian banking. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(42) Jan. 1931: 273-287.—Business and industry in India pay from 9 to 24% interest charges while the rate of the Imperial Bank is but 3 to 5%. This tends to impoverish the nation, lower the standard of life and keep down the average per capita income to 40 dollars. The condition is not due to the existence of insufficient capital, or the indifference of the Imperial Bank but to the absence of suitable banking institutions. The Imperial bank is strictly limited by its present character. It has little control over independent unit banks, or over credit or currency. Most business is done on "open accounts": drafts and bills of exchange are little used. There are few bonded independent warehouses. A plan patterned largely upon the Federal Reserve System of the United States is suggested as a solution.—*E. J. Brown.*

14073. TOPHAM, A. F. Trusts and trust accounts. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52(3) Mar. 1931: 149-166; (4) Apr. 1931: 213-223; (5) May 1931: 264-284.

14074. UNSIGNED. Annual report of Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Events of year emphasize dangers of security operations as adjunct to banking. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3437) May 9, 1931: 3453-3456.

14075. UNSIGNED. La caisse d'épargne municipale de Birmingham. [The municipal savings bank of Birmingham.] *Admin. Locale.* (56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1167.—Great Britain's first municipal savings bank was established at Birmingham in 1916. Between 1919 and 1930 the number of investors had increased from 24,000 to 311,980. Loans during 1929-30 amounted to more than £3,000,000. Small savings particularly have been attracted. The financial security of the bank is guaranteed by the municipal corporation.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

14076. UNSIGNED. The municipal banks of the U.S.S.R. in 1929-30. *State Bank U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey.* 6(2) Feb. 1931: 4-7.

14077. UNSIGNED. Operating ratios of earnings and expense of member banks in New York Federal Reserve District in 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3434) Apr. 18, 1931: 2884-2885.

14078. UNSIGNED. Stopa dyskontowa w latach 1925-1930. [Discount rate from 1925 to 1930.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* Dec. 1930: 331-335.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

14079. VELAY, JEAN. Das französische Bankwesen. [The French banking system.] *Wirtschaftshefte d. Frankfurter Ztg. (Länderhefte).* 1 1931: 19-21.

14080. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. Defects in American banking. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 17-23.—Fundamental weaknesses in the American banking structure are reflected in the failure of 6,966 banks during the 1921-1930 period. The six leading causes for this great mortality include: a multiplicity of banks with resulting high operating costs and lack of diversification in loans; the low earnings in agricultural sections during prolonged depression; indifferent bank management lacking scientific methods of credit analysis and cost accounting; a decentralized banking system which even under Federal reserve influence lacks adequate central control; a system of government supervision which is frequently irrational and inefficient and hampered by political interference; and finally the rapidity of the movement toward consolidation and affiliates. The effects of these combined factors have been so serious that the banking industry has probably operated at a loss during the last 30 years. (Tables give failures by years, size of capital stock, and size of community.)—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14081. WHALE, P. BARRETT. English and continental banking. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 203-212.—The structure of the bill markets is one of the differences between English and continental banking. The discount houses, serving as intermediaries between the banks and the bill market, have made the market for loans at call and short notice relatively more important in England. The English banks, moreover, are able to avoid rediscounting with the central bank. Being without the convenient link between banks which is provided by the bill brokers, the banks on the continent borrow at the central bank with resulting unnecessary expansion of central bank credit.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14082. WOOD, HAROLD E. Dangers which lurk in the bank's investment portfolio. *Trust Companies.* 52(2) Feb. 1931: 197-200.—No general percentage of assets which should go into primary, secondary, and investment reserves, and fixed assets can be determined, but it is increasingly important that each bank figure out the percentages that are to its best advantage and follow this system when buying bonds. A bond account divided 70% into maturities of less than five years, representing the highest grade, the greatest marketability, and price stability as a secondary reserve, and 30% in long time bonds of good security, relatively higher rate, and average marketability, as an investment account, represents a conservative policy.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

14083. WYNNE, W. H. France and gold. *J. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 38(3) Apr. 1931: 272-281.—The heavy gold imports into France may, in general, be regarded as a return to pre-war tendencies and they indicate that neither the policy of the Bank of France nor the currency habits of the people have undergone substantial modification. While there are signs that the gold flow may soon be checked by the natural operation of economic forces, central bank cooperation offers the most promising means of avoiding a strain on the world's credit resources as a result of the movement of gold to France.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

14084. YOUNG, OWEN D. Why bank deposit currency should be under Federal control. *Trust*



*Companies.* 52(2) Feb. 1931: 203-204.—All banks of deposit holding themselves out to the public to do a national or international business should be required to be members of the Reserve System as national banks now are. This would mobilize all our banking reserves into one central system. In addition, the powers of examination by the Reserve System of all member banks should be clearly defined, and certain powers should be granted the Reserve System to see that banking practices inimical to the safety of depositors should not be indulged in by member banks. For the first time, then, it will be possible to fix responsibility for bank failures. The safety of deposits and the ability of the banks to return demand deposits to depositors instantly must always be the first concern of banks, and any change in banking law or practice should put this fact first.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

14085. ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES F. In defense of our dual banking system. *Trust Companies.* 52(1) Jan. 1931: 14-16, 108.

### CREDIT

(See also Entries 14006, 14013, 14041, 14081, 14447, 14504)

14086. GILE, B. M. Organization and management of agricultural credit corporations in Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #259. Jan. 1931: pp. 55.—The first agricultural credit corporations in Arkansas were organized in 1924, or the year following the passage of the Agricultural Credit Act. From 1924 to July 1, 1930, 26 agricultural credit corporations and 2 livestock credit corporations were organized in Arkansas. Of the 22 corporations organized prior to 1930 for the purpose of making crop production loans, 15, or 68%, had been discontinued by 1929. Seven agricultural credit corporations and 2 livestock finance corporations functioned during 1929. During 1930, 4 new ones were added. The more frequent reasons given for organizing agricultural credit corporations were (1) to supplement loans made by local banks, (2) inability of banks to supply credit wanted, (3) unwillingness of banks to extend the volume of credit demanded in the community, (4) bank failures, and (5) to absorb slow paper in the local banks. The more important reasons for liquidations were (1) failure of banks that had been instrumental in organizing credit corporations, (2) improved local bank credit conditions, (3) inefficiency in management. All corporations that had been financed 100 per cent by bankers had been discontinued by 1929, while only one in seven in which farmers owned capital stock had been discontinued. The total cost in 1929 of crop production loans to farmers from local credit corporations varied between the associations from 7.7% to 11.2%. For small loans the costs were considerably higher. Data are given showing that under Arkansas conditions the theoretical margin of 1.33% on the volume of loans should be increased to at least 2.4%. The loss experience indicates that a reserve for losses equal to \$3 per thousand of loans should be set aside each year. The study suggests that credit corporations should be chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board and that the capital requirements should be made elastic.—*B. M. Gile.*

14087. UNSIGNED. International farm mortgage credit plan for Europe approved at Geneva—majority of delegates back international loan proposal—approved by League Council. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3439) May 23, 1931: 3808-3809.

### FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13801, 13997, 14003-14004, 14008, 14069, 14104, 14110, 14212, 14236, 14544, 14750)

14088. ANDERSON, ALDEN. Applying scientific principles of research and investment supervision of trust funds. *Trust Companies.* 52(1) Jan. 1931: 89-92.

14089. AXE, EMERSON WIRT, and ROGERS, CLYDE L. Price earnings ratios of leading stocks based on normal earning power. *Analyst.* 37(953) Apr. 24, 1931: 771-773.

14090. BOSWELL, JAMES L. Aspects of the World War debt payments. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 236-248.—The experience of the United States affords no basis for assuming that we can determine by our tariff policy whether we shall have a favorable or unfavorable visible trade balance. The effect of our tariff policy on the revenue-raising power of the governments owing World War debts to our government is problematical. The maturity of our private foreign investments will not necessarily force an unfavorable merchandise trade balance on us. Our experience affords no convincing proof that in order to collect the war debts we must either reinvest abroad the payments received or have an unfavorable visible trade balance. There is no assurance that our future volume of private foreign investments would be less if we should cancel the war debts. Therefore any transfer problem that may arise in collecting the returns on these investments cannot, with assurance, be attributed to the payment of the World War debts to our government.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

14091. DONALDSON, JOHN. International industrial relations: Migration of enterprise and policies affecting it. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 150-160.—A study of the migration of American investments abroad shows that direct investments in Canada are twice as large as those in any other single country. Next in importance are South American investments, then European. Of \$7,478,000,000 expended in foreign enterprises, manufacturing accounts for \$1,534,000,000, public utilities including transportation and communication receive \$1,625,000,000 and the remainder is divided in amounts of about \$1,000,000,000 each among petroleum, mining and smelting, and agriculture. The expansion of American investments in Europe shows three major movements: (1) from 1898 to 1902, (2) from 1908 to 1915, (3) from 1920 to 1929. Considering the movement as a whole the various causes which induce it may be classified in part under six headings: (1) basic geographic and economic conditions; (2) stages and types of national economies involved; (3) miscellaneous non-economic factors such as similarity of language and customs; (4) individual and corporate business policies; (5) the ebb and flow of national prosperity; and (6) laws and public policies affecting the international movement of industry. The exact place of the tariff in the movement is difficult to appraise.—*G. A. Bowers.*

14092. EDWARDS, GEORGE W. Management trusts in perspective. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(4) Apr. 1931: 236-242.—There is an interesting parallelism in the history of investment trusts of the general management type in England and the United States. British experience indicates four stages of development, namely, formation, boom, reaction and revival. In the United States we are now witnessing the reaction period. If history is to repeat itself, American trust must learn from British financial experience the necessity of accumulating reserves. If conservative financial policies are followed, it is reasonable to expect a period of revival.—*Q. F. Walker.*

14093. FREIFIELD, SAMUEL. Investment of trust funds. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1931:

1-53.—Law governing investment of trust funds in the various states (U. S.).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14094. HARGRAVE, JOHN. The great pyramid. An analysis of the present social system in relation to economic (financial) control. *New Age*. 48(2014) Apr. 16, 1931: 283-286.

14095. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Das Aktionärstimmrecht in der Effektenfinanzierung der Vereinigten Staaten. [The voting shares in corporation financing in the United States.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 24(4) Apr. 1931: 101-108.

14096. KING, WILLFORD. Analyzing the relationship between stock prices, earnings, and dividends. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 136-141.—Price earnings ratios occupy an important position in stock valuation. Since dividends, too, are important, a method has been devised for stock valuation taking into account both elements. The best procedure is to compute all ratios on the basis of last quarter's earnings, using estimates when necessary. All dividend paying stocks are reduced to the same basis: a one dollar dividend. The current annual dividend, the earnings per share, and the price per share are divided by the actual dividend rate. The results are plotted with the earnings adjusted to one dollar dividend on the X axis and adjusted price on the Y axis. A freehand curve may be drawn to indicate the line of relationship. This is a curve passing through the point (1,1) concave to the X axis. The concavity indicates that the market values of the successive dollars of earnings per share over and above the dividend requirement of one dollar are at a successively lower rate.—*Victor von Szelski.*

14097. KRONER, H. Der industrielle Kapitalbedarf in Fabrikation und Fertiglager. [Industrial capital requirements in manufacturing and warehousing.] *Ann. d. Betriebswissensch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(4) 1930: 433-444.

14098. McWHINNEY, LeROY. Results from questionnaire on commingling of trust funds. *Trust Companies*. 52(3) Mar. 1931: 333-338, 452.—The commingling of trust funds is a system through which the trust company, being trustee of many estates and other funds, combines more or less of the moneys of these several funds into a common pool for more convenient and secure investment, in which commingled fund there may be no other participants, and of the combined assets of which the several estates and trusts are the beneficial owners. Ninety questionnaires were sent out to representative banks in large and small cities in all parts of the United States to determine actual experience with the commingling of trust funds, general conclusions as to the soundness of the plan, reasons for favoring it, objections, and judgment as to the advisability of certain of the more important details. The advantages of wide diversification, a broad averaging of risks, more prompt and efficient service to smaller trusts, and greater economy in management outweigh objections so far suggested.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

14099. MEANS, GARDINER C. Stock dividends, large scale business and corporate savings—criticism. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(3) May 1931: 536-540.—The conclusions reached by John Jewkes in his article "Stock dividends in large and small companies" (*Quart. J. Econ.* 45 Feb. 1931: 352-357) are questioned. (See Entry 3: 9571.) The figures presented exaggerated the importance of corporate savings. Because of failure to segregate the savings of the largest corporations, a different interpretation is needed. The selected group of companies saved only 48% of net income instead of 66%. The classified figures show that the largest companies have a greater average rate of growth than the smaller companies. While increased size may retard growth, it does not follow that this retardation is due to decreased efficiency. Expansion of larger corp-

orations "seems to be limited more by the difficulty of raising additional capital than by the ease of saving out of income."—*Q. F. Walker.*

14100. ROBINSON, A. C. Rehabilitating the bank's bond account. Paying attention to security, marketability and maturity rather than coupon rate and price. *Trust Companies*. 52(5) May 1931: 615-620.

14101. ROBINSON, LOUIS N. The Morris Plan. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 222-235.—Morris Plan companies and banks now do a business of about \$220,000,000 a year. The "Plan" is a scheme of lending money at a high rate of interest, approximately 19.2%, on the security of endorsers; it can also be used in financing a variety of transactions. Part of the capital is obtained from borrowers who invest their savings in certificates. The situation calls perhaps for a new kind of banking institution, one that would be allowed to accept deposits and to lend on the security of pawns, endorsed notes and chattel mortgages. The rate charged by the Morris Plan companies and banks, though higher than the usual legal or contract rates, is not out of line in comparison with the charges of other concerns extending credit to the masses.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

14102. SINHA, H. Bengal loan offices. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(42) Jan. 1931: 299-306.—"Mofussil" banking in Bengal exists with some thousand small joint stock banks independent in management, with small capital and meager deposits. Antiquated methods and ineffectual management are common. There is no central coordinating bank, no provision for cooperation between the independent units. The banks as a whole fail to realize the need for a central bank, rather they prefer statutory regulations establishing minimum reserves, with provision for examination and financial reports. They suggest that depositors might elect a certain proportion of the directors and thus better safeguard their interests.—*E. J. Brown.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 13800, 13842, 13849, 14038, 14089, 14121, 14168)

14103. BAGNI, TULLIO. Sul prezzo di un bene. [On the price of goods.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2(2) Apr. 1931: 245-280.—By the aid of Fisher's definitions, the fundamentals of psychic and economic calculus of (economic) goods are derived from the general measurement theory. The economic calculus takes into account the conceptions of value and price of goods. The fractionary price symbol is advantageously applied to the solution of some elementary problems relating to foreign bill quotations.—*P. Smolensky.*

14104. BOWLEY, A. L.; SCHWARTS, G. L.; SMITH, K. C. A new index of prices of securities. *Royal Econ. Soc., Memorandum* #28. Feb. 1931: pp. 18.—The index numbers of ordinary industrial securities published in the Bulletin at the initiation of the London and Cambridge Economic Service included only twenty securities and dealt with outstanding companies in 1913. It proved to be inadequate for measurement of the magnitude of fluctuations. The revised index number begins with 1924. The monograph outlines the principal problems considered in constructing a security price index. The new series includes ordinary share prices of 92 companies operating wholly or principally in the United Kingdom. Banks and railways are excluded. There are fourteen groups, weighted in proportion to net output as estimated in the Census of Production of 1924. Within each group, weights are assigned in proportion to total market value in 1924. After various adjustments the weighted arithmetic average was taken, the average for 1924 being 100. (Statistical tables of the new series and appropriate graphs.)—*Q. F. Walker.*



**14105 BURGESS, ROBERT W.** The general structure of wholesale prices. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 120-126.—Different prices behave according to different laws. Present data and index numbers refer chiefly to standardized basic materials. The chief attention of theorists has been to (a) perfect monopoly prices and (b) perfectly competitive prices. Other types of prices needing study are: (c) prices of made-to-order goods, (d) prices of goods purchased on a "repeated-order" basis through established channels, (e) prices of by-products and of "by-purchases" (minor articles in joint demand), (f) value added by fabrication and by transport and distribution. Important relationships of changes of "prices" of type, (g) in various lines are obscured by present data which do not show these margins separately. For highly fabricated products a method of handling the problem of isolating true price changes from changes of design has been worked out for the telephone industry.—*M. A. Copeland.*

**14106. COPELAND, MORRIS A.** Some suggestions for improving our information on wholesale commodity prices. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 110-115.—One of the chief respects in which our wholesale price information needs radical improvement today is in the provision of good composite prices for leading commodities. A set of good price composites for some 40 or 50 leading commodities would improve existing general price indexes and facilitate new cross-classification groupings. Important needs are (1) careful evaluations of existing composites on the basis of detailed industrial surveys, (2) standardization of procedure in handling pure price series and constructing composites—and perhaps a white list of approved series, (3) encouragement of new needed composites, (4) the handling of important price data and composites by commodity specialists—coordination and standardization by a central body.—*M. A. Copeland.*

**14107. JOSEPHY, BERTHOLD.** Der Sinn des Preisabbaus. [The meaning of price reduction.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(3) Mar. 1931: 321-346.—A poor nation must have cheap and efficient labor, in order that it may be able to export products in sufficient quantity to meet its obligations. In order to do this there must be an upper limit to the price level, that is, it must be relatively lower than the level of prices in richer nations. The richer a nation, the less pressing is the question of exportation of products, and the more independent is its price level. Furthermore, the poor nation must have cheap labor in order to provide the necessary capital for full employment of labor and complete sale of goods. The richer a nation, the higher the limit to which prices may rise without credit difficulties leading to unemployment and unsold goods. The pressure towards a low level of prices in the case of the poor nation is thus a pressure for the payment of a tribute to wealthier nations. The result of lower prices in poor nations is a higher real income for those individuals of the nation who receive a fixed money return on investments.—*C. W. Hasek.*

**14108. MILLS, FREDERICK C.** On the use of index numbers of prices in the study of economic changes. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 116-119.—In addition to measuring changes in the value of money, price indexes throw light on the processes of production and distribution and on secular and cyclical economic changes. The main requirements in indexes for these purposes indicate important deficiencies in existing price records. (1) The basic series should be representative of all markets. Present sampling is defective when analyzed (a) geographically and (b) by stages of production and distribution. Regional differentials and margins are of great interest in studying business cycles. (2) The index numbers should be such as to facilitate studying the behavior of different parts of the price system. Thus we need separate group-

ings (a) and (b) above, (c) by sources of materials and (d) by types of consumer. (3) Comparability of price index groupings with physical and dollar volume data is a requirement which present statistics are far from meeting.—*M. A. Copeland.*

**14109. REED, HAROLD L.** International control of price levels. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1931: 357-364.—Before the war the maintenance of the gold standard upon a firm basis was regarded as the primary function of central banks. All other considerations were merely subsidiary to this main objective. Owing to certain circumstances that have arisen since the war many critics now emphasize the stabilization of prices as a major function of central banking. The failure, in some instances, of the operations of central banks effectively to influence the price level of the country involved has led to insistence that control of prices must come through international cooperation. Many writers assume too mechanical a relationship between prices and bank policy, and oversimplify the problem of price control. A stable price level is not necessarily the end to be sought. We are now suffering from the fact that prices until recently have been artificially maintained at a stable level when they should have been allowed to decline. Central banks should give their principal attention to the condition of industry, of speculative markets, and of credit, rather than seek to maintain an unchanging price level.—*Harry E. Miller.*

**14110. SMITH, EDGAR LAWRENCE.** Tests applied to an index of the price level for industrial stocks. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 127-135.—The author has compiled an index of the price level for industrial common stocks. An equal amount is invested in each of 20 or 25 stocks and dollar value is equalized in December of each year. The principal characteristic of this index is a pronounced upward trend at the high rate of 9.46% compounded annually. Several tests were applied to determine whether the index accurately depicts common stock price levels. Monetary gold divided by the monthly average commercial paper rate forms a line sensibly parallel to the stock price index prior to 1914. Thereafter gold plus Federal Reserve earning assets divided by the commercial paper rate furnishes a parallel line until 1925. Thereafter the stock market broke away from the gold-earning assets-commercial paper rate line and only returned to it in 1930. The discrepancy may be accounted for by the great increase in the volume of trading which then took place and by collateral loans. A line combining both credit and velocity parallels the stock price index from 1921 to date. Credit equals loans on securities for all member banks plus loans for account of others. Velocity equals volume of transactions divided by total collateral loans. Other tests also support the index of the price level.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

**14111. WARREN, GEORGE F., and PEARSON, FRANK A.** A monthly index number of wholesale prices in the United States for 135 years. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 244-249.—This index number was constructed in the absence of any single continuous index for a large group of commodities prior to 1890. Original sources for monthly prices were used, with the average of daily highs and lows in several cases, and the average of some high and low quotation within each month in all other series. "Each of the 10 groups now published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and an average for all groups consistent with their all commodity index" has been constructed from 1797. Also, the commodity prices in this new index are weighted more nearly in accordance with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics than in previously published indexes for the earlier period. The accompanying diagram shows the comparison of the course of prices during the years of the Civil and World wars. A brief discussion of the significance of price movements in

general is followed by a statement that the trend of prices will probably continue downward until the discovery of new gold or the "adoption of some kind of stable measure of value." (The actual index numbers are to be published subsequently.)—*Lucile Bagwell*.

**14112. ZAPOLEON, L. B.** International and domestic commodities and the theory of prices. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(3) May 1931: 409-459.—The customary exposition of the price problem distinguishes between international and domestic commodities. The cleavage should more properly be drawn between commodities whose prices are determined locally and those whose prices are determined internationally, or interregionally. The prevailing view errs in regarding internationally determined prices as constituting a minor fraction. The wholesale prices of most commodities are now determined, with reference to the more highly commercialized countries, in a world market. This is the result of international marketing organization and of the great improvement of communication facilities. Contrary to the prevailing notion, very moderate movements of a commodity, and indeed even potential shipments, suffice to give its price determination an international character. By repercussion from such commodities, the prices of many other commodities that do not themselves enter into foreign trade are also internationally determined. The prices that are determined locally consist for the most part of those of labor and services, and of that component of retail prices which reflects the retail function. National economic policies are often based on an inadequate appreciation of the extent to which prices are determined in a world market. Some modification is necessary in the present theory of international trade which makes gold movements, rather than direct market connections, the basis of the correspondence in the price levels of several countries.—*Harry E. Miller*.

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 13800, 13829, 13832, 13836, 13842, 13905, 14785-14786, 14819)

**14113. BAKER, BENJAMIN.** Main causes of the great inflation, and some lessons of its collapse. *Annalist.* 37(939) Jan. 16, 1931: 91, 222.—The first and most inclusive aspect of our prosperity and our misfortune is that it was based upon and largely due to the flood of gold that came to us from abroad. This gold served as the base for an enormous expansion of bank credit. Bank credit inflation was made possible through the following elements: (1) the obsession of American business men that we were in a new era and that our production could continuously increase; (2) this obsession was augmented by the easy-money policy of the Federal Reserve Banks operating under the dictatorship of Coolidge and Mellon; and (3) the public and many bankers were under the impression that the gold imports were "sterilized" and that there was no inflation. Other causes include overproduction, if we mean by overproduction, the production of any article by all the producers of that article in such quantity that the market will not absorb it at a living profit to the producers as a whole. Our obstructive tariff policy places us in a false and unsound economic position, especially in view of the war debt situation. Finally, the Reserve bank policy constantly ignored warnings from sources which reflected economic conditions. For example, a rise in interest rates indicating the increased demand for capital was met, not by an increase in the rediscount rate to stop expansion, but by holding constant or lowering the rate thus making still greater inflation possible.—*W. F. Crowder*.

**14114. EINAUDI, LUIGI.** Riflessioni in disordine sulle crisi. [Reflections at random on the crisis.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 20-45.—There is an essential difference between long and short economic cycles. The former are mainly determined by natural circumstances, such as the discovery of new gold mines, which escape human control. The latter are caused by men's mistakes. Falling prices render men aware of their errors. When prices are falling, the fixed elements of the cost of production are those causing the greatest concern to the producer, and to them must be traced the origin of the crisis. Owing to the fear of new long-term investments, banks are overflowed with deposits at very low rates of interest. People buy less and less. The whole situation is based upon psychological factors, which are apt to change in a short time. The particular position of Italy seems sound, so long as we do not see in the Bank of Italy's balance-sheet traces of undue interventions to save crumbling concerns. The total amount of advances, discounts and prorogued payments, in which alone such interventions might be hidden, was as of December 31, 1930, 5,810.1 million lire, compared with 5,655.9 at the same date of 1928.—*Mario Einaudi*.

**14115. FRIDAY, DAVID.** The forces which restore prosperity. Historical precedent for higher levels of production. *Trust Companies.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 475-478, 600.

**14116. HAYES, GORDON.** Profits destroy prosperity. *New Repub.* 67(861) Jun. 3, 1931: 67-69.—The theory that depressions are due to inadequate purchasing power of the masses needs proof. Comparisons of the value-product of manufacturing with wages paid show a more rapid growth of product than wages, but are not conclusive. Data covering these matters in other important fields are lacking. We can get light on the same question by observing business profits, since profits represent the difference between income from sales and outgo, which is largely composed of wages. If profits increase, wage-earners cannot buy so large a part of the product as before. Profits of 1,509 corporations increased from \$4,731,000,000 in 1927 to \$6,509,000,000 in 1929, or 39.3% in two years. Thus the owners were able to buy nearly \$2,000,000,000 more of the goods produced than two years earlier. This increase in profits arose largely from technical improvements. Orthodox economics argues that profits will be spent either for consumption goods or new production goods, which will result in more wages. But profit receivers, who form a small part of the population, do not employ much of their extra incomes to buy consumption goods. Plant and equipment were enlarged during the early years of prosperity, but inability to sell more goods checked this expansion. Surplus profits were then held as cash or employed in the stock market. Non-bank loans to brokers totalled \$6,600,000,000 on October 4, 1929. This money did not go into wages, or into the hands of others who used it to purchase consumption goods. The increase of deposits in savings banks in 1930, largely from corporations, confirms the thesis that profits were not utilized according to traditional theory. In answer to the argument that the goods made must have been purchased in order to create the profits, we can say that the sales were in large part on credit, which reached the limit of its expansion before the middle of 1929. And stocks of goods sold by producers, thus creating profits for them, in the latter part of the period remained unsold to consumers. Thus profits destroyed prosperity.—*George Soule*.

**14117. KING, WILLFORD I.** Has the business cycle a definite wave length? Evidence points that way. *Annalist.* 37(954) May 1, 1931: 812-813.

**14118. NOGARO, BERTRAND.** L'or et la dépression économique mondiale. [Gold and the world economic depression.] *Banque.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 12-21.

**14119. SHIELDS, MURRAY, and NICHOLS, BERVARD.** Comparative intensity of the current busi-



ness depression in Pittsburgh and other cities. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1 (4) Mar. 28, 1931: 11-12.—This study is concerned chiefly with bank debits, since they measure fluctuations in general business conditions which cover 80% to 90% of the total dollar volume of business transactions. The data shows that Pittsburgh has fared better thus far in the current business depression than many of the larger cities of the country and in the nation as a whole. In only one, Baltimore, has the decline been less severe. The bank debits index of business in Pittsburgh declined 31.6% from the high point of 1929.—*Francis D. Tyson.*

14120. SINGER, KURT. Die Stockung. [The depression.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (16) Apr. 17, 1931: 669-673.

14121. SNYDER, CARL. The world-wide depression of 1930. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.).* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 172-178.—The present depression is not only one of the most severe of which we have definite measure but it is more nearly a world wide depression than any previous experience. No crisis other than a post war deflation has ever seen such a price decline. Basic commodity prices have fallen an average of 30% by November 1930, as compared with 1928 and the first half of 1929. This collapse in price does not appear to be the result of over-production since the rate of increase in world production for 62 important commodities from 1923-1928 was 3.5% per annum and for 1928-1929 less than 3%.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

14122. SOULE, GEORGE. Are depressions avoidable? *New Repub.* 65 (845) Feb. 11, 1931: 342-344.—Industrial depressions are not, as classical economists believed and as many public men now assume, abnormal or unexpected disturbances in an order which has a normal stability. They are characteristic of the business order. They are part of a sequence called the business cycle. The clue to the solution is that the business order is not an organism at all, or at least not a high type of organism. It is like a body without a brain. Its crazy behavior in general is not the result of deliberate choice. It is the result of a lot of uninformed or unrelated individual choices. The major task of our civilization is to create a brain and a coordinating nervous system for our economy. If we are ever able to plan and control it, it will no longer be the business order as we know it, but a type of organism which does have a natural equilibrium. We shall have abolished unemployment by a process of envelopment.—*George Soule.*

14123. STEFFLER, C. W. Can commodity production be stabilized? *Trade Winds.* 10 (3) Mar. 1931: 11-15.

14124. SZEMPLIŃSKI, ZYGMUNT. Prawa ekonomiczne i planowe regulowanie życia w Z.S.S.R. [Economic laws and planning in the life of the USSR.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (3) 1930: 127-133.—Socialist theories mainly criticized capitalist organization because of its frequent economic crises. The idea that through planning in production and its adaption to the needs of consumption, overproduction could be avoided was the basis of the 5 years' plan in Russia. The special conditions in that country existing after the destruction caused by the war and the revolution favored this project. However, the author shows by many instances that crises have not been removed but, though not very dangerous, continue to exist in Soviet Russia, as in capitalist countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14125. UNSIGNED. Das Jahr 1930 und seine Stellung im Konjunkturverlauf seit 1926. [The year 1930 and its position in the course of business since 1926.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 32-42.

14126. WIŚNIEWSKI, JAN. Konjunktura gospodarcza w Królestwie polskiem 1894-1903. [Business conditions in the Kingdom of Poland (the former Russian part of Poland) in 1894-1903.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (3) 1930: 52-104.—An analysis of the cyclical phases based

on statistics, in the different industrial branches in that part of Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 13316, 13803, 13823, 13891, 14140, 14177, 14562, 14567, 14576-14577, 14628, 14654, 14664, 14683, 14687, 14734, 14743, 14749, 14765)

14127. BURTON, HENRIETTA K. Specialization in occupations. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 250-254.—A study of depositors' cards in the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, showed such unusual vocations as carillon player, lion tamer, and coffin designer. Minute specialization makes it difficult to shift from one occupation to another, or even between branches of a single profession and it is urged that parents and teachers train the young for adjustment to vocations for which they are suited.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

14128. ECCARD, FREDERIC. Le travail forcé en Russie soviétique. [Forced labor in Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 457-472.

14129. NESTOR, AGNES. What labor is doing. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 315-319.—Under normal conditions about 9% of the working population is unemployed. Within the past eight years 2,000,000 people have changed occupations. New processes in industry will necessitate a complete industrial re-education. Organized labor is now trying to have public work so planned that the slack in both the skilled and unskilled workers during periods of depression will be eliminated. The American Federation of Labor is engaged in comprehensive research in unemployment conditions throughout the country. Discrimination against older workers is giving the American Federation of Labor much concern. Through the efforts of William Green, the unemployment clause was put into the census bill. Labor believes that unemployment can be eliminated as a social and economic problem.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14130. SARGENT, NOEL. Economic old age. Industry looks at the problem. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 283-289.—A birdseye view of those parts of industrial relations problems which relate to the programs of post-industrial old age in which social workers are interested. (Numerous statistics.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

14131. THORNING, JOSEPH F. Economic old age. The Church looks at the problem. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 295-300.—Economic old age is one phase of technological unemployment, but the radical difficulty is that there are not enough jobs to go around; naturally this defect is felt first by the old. Employers have an admirable example in the church in the matter of providing opportunities for advancement and the utilization of experience; the older priests and ministers are given wider spheres of influence with a lessening of physical exertion. The church is not ready to jump to the conclusion that governmental action or social legislation is a sure solution of the problem.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14132. UNSIGNED. Conditions of work in the batik industry in Java. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 247-249.

14133. UNSIGNED. Labor conditions in the territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 1-20.—(An abstract of the report published in the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics* (#534) on conditions of laborers in Hawaii. It covers commercial, industrial, social and sanitary conditions.) Population of the islands is mixed. For example, a large cannery in Honolulu employed 42.1% Japanese, 16.4% Hawaiian, 11.7% Filipino, 9.7% Chinese, 7.6% Portu-

guese, 6.8% part-Hawaiian, 2.6% American and 2.2% Korean. The chief industries are sugar, pineapple, pineapple canneries, coffee and rice. The average earnings per day on sugar plantations were \$1.82, excluding housing and perquisites, in pineapple plantations they were 22.5 cents an hour, and in other industries they ranged from 21.3 cents in coffee to 85.7 cents in printing and publishing. Savings bank deposits increased from \$27,000,000 in 1927 to \$35,000,000 in 1929. Though Japanese outnumber Chinese more than five to one, their percentage of savings in savings banks was 23.4% and Chinese 15%. Chinese send very little to China and the Japanese send large sums to Japan, as revealed by reference to the postal authorities. Living conditions in cities are clean and wholesome, though congested in the older parts. Labor organizations are few in number and small in membership. Trade agreements are few.—*G. G. Groat.*

**14134. UNSIGNED.** New survey of London life and labor. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 52-57.

**14135. UNSIGNED.** Recent labour legislation. *Internat. Labour Rev.* (1) Jan. 1931: 111-131.—A list of the laws, orders, and international conventions adopted by the various countries and for mandated territories and territories under control of the League of Nations in 1929 and 1930. The United States is not included. Among the more important legislative measures listed are the unemployment relief measures of the Australian states, the amendment of the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912, the setting up of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board in Great Britain, the amendments to the compulsory pensions laws, and the hours and unemployment insurance measures of Soviet Russia.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**14136. UNSIGNED.** Slavery and forced labor in Liberia. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 58-62.

**14137. WALKER, E. RONALD.** Some economic aspects of vocational guidance. *Australasian J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9 (1) Mar. 1931: 62-69.—An analysis of three factors considered essential from the economic point of view (production, distribution and working conditions) concludes that the "psychological practice of vocational guidance can render a distinct and unique service in economic life."—*G. A. Bowers.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 14220)

**14138. BRISSAUD, JEAN; SCHMIDT, ROBERT; NAPHTALI, FRITZ; FALKENBERG, ALBERT; HOCH, FRITZ.** Une enquête sur le mouvement syndicaliste en Allemagne. [A survey of the syndicalist movement in Germany.] *État Moderne.* 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 103-136.—*R. K. Gooch.*

**14139. EINAUDI, LUIGI.** Il mito dello strumento tecnico e i fattori umani del movimento operaio. [The myth of the technical instrument and the human factors of the working class movement.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 579-589.—No myth such as the Marxian theory of the cleavage between the capitalistic and the working classes, of an iron law which regulates the whole cycle of production and which must be broken in order to achieve a higher social organization, could have had the capacity of achieving for the working classes what has been achieved in the last generations. It was because of the stress put on certain human factors, on the right to justice for all, that wages were doubled, hours of labor shortened, insurance laws passed, while the capitalistic system survived and those "iron laws" were not broken.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**14140. JOINVILLE, P. de.** L'organisation du travail dans le port de Rotterdam. [Labor organization in the Port of Rotterdam.] *J. d. Econ.* 89 Nov. 1930: 293-300.—*Robert Schwenger.*

**14141. KUMMER, FRITZ.** International federation of trade unions. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 28-34.—From incomplete data it is estimated that there were at the end of 1928, as many as 44,000,000 trade unionists in 76 countries scattered among the continents of the world. At the end of 1929 there were 13,800,567 of these in the International Federation of Trade Unions. This membership was in 27 countries, all of them in Europe except Argentina, Canada, Palestine, South Africa and Southwest Africa. The five countries named have only about two per cent of the entire membership. The International Federation of Trade Unions is primarily European. Reasons why other countries were not represented include: local organizations not conforming to admission requirements, and burdensome expense. The American Federation of Labor objects to joining because the International Federation of Trade Unions abrogates the principle of complete autonomy for national federations; and because of the expense. The members of the International Federation of Trade Unions are affiliated through their national centers to the International Federation of Trade Unions and through their trade unions to the international secretariats of their respective trade or industry. There are 27 such secretariats with a total membership of 13,669,222 distributed among them.—*G. G. Groat.*

**14142. STEEVER, MILLER D.** The control of labor through union discipline. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (2) Feb. 1931: 212-226.—Courts will not require a trade union to admit anyone to membership, but once a man is a member, the court will not allow him to be expelled except for good cause. The procedure for expulsion must be that indicated in the by-laws of the union if it is to stand, should court action be brought.—*Maurice H. Merrill.*

**14143. UNSIGNED.** The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International on economic crisis and unemployment. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 21-31.—At the January meetings of these bodies resolutions regarding the maintenance of the standard of life were adopted. It was also recommended that there should be greater cooperation between the note-issuing banks and the Bank for International Settlements with a view to the stabilization of the purchasing power of money and a better distribution of gold, closer European collaboration without protectionism, and reduction, not merely limitation, of armaments.—*M. E. Liddall.*

**14144. UNSIGNED.** Old-age pensions paid by labor organizations, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 33-35.

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 14155, 14287, 14293, 14295, 14300, 14307)

**14145. BINGHAM, WALTER VAN DYKE.** Industrial psychology in the United States: an appraisal. *Ann. d. Betriebswissenschaft. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (4) 1930: 398-407.

**14146. KILINSKIĀ, A. КИЛИНСКИЙ, А.** Стачечная Воряба во Франции и Законопроект Лумера об обязательном страховании. [Strike struggle in France and Loucher's bill on compulsory arbitration.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 103-106.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**14147. UNSIGNED.** Strikes and lock-outs in 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (5) May 1931: 170-172.

**14148. UNSIGNED.** Studies of industrial relations. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 46-51.

**14149. VINCENT, MELVIN JAMES.** The accommodation process in industry. *Univ. Southern California Studies, Soc. Sci. Ser.* (2) 1930: pp. 99.—Various tech-



niques such as welfare work, profit-sharing schemes, high wages, and company unions are being employed to forestall or at least to soften antagonisms growing out of the social distance found to exist between capitalist-employers and workers in modern industrial society.—*A. B. Anthony.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 14389-14391, 14758)

14150. EFIMOFF, W.; SARCH, M.; KRASNIKOWA, J. Uebung und Ermüdung der Arbeiter bei Fließarbeit. [Practice and fatigue of labor in continuous-flow operations.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 38 (1-2) 1931: 120-135.

14151. FIELD, BYRON F.; MCKOWNE, F. A.; BLOODWORTH, BESS. Public contact training. *Amer. Management Assn., Public Relations Ser.* #2. 1931: pp. 60.—The Superintendent of the Training Division of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the President of the Hotels Statler Company, and the Vice-President in charge of personnel of The Namm Store discuss in considerable detail the problem of training employees for successful service in dealing with the public.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

14152. FISHER, IRVIN. Wirkungsgrad und Ermüdung. [Rate of work and fatigue.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 4 (2) Mar. 1931: 109-127.—Experiments were conducted by the writer on himself for 1½ years at the Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund-Münster. An arm-ergograph and a Benedict respiration apparatus were used. Where fatigue is not involved, the rate of work is determined by the length of the contraction-time and is independent of the length of the pause between contractions. But fatigue, measured by decrease of output, is primarily dependent on the length of the pause and practically independent of contraction-time. In practice, it might therefore be desirable to decrease the contraction-time below the energy-consuming optimum in order to secure the longest possible pause. In ergograph-work, the decline of the height of the stroke is exactly compensated in fatigue through the increase in the energy consumed per unit of work, so that the energy consumed per stroke remains constant.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

14153. MILLS, JOHN. S or D *Management Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1931: 67-71.—The author finds classification of minds as emphasizing similarities or differences helpful in determining methods of approach in personnel problems.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14154. NIER, M. Der Mensch als Wirtschaftsfaktor im Verkehrsbetriebe: seine Eignung und Anlernung. [Man as economic factor in commercial establishments: aptitudes and adaptations.] *Indus. Psychotechn.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 74-95.

14155. SHORT, OLIVER C. Progress report of the technical committee on the part of organized and unorganized employees in administering a well-rounded personnel system. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 147-148.—Conclusions based on a questionnaire returned by both public and private employers indicate lack of employee participation and interest in personnel administration even where the management would be sympathetic to such participation. In all reporting agencies the employees may make suggestions for changing the rules and regulations, but they do not take part in the actual process of change.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 13957, 14441)

14156. CURRIE, R. D. Coal mine safety organizations in Alabama. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #489. 1931: pp. 48.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14157. HALL, SILAS S. Placing responsibility for accidents. *Coal Mining.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 43-45.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14158. HOWELL, S. P. Explosives accidents in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, 1923-1927. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #326. 1931: pp. 93.—A technical statistical study of all fatal and serious accidents in which explosives were involved in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during the calendar years 1923 to 1927, inclusive, was made to determine the nature of the explosives accidents and to devise means for preventing similar accidents. Serious accidents included those with at least 60 days' lost time.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14159. MILLER, A. U. Safety as affected by supervision and discipline. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 93-94.—Hundreds of needless deaths and injuries occur in the mining industry each year. Intensive supervision and strict discipline have been so successful in reducing accidents in other industries and in mining companies which have put these measures in force, it is reasonable to believe that their employment would be equally successful in the mining industry as a whole.—*H. O. Rogers.*

14160. UNSIGNED. Incidence of illness among adult wage earners. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1931: 88-92.

14161. UNSIGNED. Industrial accidents. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(1) Jan. 1931: 87-110.—Tables on industrial accident statistics, with figures taken from official sources compiled by the various governments, show for 1923-29 the number of cases of industrial accidents (distinguishing wherever possible fatal cases from non-fatal), the number of workers upon which these figures are based and the rate per 1,000 workers. Separate figures are given where available for manufacturing industries, mining, railways, shipping, etc. for some of the large countries. The sources and scope of the statistics presented are found in appended notes.—*R. W. Goldberg.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 14025, 14189)

14162. MANNING, CAROLINE. Economic old age. The industrial woman looks at the problem. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 290-294.—Women past the age of 25 are finding opportunities for employment increasingly scarce. To the woman of over 40 seeking a job the situation seems almost hopeless.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14163. MANSON, GRACE E. Occupational interests and personality requirements of women in business and the professions. *Michigan Business Studies.* 3(3) Apr. 1931: 1-128.—This study describes the occupational preferences of nearly 14,000 professional women, the personality traits which women regard as essential for success in various occupations, and provides tests for differentiating the interests of women in dissimilar occupations.—*O. W. Blackett.*

## CHILD LABOR

14164. MCGILL, NETTIE P. Child labor in New Jersey. 3.—The working children of Newark and Paterson. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #199. 1931: pp. 94.—(One of a series of studies in child welfare made in New Jersey by the Children's Bureau in 1925.) The study is based on the total enrollment in the continuation schools of Newark and Paterson in a selected week in June. In Newark 1,666 boys and girls, and in Paterson, 671, filled in questionnaires which aimed to ascertain the extent and character of employment of children under 16, together with their wages, amount of their unemployment and their steadiness at work. Among other things the report states that these children "had been younger in going to work and had had less schooling than chil-

dren in many other cities who go to work before the age of 16."—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

**14165. UNSIGNED.** Medical examinations of young persons in industry in Sweden. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(6) Dec. 1930: 816-822.—The Federation of Swedish Industries asked the Social Board to make an inquiry to determine how far the provisions of the Labour Protective Act concerning the medical examination of minors were more comprehensive than necessary. On the basis of certain data contained in the medical examiners reports for the period 1914-1919, the Social Board prepared a table showing the number of minors examined during these years and the measures resulting from these examinations. The Social Board recommended the continuance of the examinations.—*R. W. Goldberg.*

## WAGES

(See also Entries 13815, 13877, 14185, 14201)

**14166. AMAN, RENÉ.** Les vacances ouvriers payés. [Vacations with pay.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 420-442.—For several years the C. G. T. has included in its program paid vacations for workers. In 1925, M. Durafour, Minister of Labor, even introduced a measure to this effect into the National Assembly. But few states have passed general legislation along this line and there is no agreement as to what is the best form. Unlike other countries, France would be obliged to import more labor if production were not to decrease as the result of the vacations. The French bill provides more generously for the worker than any other has done and the country can ill afford it.—*Edward Berman.*

**14167. FREY, JOHN P.** The economics of wages and hours. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(3) Mar. 1931: 284-291.—Our increased productivity has resulted in unemployment only because of the unequal distribution of wealth created by industry and commerce. The remedy is more equal distribution of wealth through the payment of an economically sound wage.—*Helen Herrmann.*

**14168. FUHS, KARL.** Lohnsenkung und Preissenkung. [Reduction of wages and of prices.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 9(3) 1930: 175-198.—Wage reductions cannot bring to Germany the decreased interest rate which is necessary for the reduction of unemployment through the widening of industrial production and the activity of public bodies. Cartellization has resulted in an inflexibility in the price structure and a lack of interest in technical improvements which might reduce prices without wage reductions. The restoration of uncontrolled prices is necessary. Beneficial results may follow from the ordinance of July 26, 1930, which provided for the nullification by the government of price regulations by cartels where these price regulations interfere unjustifiedly with the national economy.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

**14169. GOTHEIN, GEORG.** Die Kürzung der Beamtengehälter. [The reduction of German officials' salaries.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223(1) Jan. 1931: 36-43.—The author, formerly Reichsfinanzminister, points to several facts which may explain the much contested 6% cut of officials' salaries in Germany, since Feb. 1, '31. Cost of living has decreased to nearly the same level as in 1927, when the last raise in salaries was enacted, and is likely to go down further. A cut in salaries is just as necessary as that in wages now being carried through; civil servants should not forget their favorable situation compared to that of the millions of unemployed and short-hour-workers, and ought to take into consideration the status of public finances. They ought to accept this measure as the only way out, as an increase of taxation has proved impossible.—*Hans Frerk.*

**14170. MAQUENNE, PAUL.** La baisse des salaires en Allemagne. [The reduction of wages in Ger-

many.] *Econ. Nouvelle.* 28(298) Jan. 1931: 6-12.—The principle of wage reductions accompanied by compensating price reductions, which has been applied in Germany, cannot be transferred to France because of differences in conditions. Collective agreements covering thousands of workers are the rule in Germany. Indices of wages and cost of living show that decreases in living costs in Germany do not bring immediate wage decreases and that increases in wages may precede increases in the price of commodities. The decline of 4% in the cost of living in Germany between September, 1929, and September, 1930, has deprived the unions of an important reason for opposing wage reductions. While retail prices in Germany change in agreement with wholesale prices, in France the two have for some time been moving in opposite directions. Wages are a larger item in the price of German commodities than of French; consequently the incentive to reduce on manpower is greater. Further wage reductions ranging from 3.5% to 11% are in process in various fields.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

**14171. UNSIGNED.** Bergarbeiterlöhne in den wichtigsten deutschen Steinkohlenbezirken 1930. [Mine workers wages in the most important German anthracite coal districts in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67(10) Mar. 7, 1931: 338.—The value of the total income was largest in the Ruhr coal district. The average earning per man of the total working force was 9.17 marks at the end of the year as compared with 9.14 marks in January, 1930. Other districts followed, Aachen with 8.10 (8.14) marks, Saxony with 7.83 (8.01) marks, Upper Silesia with 7.27 (7.02) marks, Lower Silesia with 6.76 (6.75) marks. The earnings of the mine workers proper, the coal and rock miners, in the Ruhr district were 10.41 (10.51) marks, in Upper Silesia 9.59 (9.68) marks, in the Aachen district 9.05 (9.14) marks, in Saxony 8.40 (8.73) marks and in Lower Silesia 7.47 (7.58) marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

**14172. UNSIGNED.** Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (4) Apr. 1931: 130-132.

**14173. UNSIGNED.** Movements in the general level of wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(1) Jan. 1931: 70-86.—A summary of the trend of money and real wages in twenty countries since 1924 and a memorandum as to sources from which the statistics have been obtained and methods of compilation by the several governmental and private organizations furnishing data. Countries included are the Union of South Africa, Germany, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, the United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. In general the series given are national in scope, being based on information not only for different industries but also for different districts. Since the data in some countries relate to hourly, in others to daily, and in others to weekly wages, and since methods of compilation vary greatly, it is not possible to compare with any accuracy the statistics as between different countries; the report is intended merely to show fluctuations over a period of time within each country. Where a series published by a national authority is limited to money wages, index numbers have been calculated by the International Labour Office to show the relative levels at different dates. Data for the United States, where the increase in real wages has been greatest, have been obtained from the National Industrial Conference Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and show that real hourly earnings stood at 154 (1914=100) in 1930. Real weekly earnings, however, stood at only 134. The effect of the part-time operation accompanying the present depression in reducing the purchasing power of weekly earnings is indicated by the fact that between 1929 and



1930 real hourly earnings in the United States increased from 147 to 154 while real weekly earnings dropped from 139 to 134.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

14174. UNSIGNED. Relative levels of rates of wages at August, 1914 and December, 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (3) Mar. 1931: 86-88.

14175. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in sawmills, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 177-182.—An abstract of a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on 324 sawmills in 22 states employing 50,951 workers. It covered about 94% of the total lumber output of the country. From 1928 to 1930, the average full-time hours per week decreased from 56.6 to 56.5; earnings per hour fell from 37.1 to 35.9 cents; average full-time earnings per week fell from \$21 to \$20.28. The study supplements former studies published by the Bureau back to 1910. Hours in 1930 were 8.8 per cent lower than in 1913. Hourly earnings in 1930 were 79% higher than in 1913. Average full-time earnings per week were 69.3% higher in 1930 than in 1913.—*G. G. Groat.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 13911, 14031, 14167, 14175, 14437, 14671, 14682, 14714)

14176. BOOKMAN, C. M. An attempt to meet an unemployment emergency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 341-347.—The steps taken by Cincinnati to meet the past winter's unemployment emergency were: (1) the appointment of a committee through which efforts at stabilization of employment were cleared and plans were set up in advance; (2) a definite effort to secure acceptance by industry of the principle of providing work for as many as possible at reduced hours, if necessary; (3) the encouragement of the construction of public improvements; (4) securing as many temporary jobs as possible; (5) institution of an industrial relief program, with wages paid from a relief fund; (6) separation of the transient problem from unemployment; (7) the formation of a labor exchange; and (8) planning a relief program in advance, and guaranteeing reasonable funds to agencies responsible for relief giving.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14177. BOWERS, GLENN A. Economic old age. The public looks at the problem. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 279-282.—The public ought not to expect industry to employ workers who have outlived their usefulness, but may expect of industry that the ranks of employees be not filled by physically immature children merely because their labor is cheaper than that of older workers. The problem is to coordinate all efforts to attain the common goal of economic independence for everyone in old age.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14178. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Can management prevent unemployment. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 266-272.—Of the approximate average of 10% of unemployment which prevailed between 1896 and 1926, from 6 to 6½% was the result of chronic and seasonal causes, and from 3 to 3½% was due to cyclical causes. Despite notable progress made by certain manufacturers there are several reasons why the best management cannot prevent entirely seasonal unemployment: (1) a large number of employers will remain indifferent and callous to the problem; (2) the stabilization thus far acquired has been predominantly with either standardized or quasi-monopolized products, but the possibilities are far less in the case of products subject to pronounced style and weather factors and produced under competitive conditions; (3) in the case of technological unemployment, good management consists in introducing changes in administration and technique which will increase per capita output

and lower costs; (4) there is the business cycle, and there seems to be little prospect that it can be brought under voluntary control in the immediate future.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14179. DRAPER, ERNEST G. What employers are doing. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.*, Boston Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 320-324.—The percentage of employers who have accomplished anything toward the stabilization of their labor turnover is small. Achievements in certain individual cases are amazing. Chief among the causes of concern with unemployment on the part of employers is the realization that the worker is a consumer as well as a producer. Examples of particular companies are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14180. FOLSOM, M. B. The Rochester unemployment benefit plan. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (76) Apr. 30, 1931: 1-5.

14181. FRAIN, H. LaRUE. A comparison of actual and normal working time in standard machine-tool occupations. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173) Mar. 1931: 30-35.—A survey of 43 and 49 metal manufacturing firms, with about 1,500 and 1,900 employees in Philadelphia covering one peak-season week each in 1927 and 1929 showed that, for machine tool operators as a group, the actual and normal length of the working week corresponded rather closely. In both weeks, slightly over one-fourth worked short time, while in 1927 one-fifth and in 1929 two-fifths worked a greater number of hours than normal. Average individual undertime and overtime roughly corresponded. Complete weekly data for ten and twelve firms during the years 1925 and 1926 indicated that about three-quarters of the employees worked on the average less than normal time.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

14182. GIDE, CHARLES. Le chômage. [Unemployment.] *Christianisme Soc.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-27.—Unemployment is the greatest danger which enters the lives of wage earners. Different types of unemployment are due to unequal geographical distribution of workers, seasonal variations, and general economic crises. Most actual relief practices can be reduced to forms of charity which are not cures. At present France is relatively untouched by unemployment because there is no overpopulation. France is the only European country in which retail prices are rising; this is due to the enormous accumulation of gold in French banks but it means a fall in the exports.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

14183. HUGHES, FRED. Unemployment. *Stockholm.* (1) 1931: 44-48.

14184. HVIDSTEN, JOHAN. La disoccupazione in Norvegia. [Unemployment in Norway.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 15-23.—The percentage of unemployed persons registered in Norway with the union organizations increased from 3% in the period 1904-1913 to 17% in the period 1921-1929. The number of applicants per 100 positions to be filled increased from 137 in 1918 to 737 in 1928. From 1920 to 1928 the State and communes have allocated large sums to relieve unemployment; 188,712,000 *kronen* for public works and for relief of the unemployed besides 207,000,000 *kronen* for special relief work and contributions to the unemployed funds, etc. A proposed new law would set up an unemployment insurance system with annual subventions on the part of the state and the communes and with contributions from employers and employees in equal parts. In 1920, there were in the whole country 27 unemployment funds recognized by the state with about 116,000 members. In 1928 the number of funds decreased to 18 with 36,000 members. This represents a tenth part of the number of workers who require insurance against unemployment.—*Maria Castellani.*

14185. LEISERSON, WILLIAM M. Industrial fluctuations and unemployment. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 65-83.—A study of the relation

of industrial fluctuations and income distribution shows some remarkable differences between the methods of paying laborers and the methods of remunerating investors and owners. When the flow of work is interrupted through no fault of the wage-earners, they are required not only to wait until the management can use them, but also to do it at their own expense. In this connection it is interesting to note that according to financial authorities, the total dividends and interest payments in 1930—a year of depression, the worst since 1893–4—were larger than the interest and dividends distributed in 1929, the greatest year of prosperity this country has known in spite of the fact that the average earnings declined between 25 and 30% during the year.—*D. M. Schneider.*

**14186. LEWIS, C. M. Unemployment.** *Engl. Rev.* 52(3) Mar. 1931: 293–296.—The British unemployment problem cannot be solved unless labor accepts lower wages commensurate with its real market value.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**14187. LOVETT, VERNEY. Unemployment in India.** *Asiat. Rev.* 27(89) Jan. 1931: 180–187.—The fundamental situation is serious. As for the masses, pressure upon the land is constantly increasing; the peasants show little mobility; and many countries have, since the war, closed their doors to the Indian immigrant. Industrialization offers some relief. Another serious problem is presented by the educated middle-class youths. They receive in general a literary education and look upon government service as the only desirable career. The attitude of the whole middle class is distinctly averse to manual labor.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**14188. McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPHINE. Activities of selected employment agencies in Pittsburgh.** *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1(3) Feb. 1931: 15–16.—During 1929, the State Employment Office reported 7,106 placements, the 37 fee-charging agencies 35,618, the 6 private non-fee-charging services 2,031, and the Junior Employment Service 2,686. Thirteen of the private fee-charging agencies accounted for 54% of the placements reported by 37 agencies reporting in 1929. Placements by the 13 private agencies increased from January, 1924 to September, 1926, after which a downward movement began and continued through 1929. Placements by the State Employment Office declined throughout the period covered. Since 1923 there has been an increasing number of applications for each job registered with the agency.—*Francis D. Tyson.*

**14189. MANNING, CAROLINE. Fluctuation of employment in the radio industry.** *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #83. 1931: pp. 66.—Employment records were secured for the three main branches of radio manufacture, including 26 firms making receiving sets, 15 making tubes, and 10 making parts or accessories. The report deals chiefly with collective data and composite graphs for 1929 and for all firms with a four-year record from 1926 to 1929, showing the highly seasonal nature of the industry, with a recurring depression in the spring and rebound through the summer until the peak is reached in the months of late summer and early fall. In receiving set firms the peak is of brief duration and there is instability of employment from month to month; tendencies in employment for men and women are similar. Trends in tube plants are somewhat different: in 1929 a sharp peak occurs only for women (who greatly outnumber men), and employment holds its own through the first four months. For the four-year period, one-half of the men and women employed during the peak periods in tube factories were retained during the depression, whereas in radio-set plants only one-third to two-fifths were retained. (Tables and Charts.)—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

**14190. MARTIN, WILLIAM. Unemployment—a world wide problem.** *Index, Svenska Handelsbanken.* 6(63) Mar. 1931: 54–61.—The solution probably lies

in "giving the economic laws free play."—*Helen Herrmann.*

**14191. PICARD, ROGER. French legislation on the dismissal of workers.** *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(1) Jan. 1931: 1–24.—The act of July 19, 1928 on the dismissal of workers has been satisfactory to workers, jurists, and social economists. This satisfaction is not entirely justified, however. The act distinguishes two sources of injury in connection with the termination of contracts entered into for an unspecified period: failure to observe the customary period of notice and abuse of the right of termination. The act declares null and void clauses in individual contracts setting aside the customary period of notice. A court decision held that it does not apply to the probation period, the length of which is fixed by the employer. Collection agreements with respect to the period of notice are equivalent to a generally binding custom. The statute leaves undefined the term wrongful termination of employment and gives no indication as to burden of proof. This last defect promises to have particularly serious consequences. The Court of Cassation has held that the employer is the sole judge where inadequacy of service is alleged, thus opening the way to a complete undermining of the abuse of rights doctrine, and placing the worker in a worse position than he occupied before 1890. Another evasion is possible to employers who engage workers repeatedly for a period of one day, and who accordingly are under no obligation to give notice of dismissal. Stability of the employment contract has been improved through the provision that changes in the legal situation such as sale of the business or death of the employer do not end the contract.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

**14192. SPATES, T. G. Unemployment as an international problem.** *Geneva Special Studies. (Geneva Res. Infor. Comm.)* 2(3) Mar. 1931: pp. 30.—A survey of industrial conditions in 1930 shows a steady increase in the production of basic commodities, mainly on the narrow basis of national self-sufficiency, leading up to the crisis, a precipitous drop in prices, a falling off in demand, and world-wide unemployment. International cooperation over the question of unemployment began in 1906, and developed through organizations dealing directly or indirectly with the problem, until, at the World Economic Conference in 1927, every phase of economic life was discussed. Greater attention to the recommendations of this Conference might have done much to avoid the present crisis. International cooperation has resulted in the ratification of conventions by governments and higher national standards for the protection of the worker. The choice in the future seems to lie between more effective international collaboration and recurring crises.—*M. E. Liddall.*

**14193. TUKE, J. E. Unemployment.** *Stockholm.* (1) 1931: 39–44.

**14194. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeitslosigkeit im Ausland. [Unemployment in foreign countries.]** *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(6) Mar. 1931: 237–239.

**14195. UNSIGNED. How unemployment affects Negroes.** *Natl. Urban League, Dept. Indus. Relations, Spec. Bull.* Mar. 1931: pp. 41.—A statement of Negro unemployment conditions in the United States with a summary for each of the principal cities. Statistics show that unemployment exists to a greater degree among Negro than among white workers.

**14196. UNSIGNED. Industrial employment code. Tentative draft presented for discussion only by the Industrial Code Committee of the Taylor Society.** *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(1) Feb. 1931: 19–33.—A committee of the Taylor Society has drafted an industrial employment code which it has presented to its members for discussion. The code is in 10 parts: (1) purpose, scope and use; (2) criterion of what is satisfactory in human relations and conditions; (3) wages and earnings; (4)



hours of labor; (5) security of employment; (6) personnel organization; (7) safety and health in work-rooms; (8) policies regarding age; (9) employers group relationships; (10) employment records.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

14197. WAGNER, ROBERT F. La disoccupazione negli Stati Uniti. [Unemployment in the United States.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* (6) May-Jun. 1930: 11-14.

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 14608, 14768)

14198. BERCAW, L. O. Rural standards of living: A selected bibliography. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Agric. Econ. Bibliography* #32. 1930: pp. 124.

14199. ELMER, EDWIN. Die Bestimmung des unpfindbaren Lohnguthabens. [Determination of undrainable wage credit.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(3) 1930: 412-445.—Section 93 of the Federal law of April 11, 1889 prescribes that only that portion of wages, pensions or any other income can be distrained which is not required for living expenses by the debtor and his family. The author analyzes the directives for determining normal living minimum for single persons, in small and larger cities, and the fitting of the normal living minimum into peculiar conditions of the debtor.—*Esther S. Corey*.

14200. FILENE, EDWARD A. The standard of living and how to raise it. *World Trade*. (9) Jan. 1931: 20-30.—Only the force of organized business can raise the star dard of living of the masses.

14201. HOGG, MARGARET H. A distortion in the cost of living index. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173) Mar. 1931: 52-57.—The cost of living index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is distorted, especially between 1916 and 1921, due to the use of incorrect expenditure weights. The Bureau assumed that the percentage distribution of the items in the 1917-19 cost of living investigation represented the weights as of 1913, instead of adjusting for the price increases between 1913 and 1917-19—thus determining the weighting in 1913 of the deflated item. Rent, for example, was taken by the Bureau as 13.4% of the 1913 budget where adjustment of this same percentage in the 1917-19 investigation to a 1913 base would place the figure at 19.7% of the budget of that year. "The Bureau should have used expenditure weights which assumed as constant, over the time covered by the index series, the consumption habits found by investigation in 1917-19." The distortion in figures is principally significant in overstating the cost of living between 1916 and 1921 by from 1.3 to 8.3 units. The National Industrial Conference Board index, based on 1901 figures, though subject to the same defect, is less distorted by the omission. In a footnote, the adjusted Douglas index (*Real Wages in the United States*) is held to be subject to even greater errors than that of the Bureau. It understates the trend of real wages since 1913.—*Colston E. Warne*.

14202. KALECKI, MICHAŁ. Dynamika spożycia pieczywa pszennego i miesa w Polsce. [Dynamics of consumption of wheat bread and meat in Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(6) Jun. 1930: 181-182.—The index of incomes of urban consumers is based upon the consumption of food, which is in Poland the most important part of total consumers' expenditure—more than 50% in the working class budget. Into consideration, however, was taken only the most sensitive part of food consumption, i.e., consumption of wheat bread and meat—rye bread and potatoes are the basis of the Polish laborer's bill of fare. Consumption of wheat bread was calculated on the basis of sales of *lees* which are charged with excise. Consumption of meat was taken from slaughtering statistics.—*J. K. Wiśniewski*.

14203. SCHOLL, C. A., and HEDRICK, W. O.

The Lansing food survey. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #107. 1930: pp. 152.

14204. UNSIGNED. Die Lebenshaltungskosten in wichtigen Ländern im Jahre 1930. [The cost of living in important countries in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(6) Mar. 1931: 233-235.

14205. VEENSTRA, THEODORE A. Housing problems of salaried workers employed in downtown Pittsburgh. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1(4) Mar. 28, 1931: 12-16.—The study of the housing situation of 1067 salaried persons employed in downtown Pittsburgh was limited to the heads of families whose annual salaries were not more than \$5,000. Of the total, 519 lived within the city of Pittsburgh. These workers concentrated in Squirrel Hill, Shadyside, South Hills, Wilkinsburg, Bellevue, and Ben Avon. Within the city limits, 64.9% are renters; 35.1% own their own homes. Of those who live outside the city, 54.0% are renters; 46.0% own their own homes. Considering the group as a whole, 60% are renters. For the group earning less than \$1,000, the median rent is \$27.05, or 46.8% of average salary whereas average rent is \$38, or 65.7%. The average rent for those having salaries of \$6,000 to \$7,000 is \$100. Every \$100 increase in annual salary is followed by a \$15 increase in yearly rent.—*Francis D. Tyson*.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 13906, 13909, 13922, 14057, 14088, 14093, 14185)

14206. BENNETT, JOHN W. National income: A comment. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 283-285.

14207. FISHER, IRVING. Translating trust service into economic and social values. *Trust Companies*. 52(2) Feb. 1931: 161-171.—The responsibility for safeguarding the value of trust funds is as important as safeguarding the actual dollars in the hands of the trust company. When value changes investments must be changed so that depreciation in the value of securities will not cause a loss to beneficiaries. As more and more wealth pours into the hands of the trust companies for safe keeping, the study of the social and economic effects of long-term endowments has become increasingly important. Several cases are cited by the author to illustrate the unusual and unexpected effects which grow out of specific bequests or provisions in trusts. Trust companies should be allowed more freedom in administering trusts, thus allaying the influence of the "dead hand" trusts.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Service Bull.*

14208. KING, WILLFORD I. National income: a reply. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 285-286.

14209. ROBINSON, JOSEPH J. Mitigating burdens of taxation in the preparation of wills and trusts. *Trust Companies*. 52(2) Feb. 1931: 187-190.

14210. STRICKLAND, ROBERT, Jr. Defining a uniform standard of requirements for legal trust investments. Dangers which attach to demand for liberalization. *Trust Companies*. 52(4) Apr. 1931: 485-488.

14211. UNSIGNED. Agricultural revenue and wealth of Canada. Estimate of gross annual agricultural revenue, 1924-30. *Canad. Monthly Bull. Agric. Stat.* 24(271) Mar. 1931: 73-75.—For 1930, \$1,240,470,000 gross, \$820,056,000 net.

14212. WHITAKER, A. C. Stock dividends, investment trusts, and the Exchange. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 275-280.—The New York Stock Exchange at present permits holding companies and investment trusts on its list, to treat as income any stock dividends they may receive, provided the dividend-paying company covers the issue by conversion of

earned surplus into capital in its balance sheet. J. M. B. Hoxsey, Executive Assistant to the Committee on Stock List, New York Stock Exchange, argues that at least small periodical stock dividends based on current earnings and properly capitalized are income. The error in his argument lies in the assumption that a new interest is created by a stock dividend. As for the question whether an appreciation of a capital interest is income to the holder of that interest, the answer is wholly unaffected by the issuance or non-issuance of a stock dividend. If the Exchange and its public think stock dividends are income, they are deceiving themselves.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

## COOPERATION

14213. ARNALDO, MARCELO V. A summary of the situation of the agricultural co-operative associations in the island of Panay. *Philippine Agriculturist*. 19 (8) Jan. 1931: 532-539.

14214. ARNOLD, CARL F. Can the courts aid cooperative marketing? *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15 (1) Dec. 1930: 40-74.—This article analyzes the results obtained by the various measures employed by cooperatives for solving their membership problems, and aims to estimate the possibilities in their future use. The long term membership contract, even with all its enforcement features, was unable to hold any large percentage of the membership until the usefulness of the association had been demonstrated or until a majority of the members had been convinced of its failure; it has not proved itself necessary for successful cooperation; and the very presence in the contract of its enforcement features has had bad results on retaining members. Nor has it proved an effective device for selecting membership. Other devices, such as the organization of cooperatives with capital stock, are also considered.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

14215. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. Le XVIII<sup>e</sup> Congrès National de la Mutualité et de la Coopération Agricoles. [The 18th National Congress of Agricultural Mutuals and Cooperatives.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives*. 9 (36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 463-476.

14216. ELSWORTH, R. H. Cooperative marketing associations in the United States. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2 (12) Dec. 1930: 385-391.—The total number of farmers' cooperative business associations in the United States in 1930 was around 12,000. The estimated aggregate number of members in 1928 was in the neighborhood of 3,000,000. The total business transacted (1927-28 season) amounted to \$2,300,000,000.—*Asher Hobson*.

14217. KNAPP, J. G. A co-operative marketing manual. *North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #376. 1930: pp. 80.

14218. LÉVY, GASTON. Les pools de blé canadiens et leur adhésion à l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale. [The Canadian wheat pools and their adherence to the International Cooperative Alliance.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives*. 10 (37) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 89-97.—The entry of the Canadian wheat pools into the International Cooperative Alliance is of particular importance as they are the first large commercial organization to show the possibility of international cooperation between agricultural producers and consumers. The amalgamation of three wheat pools of Western Canada in 1924 led to the formation of the Central Selling Agency on co-operative principles. Producers, organized in provincial pools, have complete control over all their own affairs except selling. The pool, which also directs pools of other cereals, now controls half the Canadian harvest, has branches in all the principal towns, and agents in the principal grain-importing countries. Small deductions from the selling price have enabled it to procure eleva-

tors and to build up a reserve fund of \$29,000,000.—*M. E. Liddall*.

14219. SAXER, A. Die Stickerei-Treuhandgenossenschaft St. Gallen. [The Needlework Cooperative Union of St. Gallen.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 66 (1) 1930: 33-54.—The Needlework Cooperative Union, the need for which grew out of the serious financial difficulties of the needlework industry, was established in 1922, with the help of a subvention from the Swiss Federal Government. Its activity consisted, in the first instance, of granting loans, on conditions permitting a general financial and technical control, to firms in financial difficulties. In 1926, however, as the result of an unimproved price-situation, this practice was abandoned, in favor of a policy of limiting productive capacity by means of the destruction of machines, the owners thereof being compensated in part for their loss. Incidentally, an effort was made to see to it that it was the antiquated machines which were destroyed, and subventions were granted for the purpose of repairing machines still kept in use. The Cooperative Union also made a continual effort to improve wage and labor considerations. In general, without the state intervention which is represented by the history of the Cooperative Union, the workers in the industry would have been exposed to much greater distress than that which they actually experienced.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

14220. STOCKTON, FRANK T. Productive cooperation in the Molders Union. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 260-274.—Attempts to establish cooperative foundries began in 1847 and continued until 1906. Under the leadership of William H. Sylvius, the Molders Union in 1864 entered upon plans for international foundries whereby it was anticipated that, in time, the Union would own and operate the entire foundry industry of the United States. From 1877 the Union endeavored to obtain a federal charter in order to give better protection to cooperative and other funds. The decline of the cooperative movement followed the refusal of Congress to pass the charter bill. The methods pursued by both local and international cooperative foundries are presented as are the reasons for the failure of the cooperative movement.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

14221. UNSIGNED. Agricultural cooperation in the Irish Free State. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2 (12) Dec. 1930: 373-384.—The cooperative movement in Ireland had its beginning in 1889 under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett. Its growth and development is due in no small part to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which came into being in 1894. The annual business of cooperatives has increased since that time from £151,852 to £11,173,576 in 1929.—*Asher Hobson*.

14222. UNSIGNED. Cooperative societies operated by school children. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 42-43.

14223. UNSIGNED. Les coopératives dans la petite industrie et le petit commerce. [Cooperatives in small industry and trade.] *Bull. du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène*. 37 (1-2-3) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 65-69.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 14315, 14392, 14394, 14396, 14398-14401, 14404, 14405-14409)

14224. HERKNER, HEINRICH. Kapitalbildung und Steuersystem. [Capital formation and the tax system.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 147-160.—This is a report, with running comments, of the events preceeding the conference at Eilsen to discuss the question whether there was any relationship



between the tax system and the formation of capital, as well as of the conference itself. The comments include criticisms and remedial suggestions.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

**14225. MARGULIES, H.** *Palestine finances and the income tax project.* *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 6(4) Mar. 14, 1931: 71-88.—The author reviews the financial system of Palestine to form a background for his discussion of a proposed introduction of an income tax. The income tax would be not only unsuccessful financially but would prove troublesome in the present state of development. If the democratic income tax is applied to "unripe and uncongenial oriental" conditions, it would degenerate into an additional source of abuse and corruption and would be a deterrent to the economic growth of the country.—*C. R. Tharp.*

## TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 13720, 13976, 13982, 14209, 14238, 14277-14278, 14292, 14296, 14301, 14303, 14309, 14393, 14395, 14397, 14402, 14498, 14516)

**14226. BLOUGH, J. ROY.** The geographical problem in Wisconsin taxation. *Wisconsin Tax Commission, Bull.* #39, Jun. 1930: pp. 99.—This study covers in both a general and a specific manner the problem of urban and rural taxation, as it applies to the several geographic divisions of the state under survey. It points out the difficulties of a uniform system of taxation based upon the general property idea, and shows where and how the burden falls unequally in Wisconsin. The visual method is used throughout in handling the data. Tables are translated into maps wherever possible.—*H. Berolzheimer.*

**14227. BORDIN, ARRIGO.** *Differenze fra l'imposta sul reddito e l'imposta sul consumo.* [The difference between the tax on income and the tax on consumption.] *Economia.* 6(2) Aug. 1930: 125-141.—A theoretical study of the problem of the relative burden of a tax on income and of a tax on consumption of the same amount. Reasoning from the curve of indifference and the curve of exchange the conclusion is drawn that whether considering the exchange by itself or placing it in relation to production—both for increased and decreased costs—the tax on consumption is less burdensome to the consumer in each case assuming free competition and monopoly. Corresponding to the advantage to the consumer there is in certain cases a disadvantage to the seller; it is impossible to judge the advantages of one or the other kind of tax for the entire society. For the sake of simplicity the analysis is carried through on the assumption of only two persons concerned. The reasoning can be extended to a greater number of persons.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**14228. COMPTON, RALPH THEODORE.** State and local taxation of property. *Natl. Indus. Conf. Board, Res. Report* #161. 1930: pp. 245.—The study sets forth in concise form the present status of general and special property taxation. It includes a brief review of the main trends in the development of taxation since the formation of the American states. (Tabular material.)—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

**14229. FUBINI, RENZO.** Sugli effetti della esenzione dall'imposta sui fabbricati per le case di nuova costruzione. [On the effects of the exemption from taxation of newly-built houses.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 14-19.—Assuming that all houses are taxed and that the burden of such a tax can be shifted from landlords to tenants, what would be the effect of a sudden exemption from taxation of all "new" houses? The rent of marginal houses would diminish by the amount of the abolished tax, and the builders of new houses would not benefit from the exemption. On the other hand, on the more probable assumption that the tax could not be shifted, the sudden exemption of new houses from taxation, would leave rents and

capital value of "old" houses at the same level, but would inflate the value of "new" houses by the capitalized amount of the abolished tax and increase their rents accordingly. This upward movement of rents might even extend to old houses, and could not be checked unless the supply should outgrow the demand as is, however, usual in such cases of speculative building expansion. In the long run, there will be a return to the original situation.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**14230. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO.** *Le finanze pubbliche e l'ordinamento corporativo.* [Public finance and the corporative order.] *Economia.* 6(5) Nov. 1930: 485-496.—*Roberto Bachi.*

**14231. HAAFTEN, M. van.** *Renten van Polis-beleeningen en de wet op de richtige heffing.* [Interest on policy loans and the act for a right raising of some taxes.] *Levensverzekering.* 8(2) Apr. 1931: 57-86.—This paper finds its origin in two facts existing in the Netherlands, (1) the fact that the income tax law allows deduction of interest on loans from income and since yearly premiums for life insurance policies can be deducted from income only up to a maximum of Dfl. 100, sometimes a single premium policy is written while the proposer at the same time borrows the greater part of the premium from the company. On the other hand (2) the act to prevent evasion of taxes permits authorities to exclude transactions that would not have been made except to evade or reduce taxes. Some decisions hold that a policy such as mentioned above belongs to these transactions because the proposer is presumed to desire a policy for an amount equal to the difference between the sum assured and the loan at a premium of about the interest on the loan. The author discusses these decisions and indicates cases where such a policy may properly be considered to have been written with another purpose than merely to avoid paying income tax.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

**14232. KIMMEL, LEWIS H.** The fiscal problem in Missouri. *Indus. Conf. Board, Res. Report* #163. 1930: pp. 359.—State and local expenditures in Missouri have increased rapidly since 1918. They are now higher, comparatively, than in most of the states in the same region. The increase is due chiefly to state outlays for highways and to local expenditures for elementary and secondary schools. During the same period there has also been a rapid increase in the state and local debts, owing in part to the policy of financing the state highway program by means of bonds. The local debt, while larger than the state debt, has not increased so rapidly, and over one half of it occurs in the four largest cities of the state. The general property tax is the most important element in the tax system. Taxes on motor vehicles and gasoline are of growing importance for state revenues. The assessment of the general property tax is incomplete and permits enormous inequalities in valuations; and the equalization process does not materially improve it. Intangible property, except bank stock, escapes taxation almost completely. The income tax is proportional and the rate is low. There is a school-finance problem, owing chiefly to the smallness of the local school districts. Reorganization of the school districts is suggested as an alternative to the system of state aid proposed by the recent Educational Survey Commission. Additional sources of revenue might be had from a cigarette tax, from increased rates on income, and possibly from increases in the taxes on motor fuels.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

**14233. NEAGU, AL. D.** Problema datorilor particulare. [The problem of special duties.] *Bull. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 316-341.

**14234. REILLY, E. J.** Progress in the scientific taxation of decedents' estates. Reciprocal movement and recent decisions establish intangible tax at domicile. *Trust Companies.* 51(5) Nov. 1930: 633-636.

14235. UNSIGNED. Eidgenössische Steuerverwaltung. Die Steuerbelastung eines unselbständig Erwerbenden im Jahre 1929. [Federal tax administration. Tax burden of a wage earner in 1929.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(1) 1930: 54-77. (Tables.)—*E. S. Corey.*

### BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 14026, 14341, 14350, 14359, 14370, 14380, 14403, 14410)

14236. LEONTIEF, WASSILY. Vom Staatsbudget zum einheitlichen Finanzplan. Sowjetrussische Finanzprobleme. [From state budget to unitary finance plan. Fiscal problems of Soviet Russia.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 231-260.—The attempt on the part of the Soviet authorities to establish a single, unitary plan, covering all financial operations, public and private, has so far met with only limited success. Such a plan is contemplated as a device for the unitary control of all economic activities including not only the customary items of the public budget of taxes, fees, and earnings and expenditures of publicly owned and operated industrial enterprise, but also the private finances of the population, whose business and personal economic activities are as yet not fully or not at all socialized; in short, the entire national income.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

14237. SZURIG, W. Poland's budget for 1931-32. *Polish Econ.* 6(3) May 1931: 114-117.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 13330, 14280, 14283-14284, 14236, 14308, 14453-14458)

14238. BERNSTEIN, E. M. Public utility and the income tax. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(3) May 1931: 529-535.—The Federal Corporate Income Tax of 1916 presented the problem of whether to regard income tax as a deduction from net income to be borne by stockholders or an expense of operation to be borne by consumers. The utilities favored the latter and at first the tendency of commissions was to allow the income tax as an operating expense. Between 1918 and 1922, however most commissions did not allow the tax as an operating expense. In 1922, in the Galveston Electric Company case, Mr. Justice Brandeis for the Supreme Court approved the tax as an expense, as again in the Georgia Railway and Power Company case in 1923. Whether rates are based on net return and the income tax is allowed on that expense or are based on gross return and the income tax is regarded as a deduction from gross income, utilities must, in the long run, be allowed the supply price of their capital. Whether considered from an economic or an administrative point of view, the gross return method is preferable.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

14239. GARRETT, PAUL WILLARD. Why utility rates do not fluctuate with the values of securities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(6) Mar. 19, 1931: 351-354.—Utility rates are based upon the value of the property and are in no way related to the stock market. After a utility company sells its stock and invests the proceeds, its own treasury is not affected by a subsequent rise or fall in the stock.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

14240. KAIRAMO, A. OSWALD. A glance at the industrial activity of the state in Finland. *Unitas.* (1) Feb. 1931: 3-15.

14241. UNSIGNED. The electric light and power industry. *Trade Winds.* 10(3) Mar. 1931: 7-10, 15.



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 13797, 14583)

### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 13489, 13640, 13698, 13749, 14282)

**14242. BORN, LESTER K.** Some notes on the political theories of Erasmus. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 226-236.—Erasmus accepts the limited monarchy as the typical form of government. In several places he sketches the ideal prince. He is opposed to dynastic alliances by marriage and prefers elective to hereditary succession. He was bitterly opposed to war and proposed arbitration as a substitute.—*George H. Sabine.*

### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

**14243. BONNARD, ROGER.** The doctrine of Duguit on "law" and the state. *China Law Rev.* 4 (6) Oct. 1930: 193-215.—The whole work of Duguit on public law is dominated by the essential aim of demonstrating that the state can and should be limited by law, in the internal domain as well as in the international. He endeavored to afford a solid foundation to this limitation by taking for his basis the priority and exteriority of law in reference to the state.—*H. R. Enslow.*

**14244. HERTZ, FRIEDRICH.** Zur Soziologie der Nation und des Nationalbewusstseins. [Sociology of the nation and national consciousness.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (1) 1931: 1-60.—The concept of nation is extremely ambiguous. Certain distinctions must be made: (1) extra-nation; (2) intra-nation; and (3) metaphysical nation. The first is the type of nation chiefly conditioned by the territorial state; the second is the nation conceived as "the people" in contrast to the ruling stratum; the third is the rationalization of nation into a super-personal entity or organism with its own moral code. National consciousness seems to develop most strongly in the first and third of the above aspects: the territorial state in particular has been of primary importance for all nationalistic tendencies. The greatest men of every national group have been cosmopolitan.—*Howard Becker.*

**14245. JAFFÉ, M.** Demokratie und Partei. [Democracy and political parties.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (1) 1931: 101-127.—Political parties are social phenomena of the recent past. The factions, sects, cliques, or cabals that existed in earlier politics were outgrowths of economic classes, religious divisions, or social stratification. The modern political party comes from the whole people. In theory, at least, it is a grouping according to political convictions and is a vertical section through the population. Political parties are essentially a phenomenon of the great, modern, democratic state, which itself scarcely existed before 1850, and which is a product of nationalism and the technology of modern transport, industry, and trade. In such states consequently the formation of a general will for the whole state is very difficult. The political party is an agency by means of which a general will emerges. If the function of political parties be thus conceived, it is impossible in a democracy to base membership upon vocational relationships. In general, parties have shown a tendency to create organizations outside the constitutional system of government and a tendency of this organization to monopolize office. But such organizations have shown no tendency as yet to reproduce the older type of governing bureaucracy or to set up a ruling class.—*George H. Sabine.*

**14246. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK.** K definici státu a práva. [Definition of state and law.] *Sociologická Rev.* 1 (3-4)

1930: 225-234; 2 (1) 1931: 38-48.—The state is a social organism, but in an abstract sense, and exists only in the conception of the human relationships of men. The ideas of these relationships differ with individuals and groups. The same is true of law, the system of which is built upon fiction. Yet it is not an abstract system of norms that would last forever, but rests upon human organization. The ideas of sovereignty are discussed, especially those of Kelsen and Laski. The normative standpoint does not agree with the sociological.—*Jacob Horak.*

**14247. RADIN, MAX.** The intermittent sovereign. *Yale Law J.* 39 (4) Feb. 1930: 514-531.—In analyzing communities into sovereign and subject, the purpose of Austinians is to find the source of law, but this purpose is somewhat frustrated by turning the sovereign's tolerance or impotence into his commands. We must reverse the process. A sovereign is such because his commands are considered lawful even when in conflict with other commands. There is only a difference of degree between the intermittent sovereignty of parliament and sovereignty in the U. S. considered as found in a series of persons successively acting upon a constitutional amendment. But the amending power is not necessarily the creating power. Could an hereditary monarchy be established by constitutional amendment? If not, the real sovereign can come into existence only by revolution. There is nevertheless a use for sovereignty. The most typical manner of testing lawfulness is by court decision, and the court's power to make the test depends upon grant from the sovereign. Furthermore, a multiplicity of lawful commands means chaos, and the possibility of obtaining a paramount command involves the concept of sovereignty.—*Margaret Spahr.*

### CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 13712, 14582)

**14248. HIRST, W. A.** The decline and fall of socialism. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (508) Apr. 1931: 205-222.—Economic skepticism was the foundation of socialism and few have promoted it more than John Stuart Mill, whom the socialists claim as one of themselves. English socialism owes little to the Marxists or the Social Democratic Federation but was created by the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour party. In spite of the permeation of society by socialist principles, English socialism has failed just when it appeared to have succeeded. Nationalism and imperialism have weakened its appeal. Modern communism discredits it. The Socialist cabinets are feeble and occupy a false position. The evil is over-taxation and their only remedy is more of it.—*Chester Kirby.*

**14249. KERENSKY, ALEXANDER.** КЕРЕНСКИЙ, АЛЕКСАНДР. Приближающиеся времена [The coming times.] *Современные Записки. [Sovremenniaia Zapiski.]* 44 1930: 464-481.—Moscow acts in the sense of the last words uttered by the dying Lenin: "You cannot possibly avoid war with Europe." The present world crisis is economic, social, psychological, and spiritual. The world needs democracy; that alone can save Europe. But instead of more democracy we are forced to accept Stalinism, fascism, Hitlerism.—*Henry Lanz.*

**14250. MENZL, A.** Ideologie und Utopie. [Ideology and utopia.] *Z. f. Nationalökonom.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931:

408-417.—The development of the so-called "sociology of knowledge" has been particularly marked in Germany, largely due to the work of Scheler. The author reviews a recent book by Mannheim entitled: *Ideologie und Utopie*, which deals with the determination of an ideology, with the problematical character of all political

science, and with the "utopian conscience."—Z. f. Nationalökonom.

14251. MEYER, ERWIN F. Fascism, bolshevism, and socialism. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 85-195.—The method employed by each may differ widely, but all will employ as an instrument of progress the all-powerful political state.—Harold W. Stoke.

## JURISPRUDENCE

### HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 5076-5077, 5102, 5107, 5182, 5200-5201, 5205-5206, 5227, 5234, 5239, 5244, 5256-5257, 5310, 5367, 5410, 5471, 6578, 6812-6813, 6841, 6856, 6912, 6967, 6982, 7006, 7228-7229, 7232, 8663, 8675, 8817, 8819-8820, 8822, 8849, 8861, 8901, 8937, 8992, 10499, 10597, 10656, 10713, 11239, 11945, 11965, 11973, 12021, 12023, 12226, 12681, 12891, 13577, 13753)

14252. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. Holmes: the historian. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (5) Mar. 1931: 712-716.—The publication of *The Common Law* in 1881 was largely instrumental in bringing about that separation of law from history which is now generally recognized. The result was to free both studies from an embarrassing connection. Holmes made several contributions to legal history which are of capital importance, maintaining at the same time that law should free itself from the dead hand of the past. A proper study of history will develop "an enlightened skepticism" useful in criticizing the present state of the law, while in its highest form legal history is part of social science. Historians moreover may well heed his impressive warning that original work can only be done by the scholar working alone.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 14243, 14246, 14343)

14253. CASSIDY, LEWIS C. Dean Pound: the scope of his life and work. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (4) Jun. 1930: 897-940.—That jurisprudence is no longer studied in the U. S. detached from other social sciences is largely due to Roscoe Pound, who brought to the science of law the training of the biologist. Dean Pound has shown that standards of justice are shifting and has urged filling the gap between law in books and law in action, thus making possible the better enforcement of law and checking the revival of executive justice. In the place of older interpretations in terms of theology or metaphysics or physics or biology, he has proposed an engineering interpretation of social control and the legal order.—Margaret Spahr.

14254. FULLER, LON L. Legal fictions. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (5) Jan. 1931: 513-546.—Generally speaking, a legal fiction is designed to reconcile a desired legal result with an accepted premise, but we must distinguish fiction used as a succinct mode of expression from fiction used to induce approval of a change introduced into the law. A judge may adopt a fiction simply in order to avoid discommoding current notions, or for the purpose of concealing from himself or from others the fact that he is legislating, or merely because he does not know how else to explain the new principle that he is applying. Where new special and business practices necessitate a reconstruction of legal doctrine, exploratory fictions are frequently found. Besides special fictions there are general ones, such as the fiction that courts do not make law and the fiction of constructive service.—Margaret Spahr.

14255. Le FUR, LOUIS. Essai d'une définition synthétique du droit. [An attempt at a synthetic defini-

tion of law.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 49 (143-145) Jun. 1930: 5-30.—The author quotes a previous definition of his own: Law is the rule of life imposed by organized society upon individuals or secondary groups, with a view to realizing the common weal; but by developing and condensing this he has arrived at the following formula: Law is the determination of the competence of juridical persons, effected conformably to the common weal by qualified authority and ultimately guaranteed by the application of positive sanctions. There are three concepts of law—the historical, the ethical, and the economic. But law must be distinguished, on the one hand, from ethics, whose object is the individual well being; and on the other, from politics, which is the science of governing mankind. The notion that there can be no law without a definite legislator is decried. Law is a complex concept, including the idea of a command, a teleological notion, and, when complete, a sanction.—Charles S. Lobingier.

14256. LITCHMAN, MARK M. Four modern philosophies and their application to law. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 215-234.—According to Vaihinger's "as if" philosophy, law like all other sciences is founded on fictions whose constant use as tools of thought makes us suppose them true. Law is a science of arbitrary human regulations, which may be good or bad but cannot be proved true or false. The historical legal philosophical theory has affected statutory interpretation more than it has the manipulation of principles of common law or equity. The sociological theory has had its greatest use in the fight to uphold the constitutionality of legislative enactments in the interest of a new public policy. The social psychological theory tests law by its degree of conformity with the instinctive demands and social habits of a people at a given time. Law cannot be based upon pattern cases as though men were machines. Law deals with particular facts and must ever be alert to revise its formulas.—Margaret Spahr.

14257. MIX, JOHN R. State statutes of limitation: contrasted and compared. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 106-117.—The present variation among the states as to statutes of limitations creates a highly unsatisfactory condition which a uniform statute would modify. A table presents graphically the diverse provisions of the various states.—Harold W. Stoke.

14258. POUND, ROSCOE. The call for a realist jurisprudence. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (5) Mar. 1931: 697-711.—The newer realist approach to jurisprudence is divided into groups emphasizing the following aspects of legal order: (1) faith in the significance of masses of data and figures, (2) belief in the exclusive significance of some one method or line of approach, (3) a supposition that some one psychological point of view is indispensable, (4) emphasis upon unique cases rather than upon tendencies of judicial behavior, (5) that law is a body of devices for business purposes instead of means toward social ends. Those who seek a realist jurisprudence tend to weight some one aspect to the exclusion of others equally valid. Each is significant with respect to particular problems of the legal order.—Harold W. Stoke.



14259. RANDALL, H. J. Sir John MacDonell and the study of comparative law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 188-202.—Sir John MacDonell held the chair of comparative law at University College, London, and, with Sir Courteney Ilbert, was the founder of the Society of Comparative Legislation and for 20 years the editor of its *Journal*. Primarily interested in jurisprudence, he was a first-

rate lawyer to which his treatise on the *Law of Master and Servant* is evidence. His lectures at London enriched the study of comparative procedure and law, delving into the historical, psychological, and sociological aspects. His *Historical Trials* remains the all too inadequate product of his pen; his introductions to *Judicial Statistics* are rich sources of penetrating analysis of their significance.—*Phillips Bradley*.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 13768, 14314, 14316, 14387, 14393, 14420, 14428, 14458)

### GENERAL

14260. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Le référendum et le parlementarisme dans les nouvelles constitutions européennes. [The referendum and parliamentarism in the new constitutions of Europe.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 5(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 336-365.—The union of the popular referendum and parliamentarism in post-war governments is one of the most interesting developments in public law. The initiative and referendum are found in the new governments of Germany, Austria, Danzig, Ireland, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, and Czechoslovakia. All of these constitutions have transformed the "classical" (English) parliamentarism into an exact formula of written law. The new referendum has assumed a totally different political significance from that in Switzerland or in the U. S.: it effects a liaison between popular control and ministerial responsibility. The four characteristics of the new citizen control are: (1) revocation of the head of the state by popular vote; (2) dissolution of the chamber by referendum on the initiative of the chief of state; (3) dissolution of the chamber by popular initiative following a referendum; and (4) dissolution of the chamber as the consequence of a popular vote concerning the subject of a law. The amalgamation of the referendum and parliamentarism neither corresponds to the juridical structure of the new parliamentarism nor to the political realities of modern democracy.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

14261. BATY, T. The structure of the empire. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 157-167.—The self-governing colonies have achieved independent status under international law which makes suit of one by any other without consent impossible. Since the crown is indivisible it is difficult to see how the various crown colonies or British India are capable of suing or being sued. As to the individual provinces of the federal colonies, perhaps there are federal constitutional rights on which inter-provincial suits might be based, though even here internationally the central governments alone appear to be sovereign. None of these categories of the British Empire are corporations in law or fact and are, therefore, not inherently capable of suing or being sued.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14262. KEITH, BERRIEDALE. Notes on imperial constitutional history. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 278-298.—The Conference on Dominion Legislation left many matters unsettled and others badly settled. The power of reservation of legislation might well not have been abandoned. Extraterritorial operation of dominion legislation is rather complicated than elucidated by the proposed extension of authority without any requirement of consultation. The problem of the theoretical right of secession was not satisfactorily resolved. There is no

assurance that the new provisions for merchant shipping legislation will operate successfully. The international status of the dominions as to treaties and negotiations has created many new problems as yet unsolved in law or practice.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14263. MAGNAN de BORNIER, J. La conférence impériale de 1930. [The Imperial Conference of 1930.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 34-49.—The failure of the Imperial Conference of 1930 to agree upon any form of imperial economic cooperation was due primarily to the impossibility of reconciling Britain's essentially free trade status with the dominions' protective policies. Of the three proposals offered the quota system appeared most feasible. It involves governmental intervention to secure fixed increases in the importations of imperial goods in the various commonwealths. Proposals for economic cooperation represented a tendency exactly the opposite of the one manifested by the more important resolutions evolving out of the conference's constitutional deliberations.—*A. J. Zurcher*.

14264. UNSIGNED. Governor-general and high commissioner in South Africa. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 371-378.—The new status decreed for the dominion governors-general in the Balfour report of 1926 has necessitated the separation of this office from that of high commissioner in South Africa. The former is no longer in any sense the agent of the British government, but the latter must continue to be so, since he is charged with applying the policies of the home government in the three great native territories, and to a less extent, in the Rhodesias.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

14265. UNSIGNED. The Union and the Imperial Conference. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 453-462.—Premier Hertzog secured an enhanced prestige but no striking constitutional innovation from the 1930 Imperial Conference. The South African party affirms, and the Nationalists depreciate, the importance of the British market to South Africa. There is probably little advantage to be expected from an extension of British preferences, but much to be gained from retention of those already granted, especially on Natal sugar. Hence Hertzog inclines to favor existing preferences, since Natal sides with the Nationalist rather than with the egalitarian Cape policy on the native question, which is steadily overshadowing both economic issues and British-Dutch antipathies.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

### EGYPT

14266. UNSIGNED. La constitution égyptienne. [The Egyptian constitution.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(679) Feb. 14, 1931: 209-219.—The text of the royal decree of Oct. 22, 1930, setting forth the new Egyptian constitution, to replace the constitution of 1923; and the decree of the same date setting forth the new electoral law.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14267. UNSIGNED. La constitution égyptienne: objet de la réforme. [The Egyptian constitution: object of the reform.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(680) Feb. 21,

1931: 242-252.—The text of a short letter relative to the new constitution addressed to the king by the ministry, on Oct. 21, 1930; and the text of a report on the modifications to be introduced into the constitution and the electoral law, dated Oct. 21, 1930.—*Luther H. Evans.*

### FINLAND

14268. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione finlandese. [The constitution of Finland.] *Europa Orient.* 11(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 7-48.—In 1917 Finland proclaimed its independence as a republic and voted its first constitution, which came into force in 1919. It was mainly shaped under the influence of Professor Stahlberg who became the first president of the republic. It is penetrated by a sound democratic spirit but is far from indulging in democratic exaggerations, like other Baltic states. That is due to the old constitutional tradition which remained alive in Finland notwithstanding the long period of the Russian oppression.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### FRANCE

14269. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. The administrative law of France. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 133-134.—*F. R. Aumann.*

14270. LAFERRIÈRE, J. Le recours contre le silence de l'administration. [Recourse against the silence of the administration.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 5(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 297-335.—The lacuna which permits French administrators to remain silent even in the republican period, is due to the historical immunity enjoyed by the *ancien régime*. The development of French administrative law has witnessed a narrowing of the ambit within which discretion to remain silent or inactive is permitted. In accordance with the law of 1900, the council of state ruled that four months is the maximum limit within which silence will be granted. Silence is now regarded as a privilege rather than as a right. The officer who exercises judicial powers is granted greater leniency. In the Swiss cantonal and federal governments the legislation with reference to permissible silence is fairly complete.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

14271. TROTABAS, LOUIS. Liability in damages under French administrative law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 12(1) Feb. 1930: 44-57; (4) Nov. 1930: 213-227; 13(1) Feb. 1931: 56-71.—Liability of the state for torts against an individual has been extended in theory and practice by both the common law and the administrative courts, but especially by the latter. The liability attaches both to the official and to the state. The former is limited in extent; it applies generally to the *faute personnelle* of the official, but is more restricted in cases where the official acts within his powers but still may cause injury to the individual, in which case to institute a suit, the person affected must first submit the question of liability to review in the administrative courts. Liability of the state is based on two principles: subjective responsibility resulting from an administrative fault; objective responsibility resulting, e.g., from the prosecution of public works of other services of the government, in which case liability attaches without any question of fault. Limitations on the liability of the state are derived from the conceptions of "acts of state" on the one hand, and, on the other, of the non-liability of the state in its legislative capacity, except where the law contravenes a contract relation between the state and the individual.—*Phillips Bradley.*

### RUMANIA

14272. CRUTZESCO, A., and VÂNTU, I. G. Principes généraux de l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité

publique en Roumanie. [General principles of expropriation for public services in Rumania.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 5(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 395-421.—The original law of expropriation of 1864 was liberalized by the constitution of 1923. Property is guaranteed, but it is no longer "sacred and inviolable." There must be a monetary award equivalent to the property taken. A jury makes the investigation of the property value. The administrative courts are responsible for enforcing the procedural regulations attending expropriation. The court of cassation assumes jurisdiction over issues of substantive law. A considerable delegation of power to expropriate has been permitted. The doctrine of public necessity has been overlaid with the principle of common convenience.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

### USSR.

14273. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. The public law system of the Sovietic dictatorship. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 248-268.—In Russia legal theory justifies the subordination of the rules of law to the principle that law is an agency for furthering the new state. Revolutionary legality varies with the exigencies of the economic situation. This is illustrated by the extinction of the practical distinction between legislation and executive orders, by the unlimited powers of the political police, and the suppression of all rights of non-workers. Individual liberty, liberty of the press, the franchise are all controlled in the interests of the Soviet dictatorship. Its economic objectives, however, cannot be attained without the adoption of political means; this is illustrated by the almost literal adoption of many repressive decrees of the imperial regime.—*Phillips Bradley.*

### UNITED STATES

14274. BAKER, NEWMAN F. Zoning ordinances—amendment. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(7) Mar. 1931: 817-821.—The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in *Michigan-Lake Bldg. Corp. v. Hamilton*, in which an amendment to the Chicago zoning ordinance was held arbitrary and unauthorized, should have a beneficial effect upon the entire zoning and city planning movement. In effect the amendment changed the ordinance for the benefit of one particular land owner. The court held that it was not the purpose of the zoning act to permit special privileges, but it involved a consideration of the municipality as a whole.—*E. S. Brown.*

14275. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. The selective draft cases—a judicial milepost on the road to absolutism. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 37-53.—The supreme court was wrong in the *Selective Draft Cases* (245 U. S. 266), in holding that congress had power to conscript men for foreign service. The power to conscript men is not given to congress and a constitutional amendment ought to be passed to overrule this decision.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

14276. BOIARSKY, MOSE E. The right of the accused in a criminal case not to be compelled to be a witness against himself. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 35(1) Dec. 1928: 27-45; (2) Feb. 1929: 126-145.

14277. BROWN, ROBERT C. Restrictions on state taxation because of interference with federal functions. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(4) Feb. 1931: 325-354.—Franchise taxes are permitted upon corporations engaged in both inter- and intrastate commerce. A state may tax a domestic corporation on net income, even though practically all its income is derived from interstate commerce. The tests in this field are really economic, much depending on what the court considers a reasonable burden. There is a tendency toward a stricter restriction on any state taxation of federal securities. Taxes upon corporations must usually allow





the obligation of honesty on the advertiser, but the courts still exempt the practice of puffing. A civil suit by a competitor may be used against false advertising; specific damage to the competitor must be shown, although injunctive relief has sometimes been afforded without such specific showing. Action by the Federal Trade Commission is fairly effective, but it is limited to interstate commerce. Actions by private agencies, such as the better business bureaus and voluntary censorship by publications are sometimes effective. All persons seeking relief in equity must show that they are not themselves guilty of such or similar practices.—*J. H. Leek.*

**14286. KEESLING, FRANK M.** Municipal corporations: rate regulation: enforceability of contract fixing public utility rates. *California Law Rev.* 18(4) May 1930: 427-435.—In *Railroad Commission of California v. Los Angeles Railway Corporation* the supreme court held that provisions in franchises granted by the city of Los Angeles providing that the fare shall not exceed five cents were not contractually binding upon the company because of the lack of authority on the part of the city to so contract. If the company were originally bound by contract to charge not more than five cents, it has been released by the California Railroad Commission. The city at one time held the power of rate regulation, but the ordinance did not in fact provide for such a contract. Certain acts of the California Railroad Commission have resulted in a release of the company from any contractual relationships with the city. Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissented.—*F. G. Crawford.*

**14287. KNEIER, CHARLES M.** Regulation of conditions of employment on municipal public works. *Southw. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(4) Mar. 1931: 377-392.—When regulations of conditions of employment on municipal public works are provided by the state, the courts uphold their validity on the basis of the relation existing between the state and its municipal agents. And when the regulation is provided by the city itself, the courts hold that as the city may specify the type of material to be used, it may do this also as to the labor. Regulations providing for maximum hours of labor, for minimum wages, the exclusion of alien labor, preference to veterans and to heads of families have been sustained. The courts have refused, however, to uphold the right of either the state or a municipality to require union labor on municipal public work.—*Charles M. Kneier.*

**14288. KNEIER, CHARLES M.** Some legal aspects of the governor's power to remove local officers. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(4) Feb. 1931: 355-368.—Approximately half the states now provide for removal of local officers by the governor. There is much variation as to the officers affected, but in most cases the provisions cover law enforcement officers. Grounds for removal vary, though malfeasance and misfeasance are most common. Courts differ as to whether the removal power is administrative or judicial, though most incline to the former opinion and do not hold the governor to strict legal procedure. In some cases provision is made for notice and opportunity for a hearing, and a few states provide for a review of the governor's action by the courts. The constitutionality of statutes authorizing the governor to remove has been generally upheld.—*J. H. Leek.*

**14289. LAVERY, THOMAS C.** Can the Cusack and Roberge cases be reconciled? *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(2) Mar. 1931: 197-201.—An examination of the findings of the U. S. Supreme Court in the cases of *Thomas Cusack Company v. City of Chicago* (242 U. S. 526) and *Washington ex rel. Seattle Title Trust Company v. Roberge* (278 U. S. 116). Both cases involved the validity of zoning regulations. In the Cusack case the ordinance expressly mentions all the significant

consequences following the operative fact; while in the Roberge case, only one of the consequences is stated. The analysis is in accord with Hohfeldian approaches to the problem. In the Roberge case the result seems to be that where a legislative body seeks to exercise its power to command action or forbearance on the part of all subject to its control, it must voice its mandate in express terms, and not by implication. In the interest of certainty, this may justify the decision in the Roberge case.—*Charles W. Shull.*

**14290. LAY, GEORGE C.** Suits by states to abate nuisances. *U. S. Law Rev.* 65(2) Feb. 1931: 73-85.—The U. S. Supreme Court has a unique power to abate interstate nuisances. Georgia secured an injunction against a Tennessee smelting company to prevent its allowing noxious fumes to escape over Georgia territory. A long suit between New York and New Jersey over a sewage disposal project of the latter was decided in favor of New Jersey on the ground that the pollution of New York Bay, if any, was negligible. In a case brought by Missouri against Illinois in connection with the sanitary canal, the court decided in favor of Illinois on the ground that the damage claimed was not proven, and that, furthermore, Missouri had not complained against the established practice of other cities and towns up stream. In the recent case regarding diversion of water by Illinois from Lake Michigan, the court decided that Chicago would have to provide some other method of sewage disposal, and that meanwhile the diversion would have to be reduced gradually to a fixed minimum by the beginning of 1939.—*J. H. Leek.*

**14291. LLOYD, WILLIAM H.** Some modern contacts between courts of equity and government policy. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(3) Feb. 1930: 205-215.—The development of chancery was complete by the early 19th century. Its present facilities do not fit modern industrial society; hence the development of administrative law. On the border line between equity and administrative law are such concepts as nuisance; here zoning, an administrative procedure, tends to offset the more cumbersome equity procedure. Public service commissions rather than the old method of a writ of specific performance regulate the duties of public utilities. There are new applications of equity, however. Despite tradition it is tending to intrude upon criminal jurisdiction in such matters as padlocking. The practice of using the injunction to restrain allegedly unconstitutional laws has dangerous possibilities. Equity relief has even been successfully used against taxes alleged to be unjustly assessed. We may eventually set aside a division of our courts for public law, as in Europe. Meanwhile, our law schools should teach administrative law.—*J. H. Leek.*

**14292. LOWNDES, CHARLES L. B.** Constitutional obstructions to tax reform. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(3) Mar. 1931: 263-279.—Many modern state constitutions show a tendency toward embalming legislation in the constitution. The state tax systems must not only be adapted to changing economic conditions, but they must also be capable of adjustment to meet changes in the federal system. Examples of federal and state restrictions are given. A decision by the supreme court is much more permanent than a restriction in a state constitution.—*H. R. Enslow.*

**14293. MacDONALD, DONALD.** The constitutionality of Wisconsin's statute invalidating "yellow dog" contracts. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6(2) Feb. 1931: 86-100.—Section 103.46 of Wisconsin statutes, declaring "yellow dog" contracts invalid, is a violation of the 14th amendment and void, and furthermore is violative of the Wisconsin constitution as an arbitrary infringement of contracts. The various state courts have been somewhat at variance in dealing with such contracts, but there is an encouraging trend of decisions that have refused to enjoin attempts to induce the



breach of yellow dog contracts, terminable at will. However, the doctrine which prevails, if carried to its extreme, will ultimately result in the destruction of trade unions. The conclusion that Section 103.46 is unconstitutional under the existing decisions in no way represents the author's opinion as to what the law ought to be.—*F. E. McCaffree*.

14294. MCINTIRE, JOHN A. Some aspects of the law of unfair competition as to trade names. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(2) Mar. 1931: 220-230.—In order to sustain an allegation of unfair use of a trade name, the plaintiff must show confusion as to the identity of the business represented by the name or an unfair appropriation of the good will of the prior user of the name resulting from the defendant's unfair use. Some jurisdictions, including the U. S. Supreme Court, have held that to establish a cause of unfair competition, plaintiff must show an intent on part of defendant fraudulently to obtain the custom of the plaintiff, or to mislead the public, or such acts and inevitable consequences as will justify the inference of wrongful intent. Others have followed the English rule holding proof of fraudulent intent unnecessary. As a general proposition it may be said that, if the results of the act are fraudulent in fact, the party causing them will be presumed to have intended the result. Injury to the original user of name and to the public is the criterion rather than the mental attitude of the infringing party.—*Charles W. Shull*.

14295. [NATHANSON, NATHANIEL L.] Federal protection of collective bargaining under the Railway Labor Act of 1926. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 92-98.—In a recent case the U. S. Supreme Court has sustained an order, under the Railway Labor Act of 1926, requiring a railway company to disestablish its company union and to reinstate employees who had been discharged for activities on behalf of a union of which the company disapproved. At least with respect to railways, a serviceable connection of labor unions with interstate commerce is now recognized, and the once absolute "liberty" of employers to hire, fire, and contract with a single eye to their own economic advantage has sustained a substantial dent.—*Walter Nelles*.

14296. NOSSAMAN, WALTER L. The fourteenth amendment in its relation to state taxation of intangibles. *California Law Rev.* 18(4) May 1930: 345-372.—The close dependence of state taxation upon the 14th amendment requires frequent reappraisals of taxation laws in the light of changing interpretations of the amendment by the U. S. Supreme Court. The purpose of the article is to make a re-examination of California laws relating to the taxation of intangibles, particularly as to the extent to which these laws may be affected by recent decisions. In questions relating to the application of the 14th amendment to state legislation, especially where state taxation is concerned, we are in no-man's land between theories purely legal on one hand and those primarily social and economic on the other.—*E. S. Brown*.

14297. OATES, JAMES F. Jr. Relief in equity against unfair trade practices of non-competitors. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(6) Feb. 1931: 643-672.—The basis of one's right to obtain equitable relief against the appropriation of his trade name is that such name, whether it be proper, geographical, or fanciful, has acquired a secondary significance which connotes that certain goods emanated from him. A modern tendency in the law of unfair competition is to minimize the importance of the word "competition," and to give increased emphasis to the word "unfair." Even when the parties are not in competition, the defendant's appropriation of the plaintiff's name may be damaging to the plaintiff. Not too abruptly to break with the precedents which require competition, the courts have evolved the related goods doctrine. The related goods

doctrine has been stretched to the breaking point in order to protect the plaintiff's reputation as distinguished from his trade. If a plaintiff is to be allowed to restrain one not in competition with him from using his trade name, the direct result will be that those who are in actual competition with the defendant will be benefited by the restraint put upon the defendant's unfair practice. The vitally interested, actual competitors of the defendant, may be the complainants of the future; without resort to the Federal Trade Commission, they may acquire in their own right relief against traders who compete with them by the unfair use of a third party's name.—*Robert S. Stevens*.

14298. POTTS, C. S. The declaratory judgment. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 172-189.—The declaratory judgment is now in use in more than half of the states and has been held to be constitutional by the highest courts of 13 states. There are dicta in opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court which are unfavorable to the constitutionality of an act of congress which would authorize the federal courts to grant relief by means of the declaratory judgment. However, it seems impossible to believe that in view of the usefulness of the declaratory judgment and the overwhelming weight of state judicial opinion in favor of the act, that the U. S. Supreme Court will hold that the power to grant declaratory relief is in excess of the judicial authority conferred on the federal courts in Art. 3 of the constitution.—*Charles S. Hyneman*.

14299. R., P. H. Proposed changes to the Sherman Anti-trust Act; their necessity and validity. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(5) Mar. 1931: 602-608.—The U. S. Supreme Court has so construed the Sherman Act as to permit economically sound corporate mergers and most cooperative trade activities short of fixing the price or limiting the output. Proposed changes would amend the Sherman Act in order to make "utility to the public" the test of legality. It appears that such proposals are aimed toward giving legal sanction to combinations to set prices or limit output. Although there may be advantages in allowing combinations with the consent of an expert commission to fix prices, such changes are open to attack because of impracticability of operation and probable unconstitutionality.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

14300. RICE, WILLIAM GORHAM, Jr. Collective labor agreements in American law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(4) Feb. 1931: 572-608.—From a review of the cases dealing with collective labor agreements one may conclude that (1) a collective employment agreement establishes a rule which, unless negated, is a term of every employment relation established between any employer and any worker when each is a member of some organization which negotiated it, and perhaps when either the employer or the worker is so included; that is, it is a usage or, since knowledge of it is probably not necessary, a custom; (2) the agreement itself, if not a true contract, has at least come to receive specific protection and enforcement in courts of equity; (3) there is no reported decision giving damages for breach of such an agreement, except as it forms a term of an individual contract of employment for the breach of which, or for tortious interference with which, suit is brought. Thus the American law, as it now stands, tends to develop these collective agreements into something more than a custom and yet something different from a contract, for the breach of which damages are the normal remedy.—*Maurice H. Merrill*.

14301. SIMMS, EDWARD D. Chain stores and the courts. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(4) Feb. 1931: 313-324.—Since January, 1929, at least 84 tax measures against chain stores have been introduced into state legislatures, and 6 have become law. Insofar as these have been passed on by the courts, the decisions seem to be generally unfavorable. Federal courts seem to be more



definitely opposed to this type of law; the federal court decided that the Indiana law was unconstitutional as involving a denial of the equal protection of the laws, and the laws of South Carolina and Mississippi were enjoined by federal courts, presumably on the same authority. The Georgia law was held unconstitutional by the state supreme court as arbitrary and unreasonable in its classification. In North Carolina a law of 1927 taxing chains of more than 5 stores was declared unconstitutional, while a law of 1929 taxing all businesses operating two or more stores was upheld.—*J. H. Leek.*

**14302. STECKER, KARL.** A review of common carrier motor vehicle regulation. *Washington Law Rev.* 6(1) Feb. 1931: 1-20.—In *Hendrick v. Maryland* the U. S. Supreme Court held that motor vehicles moving in interstate commerce were subject to state regulation and might be required to compensate a state furnishing special facilities. Legislation requiring jitney busses to carry insurance for the benefit of persons injured by their operation has been upheld. In 1921 the state of Washington passed legislation requiring transportation companies operating between fixed termini and over a regular route to obtain a certificate of convenience and necessity and subjecting the transportation companies to regulation by a state commission. It has been since adjudicated that such a certificate does not affect the power of a city to regulate the use of its streets. In *Buck v. Kuykendall* the U. S. Supreme Court decided that a state might not require that a carrier desiring to offer interstate transportation obtain a certificate of convenience and necessity therefor as a condition precedent to the operation of that part of the route within its boundary. It has also been held that a city may not require the driver of an interstate auto stage to get a license from it. On the other hand, in the absence of federal legislation, a state may require the registration of busses used in interstate commerce, and may collect a license fee in an amount reasonably related to the expense of administering local regulations. It may also impose a reasonable charge as a contribution to the cost of constructing and maintaining public highways. States should also have the power to require insurance for the protection of interstate passengers.—*C. M. Updegraff.*

**14303. UNSIGNED.** Corporations—subsidiary's evasion of income tax law by contract with parent company—income attributable to business transacted within the state. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(5) Mar. 1931: 600-604.—A brief discussion of the facts and court decisions in two cases—the Palmolive Co. and the Buick Motor Co.—in which the companies sought to reduce to a minimum the amount of income taxable in Wisconsin, and of a case in which a foreign insurance company sought to write insurance in Ohio through the controlling interest in a domestic company. The court held that it is proper to look behind the corporate fiction, and that a corporation can not evade a state income tax by sellings its goods at cost or cost plus a nominal profit to a corporation outside the state. The date of contract makes no difference so long as evasion in fact exists.—*C. E. Rightor.*

**14304. UNSIGNED.** Interest rates in the federal courts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(1) Nov. 1930: 105-108.—The doctrine of *Swift v. Tyson* excluding from the "laws" of states "general commercial law" has rarely been invoked in allowance of interest. Recognizing that interest is a matter of local concern the federal courts have followed state decisions as expressions of "local law." In some cases federal courts are obliged by statute to follow state rates. In others there is no statutory compulsion, but even here the tendency is toward the application of the state rate. In admiralty there has been some confusion. Formerly, in tort actions a uniform rate of 6% was awarded; the later tendency

allows interest at the rate in force where the cause of action arose.—*C. M. Updegraff.*

**14305. UNSIGNED.** Judicial errors, unfair trials and the fourteenth amendment. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 447-451.—*Jesse T. Carpenter.*

**14306. UNSIGNED.** Limited partnerships and the conflict of laws. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(4) Feb. 1931: 615-618.—Law of the place where partnership is formed and does its principal business fixes the extent of a partner's liability on contracts made incidentally in other states when the articles of incorporation make no mention of business elsewhere, unless the partner is estopped by his conduct. The law of the place of contract will govern if a course of business has been carried on there pursuant to a specific provision in the articles of partnership. The same rule should apply if the partnership agreement expressly permitted such foreign dealings. There is some conflict of decision. The most convenient rationale seems to impose liability in accordance with the place of contract when the defendant acts cause some acts or consequences in that state.—*Fowler V. Harper.*

**14307. UNSIGNED.** Master and servant—Federal Employers' Liability Act—assumption of risk. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(3) Feb. 1931: 327-337.—Although the Federal Employers' Liability Act abrogated the defense of contributory negligence and the fellow servant rule, it left unchanged the common law doctrine of assumption of risk, except as to violations of federal statutes enacted for the safety of employees. The distinction between whether an employee has incurred a risk negligently or voluntarily, though clear in the abstract, is apt to be elusive in the concrete.—*Walter Nelles.*

**14308. UNSIGNED.** *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company*: a development in the law of public utilities. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(5) Mar. 1931: 833-837.—In fixing rates, the public service commission of a state must limit itself exclusively to the intrastate business of the utility to avoid encroachment upon the national government. An interstate telephone call involves the use of the local lines and switchboard which effect connection with the toll board and trunk line. There should be contained in the interstate revenue a charge to the service rendered by the local exchange. Conversely, expenses incurred in interstate communication should be excluded when computing the return due from local business. It has been usual to allocate exchange property and expenses entirely to intrastate business. In the case of *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company* the supreme court insisted upon the segregation of intrastate property, expenses, and revenue from interstate. In ascertaining the charge to operating expense, for payments under the license contract, regard is to be had to the actual cost of such service to the parent company.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**14309. UNSIGNED.** The present status of the doctrine of intergovernmental relations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(5) Mar. 1931: 829-833.—Early cases held taxes invalid only when directly upon some manifestation of governmental activity. Later the court made it clear that it was aware of indirect burdens though it was willing to disregard them. During the last decade the tendency has been toward governmental immunity from any such tax burdens whether direct or indirect. A review of recent cases suggests that with the changed personnel of the supreme court the pendulum has begun to swing the other way. *Educational Films Corp. v. Ward* (51 Sup. Ct. 170) is intelligible only if it overrules *Macallen Co. v. Massachusetts* (279 U.S. 620).—*B. G. Whitmore.*

**14310. W., J. L.** Intoxicating liquors—liability of purchaser to federal prosecution. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(5) Mar. 1931: 617-621.—The supreme court has held that the act of purchase of intoxicating liquors



is not illegal. But action might be brought against a purchaser as a possessor of liquor, for compounding a felony, for aiding and abetting the vendor, for soliciting

the sale, and as a conspirator to bring about a sale. None of these actions could be successfully maintained.—*Charles Aikin.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 13646, 14268, 14281, 14338, 14340, 14387, 14400, 14419, 14422)

#### GENERAL

14311. FLEINER, FRITZ. *Unitarismus und Föderalismus in der Schweiz und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* [Centralizing and decentralizing tendencies in the governments of Switzerland and the United States.] *Kieler Vortr.* (34) 1931: pp. 14.—A comparative discussion of the organization of the governments of Switzerland and the U. S. with special reference to those tendencies in the constitutional systems which make for the centralizing of power in the single entity and those elements which bring into recognition the autonomous existence of each of the members of the federated states. The ultimate source of public power lies in the people.—*G. A. Weber.*

#### FRANCE

14312. JÈZE, GASTON. *Pouvoirs du gouvernement en matière de ratification des traités relatifs aux finances publiques.* [Powers of the government in the matter of ratifying treaties concerning public finance.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Financ.* 27 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 555-563.—The ratification of the agreements concluded in 1926 in Washington and London for the regulation of the war loans made to France by the U. S. and by England gave rise to the question whether for the ratification of these agreements previous specific authorization must be given by a parliamentary act. Jèze, having been consulted by the president of the council of ministers of France on this question, discusses, in this opinion rendered Oct. 22, 1928, the facts in the case and the existing law, and holds that the agreements of 1926 concluded with the U. S. and with England for the regulation of the war debts can be ratified by the government alone, without previous authorization by the chambers.—*G. A. Weber.*

14313. KERLAND, C. de. *Le ministère de l'air.* [The air ministry.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 447-475.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

14314. INSKIP, Sir THOMAS. *Proceedings by and against the crown.* *Cambridge Law J.* 4 (1) 1930: 1-12.—The present practice of proceedings in which the crown is plaintiff or defendant is fair to the subject, though the crown may be discriminated against by not being able to recover money damages through proceedings begun in the county court. The crown could proceed more easily against its debtors if the petition of right were abolished, but should be chary of making any changes which would increase the power of the crown as litigant. If the crown could be sued in tort, it would not mean that the crown itself could actually be sued for costs. It is proposed that the crown be required to disclose its documents as well as the plaintiff, but the crown is more often prejudiced than benefited by this rule.—*Erlene Marie Galloway.*

#### HUNGARY

14315. LÉMONON, ERNEST. *Le relèvement intérieure de la Hongrie (1920-1930).* [The internal recovery of Hungary, 1920-1930.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (435) Feb. 10, 1931: 188-203.—Balanced budgets since 1925, a new and stable currency, favorable trade treaties, and tax reductions have all contributed to a

partial recovery of Hungarian agriculture and industry. These gains have been supplemented by the increasing importance of the reconstructed port of Budapest as an *entrepôt* for trade between the west and the Balkans. Parliament was reopened in 1926. The lower chamber is now composed of deputies elected on the basis of suffrage for men over 24 years of age and women over 30 who satisfy an educational qualification. The old Table of Magnates has extended membership to delegates of local administrative bodies and of recognized religious denominations. Political stability appears to be assured because of the overwhelming majority which Count Bethlen's government bloc and its allies enjoy in the chamber.—*A. J. Zürcher.*

#### UNITED STATES

14316. D., F. K. *Jurisdiction conferred by radio and tariff acts of 1930.* *Georgetown Law J.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 340-350.—The act of July 1, 1930, amending Sec. 16 of the Radio Act of 1927 and the amendment of Sec. 195 of the judicial code by the Tariff Act of 1930, fail to bestow any additional jurisdiction on the supreme court. The first does not add to the established principles governing judicial review of the decisions of administrative officers. The second also fails to establish any additional jurisdiction for the court because of the executive, rather than judicial, character of matters coming before the tariff commission and the court of customs appeals.—*H. R. Enslow.*

#### STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14279, 14288, 14292-14293, 14393, 14397, 14399, 14410, 14427, 14449)

#### UNITED STATES

14317. AUMANN, F. R. "Rotten borough" representation in Ohio. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (2) Feb. 1931: 82-86.—Ohio is becoming increasingly urban. Of the total number of farms 14% went out of existence in the decade 1920 to 1930; but there has been no measurable decrease in the political strength of the farm element. Efforts may be made to initiate a constitutional amendment, or the matter may be brought up at a constitutional convention. The constitution provides that a vote on the holding of a constitutional convention shall be taken in 1932.—*Harvey Walker.*

14318. POWELL, BEN. H. A comparative review of the recent statute changing method of appointment of members of the commission of appeals of the supreme court and enlarging their duties. *Texas Law Rev.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 190-207.—Ten states make use of commissioners to assist the highest state court in its work. In nine of these states the commissioners are appointed by the supreme court; in the other by the governor with the approval of the supreme court. In one state the supreme court selects any number of district judges that are thought necessary to serve for such time as they are needed. In other states the number of commissioners and the term of service is definite, two to nine commissioners ranging from two to six years. In most states commissioners do little but write opinions. In a few states they also assist in determining what cases will be heard. In eight states the opinions of the commissioners, when adopted and announced by the court for which written, are considered to be of the same weight or authority as opinions written by the members of the court.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

14319. STAYTON, ROBT. W. The Texas civil judicial council. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 207-222.—A detailed account of the work and the recommendations of the Texas civil judicial council since its creation in 1929.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

14320. TOLL, HENRY W. Should we pay lawmakers? *State Govt.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 10-13.—In 37 of the 48 states the payment to the legislator amounts to \$10.00 or less per day, enough to reimburse him for living expenses only. A table showing for each state the length of term, the method of fixing salary, the length of session, the amount of salary for regular and special sessions, and allowance for mileage, traveling expenses, stationery, etc., is given.—*Harvey Walker.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 13728, 13776, 14075, 14384-14385, 14404, 14406, 14436)

### GENERAL

14321. POËTE, MARCEL. Des plans d'aménagement et d'extension des villes. [Plans for the organization and extension of municipalities.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 5(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 365-380.—City planning cannot be standardized. Individualistic, hoary Paris presents vastly different problems from the socialized newness of American cities. Certain aspects of municipal growth are universal: the existing means of transport and their rapidity and cheapness; the integration of urban and regional planning; and the proper location of stations, ports, and air terminals.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

### UNITED STATES

14322. De BOER, S. R. Boulder City—the proposed model town near the Hoover Dam. *Amer. City.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 146-149.—A description of the city plan of Boulder City.—*Harvey Walker.*

14323. JONES, O. GARFIELD. Effective publicity for the city government at minimum cost. *Amer. City.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 121-122.—An account of the organization and work of the *Toledo City Journal*.—*Harvey Walker.*

14324. LOWRIE, S. GALE. Governing our metropolitan areas. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(2) Mar. 1931: 186-196.—The metropolitan region needs two kinds of services—those which can be administered satisfactorily over a wide area, such as city and regional planning, the supplying and regulation of public utilities and their services, and the development of park and recreation facilities; and those which admit of individual treatment in compliance with the wishes of a single neighborhood. A federal plan of local government with the following attributes is suggested: A skilled, appointive, administrative staff; continuity of policy and the administration of local affairs unconfused by the injection of extraneous issues; an elastic system of government with powers as broad as the problems with which it has to deal.—*Charles W. Shull.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 13260, 13271, 13307-13309, 13315-13320, 13729, 14431-14432, 14481, 14484, 14488, 14496, 14519, 14532, 14539, 14547)

### GENERAL

14325. BOEKE, J. H. Dorpsherstel. [Reconstruction of the village.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Feb. 1931: 31-63.—The native villages in the Netherlands Indies are trusted with the care of their own interests. However, supervision of government officials has caused European systems of organization to penetrate into the village, and the village head has been alienated from the inhabitants. In British In-

dia much the same problem had to be solved: in several cases village panchayats have been established by the provincial government, whose divisions care for education, hygiene, water supply, irrigation, and other social work. They calculate the extent of their work and receive a subsidy from the government. Special forest panchayats have been established in Madras to take care of the waste land. However, the panchayats have not stimulated the real interest of the village inhabitants.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14326. UNSIGNED. La colonisation française en Tunisie et le colonisation italienne en Tripoli. [French colonization in Tunis and Italian colonization in Tripoli.] *Afrique Française.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 214-216.—Tunis has been successfully opened primarily on private initiative; Tripoli with governmental assistance has been less successful.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## FRANCE

14327. CANDACE, GRATIEN. Pour une politique des ports coloniaux. [The need for a colonial port policy.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 154-156.—The construction of colonial ports is badly needed if France is to profitably exploit her overseas possessions. Save for Dakar, French West Africa, and Saigon, Indo-China, shipping centers there today are unprovided with docks, and vessels must be cargoes and unloaded from lighters while anchored in roadstead.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14328. PAGANON, M. L'organisation de la justice indigène au Maroc. [The organization of native justice in Morocco.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 161-164.—Large numbers of Moroccans are Berbers who, although Mohammedan, do not accept the religious law of Islam as the directing force in their lives. Their judicial status under the sultanate was precarious and the French, to win them over, have allowed them to manage their own affairs by custom. That right was at length formally accorded them by a *dahir* dated May 16, 1930. Unhappily, at the same time that it gave them great satisfaction, it aroused keen discontent among ardent young Moroccan nationalists who wish to thoroughly unify the country. They are now, consequently, waging an active anti-French campaign.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14329. UNSIGNED. Annam. La situation politique. [The political situation in Annam.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 95-96.—The province of Vinh has been entirely pacified. The inhabitants of the villages affected by the recent wave of revolutionary agitation have been making formal submission and taking the oath of allegiance in large numbers. Meanwhile, the government has shifted about officials who had made themselves obnoxious to the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14330. UNSIGNED. Laos. L'inauguration de l'Institut Bouddhique. [The opening of the Buddhist Institute of Laos.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 97.—This most important educational center was dedicated on March 18 under the auspices of the Superior Resident, affording striking proof of the care taken by the French government to maintain native faiths and culture.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14331. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Le mandat à la Chambre des Députés. [The question of the French mandate over territories in the Levant brought before the Chamber of Deputies.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 98-99.—The Socialist member of the chamber vigorously attacked the holding of mandated territory during debate on Mar. 10 because of the immense expense entailed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14332. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Les travaux publics au Liban en 1930. [Road work



in Lebanon in 1930.] *Asie Française*. 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 99.—Rightly judging that the repair of the highways in Lebanon was essential to the country's economic development, this work was undertaken at an early date and is progressing rapidly; 490 km. were put into shape last year; 433 km. are to be improved in 1931, during which time 85 km. of new road will also be constructed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

14333. BENN, W. WEDGWOOD. The Indian Round Table Conference. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (2) Mar. 1931: 145-159.—The three general lines developed as a result of the conference, which a change in government will not alter, are: (1) federation is the almost essential preliminary to self-government in India; (2) there must be responsibility at the center and in the provinces; and (3) certain safeguards, in the interests of India, must be provided, among these defense and finance. It has been proved that parliament does not govern India, and that the secretary of state cannot effectively control from London all the interests which still remain reserved subjects in the hands of the governor-general. The conference improved British prestige in India, caused all to speak of All-India, caused disappearance of the notion of dependency, and improved the goodwill necessary for British trade.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14334. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. Une déclaration du gouvernement britannique au sujet de la Palestine. [A declaration by the British government on the Palestine question.] *Asie Française*. 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 74-79.—The Jews have been alienated by the statement of policy issued last October, and the MacDonald letter of February has not appeased them while, at the same time, it has incensed the Arabs. Despite considerable agitation favoring it, there is not the slightest likelihood of Great Britain's yielding her mandate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14335. SOLOW, HERBERT. Camouflaging Zionist realities. The meaning of the MacDonald letter. *Menorah J.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 223-241.—Ostensibly, the MacDonald letter of Feb. 13, 1931, addressed to Chaim Weizman, President of the World Zionist Organization, modified the policy explicit in the Passfield White paper with reference to Zionism and the Jews in Palestine. But an analysis of this letter reveals no basis for this assumption. The defeat implied in the Passfield Report has not been mitigated.—*W. O. Brown*.

14336. SOMERVELL, D. B. The Indian states. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 11 1930: 55-62.—Evolution in India involves the integration of the Indian states into a political system based on consent. The doctrine of paramountcy in external and internal affairs on the part of the British crown must include the recognition of the rights which the states have by treaty or claim by virtue of their living, growing relationship.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14337. STEDMAN, H. From empire to dominion: the Indian situation. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (2) Jan. 1931: 189-198.—The constitution of 1919 was intended only to be an experimental stage of training in responsibility and self-government. After ten years no great political party has been formed, a majority of which might carry on the government, while on the other hand the Indian National Congress party has been active with its policy of non-cooperation. Indian defense costs annually over \$200,000,000. Indian troops have so far been officered by British officers, and the complete replacement of British troops raises serious problems.—*Alison Ewart*.

14338. UNSIGNED. India: constitution or chaos. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 239-273.—In endorsing the transfer of responsibility for their government to the Indians themselves, the Round Table Conference marks

a constitutional revolution. The chief problems before the Conference were: (1) The bases of an all-Indian federal system, including the apportionment of representation between British India and the native states, the division of powers between nation and provinces, and the devising of a system of indirect election, in view of the impossibly large constituencies direct election would entail. (2) So constituting the provincial governments as to secure adequate vigor and stability under a parliamentary system. (3) Finding a right balance between communalism and nationalism in providing for representation of minorities. (4) Reservation to the viceroy of powers relating to foreign policy and defense, relations with the princes, finance, and civil service, as safeguards during the period of transition. The modified parliamentary system proposed should prove more stable than the usual type, and the dyarchy necessitated by the transitory safeguards seems inevitable if agreement is to be reached.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

14339. WEULERSSE, JACQUES. La question de Birmanie. [The question of Burma.] *Asie Française*. 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 80-82.—Disturbances breaking out in the Tharrawady district on Christmas eve spread rapidly until, by February, more than 50 villages had been affected and nearly 600 had been slain in the clashes between the natives and the Anglo-British forces. The nature of the terrain made campaigning exceedingly difficult but the rebel leader, a priest styling himself king and defender of the Buddhist faith, was finally beaten and order has been reestablished. The affair had its origin in the misery of the local peasantry which is facing ruin in the sharp decline in the price of rice.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14340. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. British India and the Indian states. *Yale Rev.* 20 (1) Sep. 1930: 75-93.—The historical and descriptive part of the Simon Report has been hailed as the best thing of its kind yet written. The Indian Nationalists were interested only in its recommendations which they have largely rejected, in particular the recommendations for a federal state which were the heart of the report. This hostility is largely psychological. Some form of federalism is inevitable because of the very existence of the native states, the rights of whose princes are safeguarded by treaties. If the Nationalists would once accept federalism a solution should be possible.—*Ernest S. Griffith*.

## ITALY

14341. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique. Le budget des colonies. [The Italian colonial budget.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 168-169.—The colonial budget for 1931-32, approved by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy on Mar. 24, provides for a grant of 167,600,000 lire to balance Tripoli's budget; 182,700,000 lire for the same purpose in Cyrenaica; 20,700,000 in the case of Eritrea; and 45,000,000 in that of Somali.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14342. CUCINOTTA, ERNESTO. Problemi ed aspetti dell'ordinamento giuridico della Libia. [Problems and aspects of the judicial organization of Libya.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-51.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14343. LEONE, ENRICO de. Il "waqf" nel diritto coloniale italiano. [The "waqf" in Italian colonial law.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 651-670; (9) Sep. 1930: 770-787.—A legal analysis—under the following headings: Brief notes on the "waqf" in Moslem law; the "waqf" in Italian colonies; Italian legislation; jurisprudence; present aspects of the problem. (Bibliography.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14344. PACE, M. L'Italie et les problèmes politiques africains. [Italy and African political problems.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 169-170.—With its recent victories in southern Libya, the Italian gov-

ernment has come into complete possession of the country. The suppression of the Sennusite fraternity, may have been harsh, but it was an absolutely necessary step. The French showed a splendid spirit in disarming rebellious natives escaping into Algeria and turning their weapons over to the Italian government. The delimitation of the eastern and western boundaries has not been completed but settlements with Algeria and Egypt at an early date are hoped for.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**14345. PALUMBO, ANTONIO.** *Le opere del risveglio coloniale italiano.* [The achievements of reawakened colonialism in Italy.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(10) Oct. 1930: 884-899.—All aspects of the colonial problem—economic, demographic, political, military, etc.—are dealt with. There has been a surprising rebirth of interest in colonies during the last two decades.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**14346. UNSIGNED.** *La répercussion de l'occupation du Fezzan en Afrique française.* [The repercussion of the Italian occupation of Fezzan on French Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 177-179.—The brilliant Italian victories in Libya which have thoroughly pacified the country have inevitably affected adjacent French holdings. Hundreds of refugees were given admission into Tchad, Niger, and the Southern Territory of Algeria upon surrendering their arms and are now settling down there. While their coming will doubtless prove an event of considerable economic importance it has raised embarrassing political and social questions. (Map).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## JAPAN

**14347. YAMASAKI, KEICHI.** *The Japanese mandate in the South Pacific.* *Pacific Affairs.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 95-112.—The South Pacific mandatory territory of Japan consists of 623 small islands south of Japan and north of the equator, constituting the Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline groups. The total population of the islands on Oct. 1, 1929 was 64,921, consisting of 48,617 natives, 16,202 Japanese, and 102 foreigners other than Japanese. The majority of the natives are ethnologically termed Micronesians, and they may be divided into Polynesians and Chamorros. Most of the Chamorros are to be found on the Mariana group and on Yap and Palau of the Caroline group. Each of the three

archipelagoes has its native language, unintelligible to the others, but Japanese is now widely understood. The highest official in the present administration is the governor, who is under the superintendence of the minister of overseas affairs. The offices of the provincial government are at Korror of the Palau group. The province is divided into six local areas. The South Pacific provincial court, under the direct control of the governor, has jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases. Poll tax, mine tax, port clearance tax, and customs duties yielded in 1928 a total of 1,122,536 yen, or 19.00 yen per capita. The tax in Japan proper yields 14.74 yen. The educational system includes government supported public schools for Japanese and private schools for native children. In 1929 there were 900 pupils enrolled in 9 elementary schools and 2,547 children in 22 public schools. About 76% of the population are engaged in agriculture, but the methods are crude. Trade in 1928 was valued at 8,623,730 yen export and 4,782,591 import. Transportation is mainly by boat. There are slightly over 162 miles of road and slightly over 61 miles of railway.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

## NETHERLANDS

**14348. VANDENBOSCH, AMRY.** *Dutch problems in the West Indies.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9(2) Jan. 1931: 350-352.—The Dutch West Indies are composed of two island groups of three islands each. The southern group, off the coast of Venezuela, is enjoying an era of prosperity as the refining and export center of the Venezuelan petroleum industry. Fear is entertained in some quarters in Holland that Venezuela may not always be content to have another power in the possession of its export center. The Dutch West Indian government has also been made to feel the pressure of the U. S. to cooperate in the execution of its prohibition regulations. The northern island group, about 500 miles northeast of the southern group, is sparsely populated and is suffering a very severe economic depression. The islands constitute a single governmental unit, with its seat at Curacao, the main island of the southern group. The northern group desire to be freed from Curacao and placed under the direct government of the Netherlands, or if this preference cannot be granted, they desire a government more truly representative of all the six islands.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 13744, 13763, 13778, 13983, 14138, 14248-14249, 14265, 14315, 14340, 14525, 14527, 14535, 14645)

### ARGENTINA

**14349. DAIREAUX, MAX.** *La révolution argentine.* [The Argentine revolution.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145(431) Oct. 10, 1930: 81-96.—Irigoyen, coming to the presidency first in 1916, captured the public imagination and sympathy. He ran Argentine politics to suit his own peculiar ideas. After an interregnum of 6 years he continued his methods. The election of last March resulted, in reality, in a defeat for Irigoyen. But he did not relinquish his position. On Sep. 6 a body of 16,000 students, marching to the Maison Rosa to demand the president's resignation, were met with revolvers. This was the signal for action. The government fell at the first blow. Uriburu, who was made head of the government, was not a politician, but he has chosen an intelligent group of ministers, whose presence guarantees the return of order and an upright administration. The Argentine revolution against Irigoyen, the demagogue,

differed from that in Peru against the hypocrite, Leguía, and from that in Venezuela against Gómez, who was in reality barbarous.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

**14350. ITALO, LUIS GRASSI.** *Aspecto político del presupuesto en la republica Argentina.* [Political aspects of the budget in the Argentine republic.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 21(122) Aug. 1928: 117-133.

### AUSTRIA

**14351. EITLER, PAUL.** *Das Burgenland und Ödenburg.* [Burgenland and Ödenburg.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(8-9) 1930: 590-592.—Austria's demand for a union with the territory of Western Hungary, inhabited by Germans, was granted by the Western powers because they were afraid of too great an increase in Slavic strength. Hungary still deeply resents the loss of Burgenland. Austria had in the beginning no objection to a plebiscite, but would consent to it now only if it were extended to Ödenburg also.—*John B. Mason.*

**14352. STEINACHER, HANS.** *Die Anschlussabstimmungen in Österreich.* [The Anschluss plebiscites in Austria.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(8-9) 1930: 593-594.—The plebiscites were not based on economic motives, but were a spontaneous movement against the prohibition



of the *Anschluss*. The results were overwhelmingly in favor of the *Anschluss*.—*John B. Mason*.

## BELGIUM

14353. DIETWEDE, GEORG. *Flandrischer Brief*. [Letter from Flanders.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(10-11) 1930: 703-709.—Many fundamental changes have taken place in the last few years in the Flemish land and people. The peasant has become a factor of power; his own bank has hundreds of branches and is the third largest in Belgium. The person of the Belgian king is no longer sacrosanct since he failed to keep his word to the Flemish people. The army will soon be no longer an instrument of France; it now has French, Flemish, and German speaking training units, which may lessen the value of the French-Belgian military agreement.—*John B. Mason*.

14354. LÉMONON, ERNEST. *La nationalité belge et le mouvement flamand*. [Belgian nationality and the Flemish movement.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* (Paris), C. R. 90 Nov.-Dec. 1930: 490-516.—Slightly more than 3,000,000 Belgians speak only Flemish, almost that number speak only French, and more than 1,000,000 speak both languages. However, France shows no desire to absorb Belgium. Although the Flemish people dominate the legislative bodies, they are devoted to Belgium and do not come into conflict with the Walloons. The real trouble seems to be within Flemish ranks; between the older Flemish elements and the newer French additions, and is chiefly social in character. The Flemish and the Walloon peoples respect each other. There seems little danger that Belgian nationality will be sacrificed.—*J. A. Rickard*.

## CHILE

14355. HARING, CLARENCE H. *Chilean politics, 1920-1928*. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-26.—Causes of the scarcely veiled dictatorship in Chile may be traced to the presidential election of 1920 and the civil war of 1891 which grew out of the rivalry between the president and congress. Congress was triumphant in the war, but it failed to solve the problems confronting the country. As a consequence when Alessandri was elected president in 1920, it was on a platform of social and political reform. The upper house and the president were soon at cross purposes. The coup d'état of September 1924 was the army officers' effort to solve the existing problems. A second coup d'état occurred Jan. 23, 1925, and Alessandri was recalled to his country where conditions remained unsettled. The constitution was revised, but the approaching national elections stirred the people. Emiliano Figueroa was elected president on Oct. 25. Colonel Ibáñez became a member of the new president's cabinet. Further troubles arose and on May 4, 1927 the president resigned. Eighteen days later Ibáñez was elected to succeed him. Since then he has been the real head of the state, for congress has obeyed his will.—*John Clarke Patterson*.

## CHINA

14356. CHI HU SUN. *A sidelight on the opium traffic in China*. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (3) Mar. 1931: 319-325.—The enormous opium traffic of China, especially in the Yangtse valley, is the greatest curse of the country. Resting on the addicts, who sacrifice all for it, the growers make nothing, for opium is practically the monopoly of the military chiefs whose main financial resource it is, and whose profits by controlling the river route render them entirely refractory to any Chinese national government. Besides these huge traffickers there is a large smuggling trade which leads to bribery and banditry on a great scale.—*H. D. Jordan*.

14357. P. *Communism in China*. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 310-316.—The first wave of

Chinese communism began with the returning students from Soviet Russia, and ended when the Borodin influence was rooted out of the Kuomintang. The second wave is linked with the development of an industrial class and the agrarian revolution. The forces at work are complex, a combination of Chinese banditry and the driving force of the communists. There is being laid in the heart of China a soviet state. Though 20 Red armies have been identified with some 75,000 men, there is singularly little known about them due to their operation in remote parts of China. No Russians have been reported among them, though their methods closely resemble those of the Third International. Communism is now getting men really dedicated to the cause; a class conscious proletariat is developing; the international influence of the movement is important; the agrarian movement is favored by intelligent and desperate men.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone*.

14358. UNSIGNED. *China: a brighter outlook*. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 319-332.—The prospects of the Nanking government at the close of 1930 in their military, political, financial, and foreign aspects.—*Gordon Dewey*.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

14359. LÉMONON, ERNEST. *Dix années de politique intérieure en Tchéco-Slovaquie*. [Ten years of internal politics in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 381-395.—Developments of the past decade reveal considerable promise of future political stability in Czechoslovakia. Between 1921 and 1925, and again in 1929, socialists have collaborated with bourgeois parties to form governmental coalitions. The decade has also witnessed a change of heart on the part of parties representing racial minorities formerly opposed to the new state. Since 1926, German agrarians, clericals, socialists, and Slovak populists have held portfolios in the government. A balanced budget, a new currency, intensified agricultural production, and a series of treaties favorable to export trade have stimulated economic life. Rome's ultramontane policy has offended patriotic sensibilities associated with the memory of Huss and has discouraged Czech aspirations toward a national church. Fortunately a solution is pending. Diplomatic relations, broken since 1925, have been resumed and a quasi-concordat is in prospect.—*A. J. Zurcher*.

## DENMARK

14360. RÖGIND, SVEN. *Alcohol and temperance in Denmark*. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (2) Feb. 1931: 85-90.—War-time conditions forced the Danish government to place very high taxes on spiritous liquors and lighter levies on wines and beer. Consumption of liquors fell off to a fraction of the normal, and the position of the prohibitionists is being undermined. Even in the country districts there is a strong movement in favor of granting liquor licenses. Taxation is making for temperance. When compared to the Bratt system in Sweden, it is simple, intelligible, and cheap, while it diminishes bootlegging by keeping the prohibitionists from exercising, as in Norway, an undue influence in determining tax and sales regulations. Finland will probably copy the Danish practice.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

## FRANCE

14361. UNSIGNED. *Church and state in France*. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 333-350.—As regards relations with the state, Roman Catholic doctrine is unchanging but its practice is opportunist, as exemplified in France. Since then, save for the anti-clerical interlude of the *Cartel des Gauches*, there has been a steady rapprochement. This has been due to recognition of Roman Catholic services in the national defense and of Catholicism as part of the national heritage, and to motives

of expediency. Alsace-Lorraine, still under the concordat, strenuously opposed the application to that region of the Third Republic's anticlerical legislation; French prestige as protector of Catholics in the Near and Far East was threatened by the reconciliation of Italy with the Papacy; the landslide of the franc terminated anticlerical experiments. The rapprochement has been signalized by the establishment of the Vatican embassy, the formation of diocesan associations, and the condemnation the *Action Française*.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

## GERMANY

14362. BERGMANN, HANS. Eifel-Mosel-Hunsrück und die Separatistenabwehr 1923. [Eifel-Moselle-Hunsrück in the anti-separatist movement, 1923.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (6-7) 1930: 436-449.—The French supported the separatists by propaganda to avoid the appearance of forceful annexation of the Rhineland. In a number of places, however, they maintained the separatists in power by military force after they had usurped local offices. The population responded by mass demonstrations, and in spite of numerous deportations of leading citizens, suppression of the German press, and material temptations, they ended separatist rule in most localities. This fight was waged when the greatest chaos reigned in other parts of Germany. (6 maps.)—*John B. Mason*.

14363. LOHSE, FRIEDRICH. Das Verkehrsproblem der Abstimmung. [The transportation problems of plebiscites.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (8-9) 1930: 594-610.—The number of travelers to Upper Silesia was somewhat higher than to East and West Prussia, but transportation to the latter was much more difficult. Over 110,000 voters were transported both ways within 20 days. Railroad stock had been decimated during the war; 5,000 of the best locomotives and 150,000 cars had been handed over to the Allies; the morale of the post-war personnel had been lowered. In the summer of 1930 only 47% of the pre-war schedule of trains were running. Because of the Polish obstruction tactics, 31,000 more voters than expected had on short notice to be sent to East Prussia in ships, including 14 torpedo boats. Altogether 96,000 went to East Prussia by sea from Pomeranian harbors, and only 12,000 through the Corridor; 62,000 returned via the Baltic Sea, the rest on the land route. The Red Cross took care of the housing and maintenance. (2 maps, 2 tables.)—*John B. Mason*.

14364. RASCHHOFER, HERMAN. Die deutsche Volkspolitik und der Osten. [German national policy and the East.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (8-9) 1930: 611-620.—Schiemann's "minority ideology" to the effect that state and nation have nothing to do with each other and that the change of the state to a non-national administrative organ must be furthered for the sake of European peace must be rejected as a liberal error. The German East reaches from Memel to the Steiermark. The struggle there is not so much against states as against nationalities which use the state as a means. Only the active interest of the entire German nation in Eastern questions can keep it from becoming accustomed to present-day conditions.—*John B. Mason*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

14365. MORGAN, W. T. James Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (1) Feb. 1931: 44-65.—A brief statement of the early life and struggle of this poor Scot to make a name for himself. It emphasizes his poverty, his journalistic experiences, his leadership in organizing the Parliamentary Labour party, and his eventual triumph despite his crucifixion during the war as a conscientious objector.—*W. T. Morgan*.

## ITALY

14366. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. Fascismo e intellettualità. [Fascism and the intelligentsia.] *Educ. Fascista*. 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 112-115.—Italian intellectuals, bent throughout the Risorgimento on freeing the country of foreign dominion and absolute monarchy, created the spirit of liberalism which at first caused a certain natural reluctance to accept Fascism. They thought that philosophy and education must be free of all official control, as though it were possible for government to allow the national mind to be disintegrated. Fascism has introduced a new concept of life, anti-liberal and anti-intellectual, making thought collective. As Fascism gradually conquers prejudice and invades the various fields of culture, it takes an increasing interest in them and by uniting the intellectuals of the nation consolidates Italian power.—*Henry Furst*.

14367. LÉMONON, ERNEST. Le syndicalisme fasciste. [Fascist syndicalism.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C.R. 90 Nov.-Dec. 1930: 517-532.—Syndicalism was strong in Italy before the World War. Syndicalists opposed the Italian entrance into that conflict, thus bringing to the fore men like Mussolini and Rossini in opposition to their activities. After the war, they were about to overwhelm Italy when Mussolini organized the Italian syndicalist committee to arouse a greater nationalist feeling. Fascism arose and triumphed in Italy and Fascist syndicalism came into being. It had for its ideal the superiority of national interests over individual interests. This being the case, the wishes of capital and labor would be subordinated to those of the whole group. The laws of Apr. 3, 1926, and Jan. 8, 1927, embodying the Fascist aims, are given in detail.—*J. A. Rickard*.

14368. PERRUCHE, CAPITAINE. La question du Tirol du sud. [The question of South Tyrol.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 396-429.—The Fascist program includes administrative reform to secure centralization, Italian as the official language, dismissal of German employees, Italianization of schools and religious instruction, suppression of German banks, etc., encouraging of Italian immigration, and prohibition of the German press, secret associations, clubs, etc., and Mussolini's position is this: (1) the South Tyrol question is an Italian domestic question, (2) the Italian government will not tolerate a "state within a state," (3) the Treaty of St. Germain settled the boundaries and made no provision for rights of minorities, and (4) the promises of the previous government do not bind the Fascist government. The Germans declare that the League of Nations should take action.—*Harold H. Sprout*.

## JAPAN

14369. TSURUMI, YUSUKE. Japan in the modern world. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 254-265.—The 1930 elections showed a decided development of political mindedness in Japan. The press has come to a position of real leadership. The popularity of the present government with the press is one reason for its phenomenal victory. The cabinet with the majority party, Minseito, the people, and the press are successfully fighting the privy council, the naval staff, and the opposition party, Seiyukai. The continuous depression since 1920 has resulted in the strengthening of political parties, and is augmenting radicalism among the hard hit intellectual classes. Insurmountable walls facing Japan are the tariff, immigration restrictions, and the peace wall which prohibits the redistribution of territory for population needs. Tremendous intellectual currents exist among the industrial workers, farmers, and young college graduates. Marx's *Das Kapital* outsells any other foreign book in a country where 48% of the wealth is controlled by 6 financial concerns.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone*.



## LITHUANIA

14370. CHAMIER, FRITZ von. Grundzüge litauischer Wirtschaftspolitik. [Fundamentals of Lithuanian economic policy.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (6-7) 1930: 496-500.—Absolute lack of intelligent and trained officials in the first years of Lithuanian independence made a planned financial and economic policy impossible. The budget was balanced for some years only with the help of military requisition. Later the litas was stabilized by means of a restriction of credit. Additional heavy taxation has resulted in a great lack of capital. Agrarian reform is started; specialization in dairy and meat products is necessary. Since 1919 Germany has bought more than half of Lithuania's exports, but the German development toward high tariffs increases Lithuania's interest in an economic rapprochement with Poland.—*John B. Mason*.

## NEAR EAST

14371. UNSIGNED. At the turn of the year. *Near East & India*. 39 (1024) Jan. 1, 1931: 3.—A summary of the outstanding events in the Near and Middle East during 1930.—*Edith Jonas*.

14372. VATIS, KH. БАТИС, X. Корни победы Венизелоса. [The basis of Venizelos' victory in Greece.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (12) 1928: 34-39.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

14373. WESENDONK, O. G. von. Das kurdische Problem. [The Kurdish problem.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (2) Feb. 1931: 117-130.—The territory of Kurdistan has been allotted to Turkey, Persia, Iraq, and Russia. The failure of the Kurds in establishing a national state of their own is largely due to their feudalist organization. Turco-Persian cooperation finally frustrated the Kurdish efforts for independence. Britain, too, denied the Kurds of Iraq their independence, thus taking the side of Turkey and Persia. Russia alone has an interest in attributing the Kurdish unrest to Britain.—*Hans Frerck*.

## POLAND

14374. A POLE. En Galicie Orientale. [Eastern Galicia.] *Monde Slave*. 7 (3) Sep. 1930: 365-383.—The spirit and practice of Polish relations with the Ukraine, as set down in the Union of 1569, were fair and equal. Two generations later all this had changed—militant Catholicism and a blindly selfish nobility were to blame. The result was a series of conflicts still going on. When Poland won her independence in 1918 the chance for better understanding was wrecked by the faults of both sides. By the project of September, 1922, Eastern Galicia was to have autonomy, but this was never realized. A period of bungling followed, with many moments of tension and too much of open or secret effort at denationalization. A terrorizing policy is futile. The promised autonomy should be realized.—*W. J. Rose*.

## SPAIN

14375. DESMOND, R. T. The aftermath of the Spanish dictatorship. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 297-309.—The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera successfully settled the Moroccan question, inaugurated an intelligent plan of economic reconstruction, and brought six years of labor peace. His fall was due to failure to stabilize the peseta, reform the army, and his cutting off of all means of giving legal form to a reform of the constitution.—*Frank Paddock*.

## USSR.

14376. UNSIGNED. A Moscou: procès du "parti industriel." [Moscow: the trial of the engineers.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (685) Mar. 28, 1931: 422-451.—The documents relative to the accusation, trial, and commutation of sentences of the engineers.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14377. WASSERMAN, W. S. La Russie, facteur mondial. La foi communiste. Le niveau de vie et l'effort agraire. Production soviétique. La défense des états "capitalistes." [Russia, a world factor. The communist faith. The standard of living and the agrarian effort. Soviet production. The defense of the "capitalist" states.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (1) (680) Feb. 21, 1931: 234-236; (681) Feb. 28, 1931: 278-281; (682) Mar. 7, 1931: 307-309; (684) Mar. 21, 1931: 392-394.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 14245)

## AUSTRALIA

14378. GISBORNE, F. A. W. Caucus government in Australia. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (3) Mar. 1931: 282-292.—The present political situation in Australia, where the country is ruled by the iron discipline of a majority of the Parliamentary Labour party, is intolerable. But there is hope that the divisions in the Labour party and the non-Labour majority in the senate may lead to an overthrow of the tyrannical caucus.—*H. D. Jordan*.

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 13642, 14281, 14509)

## AUSTRALIA

14379. STRATTON, IRA W. American citizenship and Australian election methods. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (2) Feb. 1931: 90-94.—On the average, 50% of those qualified to vote actually cast ballots in the U. S. Australia in 1925 enacted legislation prescribing and regulating compulsory registration and voting. The registration list and the percentage of voters have increased from less than 60% to about 91-94%. The constitutionality of the act has been upheld.—*Harvey Walker*.

14380. UNSIGNED. Australian finance: the narrow way. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 432-448.—Repudiation of the agreement among the seven Australian governments (Melbourne, August 1930) to maintain balanced budgets, was made the chief issue in the New South Wales election (Oct. 25) by the Labour party. Their victory was probably aided by the vote of the civil service, threatened by the wage cut implied in the alternative policy of retrenchment. New South Wales influence in federal politics caused a breach with federal Labour cabinet members who had signed the agreement. There have been further difficulties with the banks over the guaranteed price of wheat, and with the railway commissioners of three states and the high court over an attempt to reduce wages on railways.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

## GERMANY

14381. KUENZER, R. Wahlreform. [Electoral reform.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36 (2) Jan. 15, 1931: 120-129.—The government's electoral reform plan of Aug. 20, 1930, proposes to divide Germany into 31 electoral areas, these to be subdivided into polling districts each containing about 250,000 inhabitants. Parties are to be permitted one candidate per polling district, the elector voting for one of the candidates thus submitted. Seats are to be assigned the parties in the electoral areas according to a fixed quota of 70,000 votes and then distributed among their candidates according to their strength. The parties' remnant votes in the electoral areas are to be totalled in each of 12 larger regional areas (*Ländergruppen*) and additional seats allotted. While endorsing this plan, the author would secure additional reforms. The minimum voting age should be raised from twenty to twenty-one. Part of the electoral expenses should be transferred to the party. This would

tend to discourage the growth of small parties. A tabulation is given of all the remedies proposed since 1921.—*A. J. Zürcher.*

**14382. ZURKUHLN, H.** Ein Epilog zur Reichstagswahl. Nichtwähler.-Splitterparteien.-Ungültige Stimmen. [An epilogue to the Reichstag election. Non-voters.-Splinter parties.-Invalid ballots.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(1) Jan. 1931: 103-107.—Between 1919 and 1928 the percentage of registered voters participating in the elections to the German national legislature declined from 83% to 75.6%. In the 1930 election, however, because of an exceptional appeal to

the non-voter, the percentage rose again to 82%. Splinter parties have tended to increase. A total of 10 parties secured representation in the Weimar Assembly in 1919; 16 parties failed to do so. In the 1930 election, 16 party lists were rewarded with seats and 21 were not. Unrepresented voters numbers rose from 13,000 in 1919 to 832,562 in 1928 and dropped to 413,000 in 1930. Invalid ballots in 1919 numbered 124,000, in 1928, 428,000. An educational campaign waged by the press and the parties reduced the number to 267,000 in 1930.—*A. J. Zürcher.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 8927, 11514, 12799)

#### PRINCIPLES

**14383. FREUND, ERNST.** Legislative standardization. *State Govt.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 15-18.—A legislative reference service cannot replace the more intensive, systematized, and continuous gathering of information which is one of the by-products of expert administration. Nor can it replace the work of investigating commissions. The draftsman should not be called until the social and economic issues have been disposed of and a policy has been agreed upon. Drafting bureaus may be expected in course of time to evolve a formal science of legislation.—*Harvey Walker.*

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 14020, 14316, 14325, 14445)

**14384. BEATTY, PHILIP A.** Improving municipal contract methods and administration. *Pub. Management.* 13(2) Feb. 1931: 61-66.—The city engineering department should assemble data upon which bidding is to take place. The city should assume part of the risk with a contractor in such a case as greatly deepened foundations, and if this contingency does not arise, the money would be saved to the city. Specifications should be concise, clear, and simple. There should be provision permitting either party to the contract to cancel for cause. Arbitration, instead of court settlement, is being provided in more advanced specifications. Bidders should be advertised for in construction journals as well as in local papers. Bid checks to insure contractor's prompt acceptance of the award should be cashed immediately, to certify funds. After the bid is awarded, new checks covering the amount should be issued by the city. The pre-qualification of bidders makes a distinct appeal to more responsible bidders. The need for improved inspectors, free from political interference, and supervised by the city engineering staff is important.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**14385. BENNETT, EMMETT L.** Administrative reorganization in Cincinnati. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(2) Feb. 1931: 71-73.—Cincinnati's charter provides for certain agencies independent of the city manager. The manager shall appoint certain officers and the council shall pass an administrative code providing a plan of administrative organization. The code adopted erected 15 departments. Upon the appointment of a new manager in June, 1930, a new administrative code was proposed. The number of major organizations under the city manager are reduced to 9, of which only 4 are designated as departments. By the condensation of 8 departments into 2, the manager expects to be able to secure a more wieldy organization, to free himself of a

mass of detail, and to achieve a measure of coordination.—*Harvey Walker.*

**14386. DEVELLE, PHILIPPE.** Le régime administratif des chemins de fer anglais. [The system of administrative control of the English railways.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 50-73.—Through the Ministry of Transport Act of 1919 and the more definitive Railways Act of 1921 an administrative and quasi-judicial control of the railway system, far more comprehensive than that formerly exercised through the Board of Trade and the Railway and Canal Commission, has been inaugurated. Jurisdiction of the ministry of transport extends to all forms of pooling, the keeping of accounts and statistics, the standardization of equipment, and the addition of services. Judicial control is exerted through the Railways Amalgamation Tribunal, responsible for the plans to consolidate Britain's 120 railway companies into 4 systems; the Railway Rates Tribunal, required to fix basic rates; and the Central Wages Board, which, subject to an appeal to the National Wages Board, secures settlement of wage disputes by arbitration. These courts have final jurisdiction over questions of fact and constitute a notable advance in the development of Britain's administrative law and courts.—*A. J. Zürcher.*

**14387. NEYMARK, EDWARD.** Les grands corps consultatifs dans l'administration centrale. [The principal consultative corps in central administration.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 5(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 381-394.—The consultative corps of the central administration usually comprise technical and judicial advisers. The principal examples of judicial advice are found in the juridical council of France, the legislative council of Rumania, and the projected council of state of Poland. The Rumanian legislative council, proposed in 1884 and established in 1923, is the prototype of both consultative bodies. Their function is to advise the government concerning projects of law or decrees. The French commission is divided into 7 sections, each composed of 5 members. The Rumanian council is comprised of divisions dealing with legislation, unification of codes, and a third which deals with social, economic, and financial projects. The membership consists of the minister of justice, as chairman, assisted by judges, ministers, and consultants.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**14388. TERLETSKIĬ, P. ТЕРЛЕЦКИЙ, П.** Национальное районирование крайнего севера. [Division of the extreme north into regions by nationalities.] *Советский Север.* [Sovetskiĭ Sever.] 7-8 1930: 5-28.—The article is the result of the work of the committee for assistance to small nationalities of the north in the division into regions. The committee of the north has found unsatisfactory the existing system of administrative division and considers as the best form for the present stage of development the unification of the existing regions into separate national districts for each of the most numerous nationalities. Eight new national dis-



tricts are projected: (1) Iamaló-Gydaím Nenets (of the Samoyedes in the North-West of Siberia), (2) Ostiako-Vogul (south of (1)) (3) Dolgano-Nenets (from Taz to Khatanga), (4) Katang-Événk (basins on the Lower and Podkamennaia or Stony Tunguska), (5) Vitimo-Olekmin-Événk (Tungus—north of Buriat-Mongolia, systems of Vitim and Olekma), (6) Okhotsk-Événk (Lamut on the western boarder of the Okhotsk sea, including the Stanovoi ridge), (7) Chukot (west of the Omolon basin, in the east covering all the Chukot peninsula), (8) Koriak (the northern half of the Kamchatka peninsula and the basin of Penzhin bay). Economic and political reasons are given. Aside from districts, native regions are also projected; Yakutia is composed of four regions (on the north-west) and in the Far Eastern area are included two Tungus regions on the slopes of the Iablonovyi ridge.—*G. Vasilevich.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 14155, 14716)

14389. EDY, JOHN N., and AMSDEN, CLIFFORD N. Personnel administration in council-manager cities. *Pub. Management.* 13 (2) Feb. 1931: 66-68.—These are conclusions based on a careful analysis of questionnaires returned from 115 council-manager cities. In 98 cases the personnel office was located in the city manager's office; in 59, personnel matters are handled entirely by the city manager; in only 29 are there civil service commissions. In cities large enough to have a complete personnel system there should be a complete system of classification of positions, standardization of salaries, recruiting based on the objective measurement of individual differences, promotion in the service, the handling of the care of employees in the service, and the methods for removal and discipline. Provision should be made for the handling of the personnel work either centrally or in departments, the establishment of operating rules, forms for reporting, files and records, formal and informal methods of handling every employment transaction.—*Milton V. Smith.*

14390. FRITZE. Die Stellung der Beamten-schaft. [The position of the civil service.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36 (2) Jan. 15, 1931: 129-133.—Comprehensive legislation covering the legal position of German local, state, and national public officials is a part of the program of the Weimar constitution which the Reichstag has not yet satisfied. A distinction should be made between the public official and the public employee, and between the professional civil servant and the political. Legislation should also answer the question regarding the proper limits of an official's political activity and guarantee adequate salaries, fixed tenure, and political independence. A code of privileges and duties thus enacted would enjoy virtually the status of fundamental or constitutional law.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

14391. UNSIGNED. The appointment of public servants in South Africa. *Round Table.* (80) Sep. 1930: 884-897.—The administrative division is normally recruited by promotion from the clerical division. Eligibles are nominated for the latter by the public service commission (Public Service and Pensions Act 1923) and appointed by the minister concerned. The evolution of the civil service from the first regulations in Cape Colony (1850) is sketched. Present needs are to reduce the number of eligibles to the clerical grade by substituting an open competitive examination for mere qualification through university matriculation; to secure a better educated administrative class by allowing admission through open competitive examinations for university graduates; to raise the grades of employment open to women; to strengthen the powers of the commission as regards appointments to administrative posts.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 14075, 14169, 14277-14278, 14296, 14301, 14303, 14309, 14315, 14341, 14350, 14359, 14360, 14370, 14380)

14392. AYYAR, S. V. Central and provincial financial relations in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 345-364.

14393. BENNETT, ROY E. State income tax laws and the "uniformity clause." *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 132-142.—Several states, having constitutional provisions requiring uniformity in the levy of property taxes, have been compelled to decide whether state income taxes are property or excise taxes. Most of the states have held that the income tax is not a tax on property, or at least is not subject to the limitations imposed on property taxes. Massachusetts is a notable exception.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

14394. BHATNAGAR, B. G. Some aspects of local finance in British India. *Indian J. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 334-344.

14395. BRECKENRIDGE, M. S. Tax escape by manipulations of holding company. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 189-195.—A corporation operating within the state has no incentive to cut down actual earnings simply to pay less taxes, but enter the holding company and all is changed. The profits of a domestic subsidiary are of course the parent's gains indirectly in dividends, but before these reach the parent they are depleted by local taxation. The losses of the domestic subsidiary are, of course, the parent's losses correspondingly except in transactions between the two companies themselves. Here the subsidiary's losses are the parent's gains directly, and gains on which no tax is paid. There seem to be two possible ways to block this easy escape from taxation. One is to disregard the corporate existence of the domestic company as a separate personality, treat it as an agent of the foreign company and the latter as engaged in business locally by that means. In that case the parent will be taxable on the income from its local sales, computed upon a basis of cost to the parent less the pro rata selling expense of the units. The other is to tax the subsidiary on what it could show as earnings if it were given a square deal by the parent.—*Maurice H. Merrill.*

14396. BRINKMANN, CARL. Politik und Geldpolitik in Frankreich. [Politics and financial policy in France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 131-143.—France has adopted a policy of hoarding gold, not of investment. Both financial policy and private business are responsible for this. The efforts of the government were directed solely to securing independence from international capital and to getting decisive influence on the internal money market and national wealth. The unprofessional attitude of the average French capitalist towards finance and the lack of co-operation with the Banque de France have led to a barren conservatism in the business habits of French banks. There is no close touch between them and industry. French tariff policy is not likely to improve the situation, and the influx of reparations payments and French liabilities towards the U.S. are a serious drawback to a far-seeing financial policy.—*Hans Frerk.*

14397. DREYFOUS, GEORGE A., and MOSES, HAROLD. Tax sales in Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5 (1) Dec. 1930: 73-82.—The authors review the constitutional provisions for tax sales in Louisiana and administrative practices as they have developed under these provisions. No adequate provision is made for notifying property holders and mortgage creditors of delinquent taxes; they suffer unreasonable and unnecessary losses in consequence.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

14398. D'SOUZA, V. L. Panchayet finance. *Indian J. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 294-322.

**14399. FOWLKES, JOHN GUY, and JONES, LEE FRANCIS.** State support for public high schools in Wisconsin. *Univ. Wisconsin, Bur. Educ. Res. Bull.* #12 Jan. 1931: pp. 82.—The Wisconsin law of 1927 provides for equalization of financial support of public elementary education. In 1928-29, Wisconsin distributed \$1,786,-838 to the elementary schools on the basis of a sliding scale of costs per elementary teacher. In counties of low valuation the tax rate has been materially reduced, in those of high valuation only slightly reduced, with a consequent equalization of educational opportunity. A formula for a sound plan of state support for high schools is given. The high school districts range in size from an average daily attendance of 16.2 to 12,000, with the median at 96.3; the range of annual cost is from \$68 to \$398, with the median at \$132; the range of true valuation back of each pupil is from \$4,446 to \$169,301, with a median of \$15,900; and the range in median cost per teacher is from \$1,000 per year to about \$3,800, with the median at \$2,132. With such wide variations, dependence of high school support upon local general property tax results in inequalities in educational opportunity that call for revision of the plan of support. The proposed plan operating on a three mill basis for the year 1930-31 would have rendered aid to 351 (83%) of all the high school districts of the state, at a cost of \$1,864,503, or about 16% of the total high school costs for current expenses. Most help would have been given to those schools having less than 300 in average daily attendance.—*F. C. Wooton.*

**14400. JOSHI, R. M.** Division of functions and division of resources in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 323-333.

**14401. KARVE, D. G.** Federal finance in India or a plea for the rationalisation of the "Meston award." *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 384-403.

**14402. KLEMMEDSON, G. S.** Cost of public education from viewpoint of agriculture in Larimer County, Colorado. *Colorado Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #368. Nov. 1930: pp. 66.—Larimer County experiences great inequalities in school taxation and much inequality in educational opportunity and in the efficiency of instruction, due to small units of taxation, wide variations in taxable wealth back of each school child, variations in the school population, and differences in training and experience of the teachers. This study indicates the possibilities for equalization of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of the burden of support by an adoption of the county as the unit of educational control and support, a better method than reliance on the general property tax, and the installation of a simple and uniform system of accounting and budget making in the schools of the county. (Maps, charts, tables.)—*F. C. Wooton.*

**14403. KOTLIAREVSKI, M. B.** Le droit budgétaire de l'U.R.S.S. [The budget law of the U.S.S.R.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Legis. Finan.* 27(3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 422-429.—The adoption of a new political economic organization in 1921 permitted procedure for the organization of a regular budget, but serious difficulties were encountered. It was impossible to regulate the budget in the absence of a stable currency. Currency issues as a means of covering budgetary deficits had to be abandoned. It was necessary to augment as greatly as possible the fiscal receipts and other revenues, and on the other hand to submit to a regime of rigorous economy. Monetary reform in 1924 made possible the adoption on Oct. 1, 1925 of a stable annual budget. New budgetary legislation was enacted May 25, 1927. In accordance with this law rules are promulgated each year for the composition of the financial budgetary estimates and regulations are made for the execution of the budget. The constitution adopted July 6, 1927 recognizes a single national budget, comprising the budgets of the united republics. This single budget em-

braces all the revenues and all the expenditures of the union and of the united republics. Receipts and expenditures of local soviets and of certain specified organizations are excluded, they having their independent budgets. The fundamental principle followed is that there can be no expenses without credits nor can credits be applied for other purposes than those specifically provided for, except in certain cited instances. At the expiration of the budgetary year, Sep. 30, all credits are annulled. The execution of the budget is actually carried out through the intermediary of the state bank.—*G. A. Weber.*

**14404. PFIFFNER, JOHN M.** Fiscal provisions in Western incorporation laws. *Western City.* 6(10) Oct. 1930: 27-28; (11) Nov. 1930: 24-26; 7(3) Mar. 1931: 21-22.—The provisions relative to the administration of finance in the general incorporation acts of 11 western states are analyzed and criticized. The final installment aims to show by chart the manner in which centralized control of finance could be attempted in (1) the council-manager plan; (2) the strong mayor plan; and (3) the weak mayor and council plan.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

**14405. ROE, JOHN S.** Procedure in marketing municipal bonds. *Pub. Management.* 13(2) Feb. 1931: 68-69.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**14406. SAMPSON, E. T.** Pooling a region's credit—consolidation of municipal borrowing powers on a regional scale. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(2) Feb. 1931: 86-89.—An account of the theory and practice of consolidated borrowing for a number of independent municipalities in the same area as carried on in the Montreal metropolitan region.—*Harvey Walker.*

**14407. SHAH, K. T.** Federal finance in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 263-293.

**14408. SHAHANI, T. K.** A revenue system for Indian central and provincial governments. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 365-383.

**14409. TIRUMALACHAR, B.** Fiscal relations between the Indian states and the government of India. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 413-440.

**14410. UNSIGNED.** California's budget for 1931-1933. *Tax Digest.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 42-45.—On Jan. 9, 1931, Governor Rolph submitted to the legislature of California his first budget totaling over \$265,000,000. Detailed information not often found in governmental budgets is included, and there are many improvements compared with prior budgets. It includes every known charge necessary to finance state activities from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1933, under existing laws, with estimated revenues, and leaves no item which can be forecast to fall as a charge against the emergency fund. The estimates cover also agency transactions with the federal government and with counties. The article analyzes in detail only the general fund budget, \$144,809,-000.—*C. E. Rightor.*

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 14142)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 13552, 14276, 14279, 14328, 14342, 14647-14648, 14690)

**14411. ALMARAZ, JOSÉ.** Libertad preparatoria y condena condicional. [Probationary release of convicts and conditional sentences.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7(4) 1930: 383-386.—A discussion of the provisions of the new federal Mexican penal code concerning the conditions under which convicts may be released on probation, and under which conditional sentences may be imposed which suspend for a specified time the execution of the penalty imposed.—*G. A. Weber.*

**14412. BONDY, CURT.** Zur unbestimmten Verurteilung bei Minderjährigen. [The indeterminate sen-



tence for juveniles.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 135-140.—The reports of various investigators (Von Liepmann, Freudenthal, Foltin, and especially the Gluecks) do not reflect glory upon either the methods or successes of the American experiences with the indeterminate sentence. The possibility of and the need for education in the reformatories cannot be predetermined. The present recognition of the principle of the indeterminate sentence is insufficient. Its enactment into law should be demanded and it should be imposed upon all minors. Testing here will prove whether and in what form it may be applied to adult offenders.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

14413. CURRAN, JOHN W. Criminal and non-criminal attempts. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(3) Mar. 1931: 316-337.—The crime of attempt owes its origin to the common law and not to statute. An attempt to commit a crime was a distinct offence at common law. The tendency of the act to cause a breach of the peace was the criterion of criminality. No departure from the common law principles is suggested. A "solicitation" to perform a crime is a crime distinct from a criminal attempt. This rule is qualified in cases where the solicitation is the gist of the attempt. Impossibility of achievement of a crime does not make an attempt to commit it less a crime. (See Entry 3: 12891.)—*H. R. Enslov.*

14414. FREDE, LOTHAR. Was soll aus dem Entwurf des Strafvollzugsgesetzes werden? [What should become of the legislative provision concerning punishment?] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 161-165.—The author cautions against the too ready acceptance of pending legislation in the Reichstag concerning the punishment of criminals. He advises analysis of the provisions with reference to previous German legislation and modern penological ideas. Attention should be given to the regulations and relations between the state and the prisoners and the bases for their rehabilitation.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

14415. NEYMARK, EDOUARD. Le dixième anniversaire du système pénitentiaire en Pologne. L'état actuel du système pénitentiaire en Pologne. [The tenth anniversary of the prison system in Poland. The present status of the prison system in Poland.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6(1) 1929: 66-90.—The prison administration by the Polish authorities began in November, 1918. During the ten years which have elapsed, the Polish government has done all in its power to organize the prison administration on a better basis. Attention has been specially given to the training and instruction of prison officials, prison sanitation, nourishment and education of prisoners, prison labor, and the protection of discharged prisoners and those released on probation. These efforts culminated in the promulgation, on Mar. 7, 1928, by the president of the republic, of a law providing for a new unified prison organization, the provisions of which are outlined.—*G. A. Weber.*

14416. RAPPAPORT, ÉMILE-STANISLAS. Le problème de la codification des contraventions dans la législation polonaise. [The problem of codifying the minor infraction provisions in the Polish laws.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7(2) 1930: 129-169.—A discussion of the proposed draft of a law for the codification of the many legal provisions concerning those comparatively unimportant punishable acts which have nothing fundamentally in common with the great modern crimes such as offenses against personal and public welfare, the security of the state, and the lives and property of the citizens. The proposed code deals with infractions against public authorities, such as disobedience, etc., against the administration of justice, against public peace, public morals, public health, commerce and trade regulations, and other petty offenses not of a strictly criminal character.—*G. A. Weber.*

14417. RAPPAPORT, ÉMILE-STANISLAS. Le nouveau système de codification de la législation criminelle. [The new system of codification of criminal legislation.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8(1) 1931: 34-64.—The reporter, a justice of the supreme court of Poland and general secretary of the Polish Codification Commission, suggests in this report, dated Warsaw, November, 1930, certain changes in the draft of a penal code under consideration by the Penal Law Section of the Polish Codification Commission, with the view of establishing a partition of the criminal law into three codes: (1) a substantive penal code; (2) a code of penal procedure; (3) a code of penal execution. The last would be divided into (a) execution of punishment; (b) execution of reformatory measures. The first book would be sub-divided into: execution of (a) the death penalty; (b) punishment by imprisonment or detention; and (c) punishment by fines. Part 2 would be subdivided into chapters on (a) general procedure for the execution of punishment; (b) special procedure such as probationary release, treatment of minors, etc.; (c) prison organization and administration; (d) individual classification of prisoners; (e) organization of assistance to released prisoners. The report also includes discussions on prison administration; the new doctrine of triple division of this legislation; three ways of perfecting future criminal legislation; international movements for unification in the domain of criminal legislation; and future codes for penal execution, their scope and subdivision.—*G. A. Weber.*

14418. TAUSSIG, L. Le problème de la responsabilité pénale au point de vue médicale dans l'avant-projet du code pénale tchécoslovaque. [The problem of criminal responsibility from the medical standpoint in the proposed Czechoslovakian penal code.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7(4) 1930: 380-382.—A discussion of the provisions of the proposed Czechoslovakian penal code which deal with the criminal irresponsibility of mental defectives and with the detention of psychopathic, alcoholic, and other ailing prisoners.—*G. A. Weber.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 13646, 13753, 14314, 14318, 14376, 14490, 14649, 14696, 14715)

14419. AMOS, MAURICE S. Legal administration in Egypt. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 168-187.—There are three systems of courts in Egypt: the consular, the native, and the mixed courts. In addition, the multiplicity of religious communities survives, with independent jurisdiction of each over probate, marriage, and divorce. The chief characteristics of the judicial system of Egypt are the heterogeneity of its jurisdictions (about 30), the development of efficiency in the new native courts based on the earlier and too little appreciated courts of the cadis, and the legal standards and juridical authority of the mixed courts. The law applied, both procedural and substantive, is derived from the French codes, as it is also for the native courts; English influence in either branch has been slight. Defects are more apparent on the civil than on the criminal side of procedure; recent negotiations look toward an enlargement of the criminal jurisdiction of the mixed courts. Both the mixed and the native courts possess jurisdiction, elsewhere unknown in extent, in suits of private individuals, foreign and native, against the government.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14420. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. The declaratory judgment in the United States. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 37(2) Feb. 1931: 127-148.—Declaratory judgments are a most efficient, rapid, and inexpensive method of declaring the existence of a legal relation arising out of a written instrument or other circumstances. It is a procedural method for the determination



of rights and an excellent instrument of preventive justice introduced into England in the middle of the 19th century and already adopted by 25 of the American states. Dicta in three supreme court decisions unfavorable to the constitutionality of a federal statute which should provide for the declaratory judgment are due to an erroneous assumption that this procedural device involved either an advisory opinion or a moot case.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

**14421. CHADBOURN, JAMES H., and McCORMICK, CHARLES T.** The parol evidence rule in North Carolina. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 151-176.—The parol evidence rule is a device to give the judge a special control of a three-faced fact problem, excluding the matter from the jury unless he concludes that under all the circumstances it is a reasonable probability that the oral transaction was intended by the parties to stand with equal effect with the writing. Juries for economic and emotional reasons may be too ready to allow parties to escape from burdensome written engagements. The North Carolina practice seems to be to ask only two questions. They are addressed respectively to the judge and jury: (1) Does the oral agreement contradict the writing? (2) If not, was the said oral agreement made? Attention is nowhere focused upon the question—was the writing intended to supersede the oral agreement now set up in competition with it? A review of the cases suggests a serious doubt whether this method of administration is a sufficient safeguard for the stability of written transactions to meet the needs of the business elements.—*Maurice H. Merrill.*

**14422. CRABITÉS, PIERRE.** The capitulations are in harmony with the present state of Egypt. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 245-254.—The transfer of the present jurisdiction of the consular courts to the mixed courts would work serious hardship on foreigners resident in Egypt because that country still preserves the principle of personal as opposed to territorial law. Egypt has so steadily refused to change this principle that she now contains 15 different autonomous, indigenous elements, insulated from one another; 11 of these segments are Christian, 3 Jewish, the 15th is composed of True Believers.—*Bessie C. Randolph.*

**14423. JOHNSON, SVEINBJORN.** Reform of legal procedure: rule-making power for courts. *Indiana Law J.* 6(6) Mar. 1931: 383-396.—It is the opportunity and duty of the bench and bar to devote its training and intelligence to the task of simplifying procedure. The public, through the state legislature, retains the power to make the rules of practice and procedure in the courts and then holds the bench and bar responsible for the abuses which occur in connection with the administration of justice. The bench and bar should work to free itself from the thralldom of rules thrust upon it by unskilled men without knowledge of the law.—*E. S. Brown.*

**14424. KELLEY, WALTER.** Fingerprints as evidence of identity. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(2) Mar. 201-212.—The first official use of fingerprints as means of identification was made by Sir William Herschel, in Bengal, to check forgeries. In 1891, a practical system of classification of fingerprint patterns was formulated and later adopted in the criminal courts of England. It is remarkable that the question of admissibility as evidence as a means of identification did not arise until a comparatively recent date. First cases arose in India, and there is one recorded and reported case in Australia. In 1909, the Lord Chief Justice of England decided that a conviction would not be disturbed even if it had been obtained entirely on fingerprint evidence, and the same conclusion was reached in this country in 1911. Admissibility has been accorded upon the basis of analogies to matter previously admitted for purposes of identification, or under the principle that

the courts cannot close their eyes to the evolution in everyday affairs of life. It does not constitute self-incrimination to compel the accused to furnish other prints for comparison with those found at the scene of crime.—*Charles W. Shull.*

**14425. PERKINS, ROLLIN M.** Proposed jury changes in criminal cases. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 20-52; (2) Feb. 1931: 223-241.—The history, bibliography, statutory and case law on waiver of jury in criminal cases is set forth. The decisions are in conflict as to whether a jury may be waived in whole or in part, as to the kind of crimes in which waiver may be permitted, and as to the interpretation of the various constitutional provisions regarding jury trial. There should be waiver of jury trial at the option of the defendant. Where waiver is permitted, there is a saving of time and money and often a protection to the defendant if he is the victim of popular prejudice. There may also be a possible improvement in jury service by the reduction of the amount. There is also a reduction in the number of technical rules and tricks and a resulting decrease in errors, new trials, and appeals. There should be no waiver in capital cases. This would obviate the demand for trial by more than one judge, a difficult requirement to meet in rural districts. Alternate jurors are an advantage where trials may be protracted and should include not only cases of death or serious illness of a juror, but disappearance, death in the family, or any condition which in the opinion of the trial court justifies the use of the alternate. Eleven states provide for some kind of alternate juror.—*A. M. Kidd.*

**14426. STEINER, ROBERT.** Der tschechoslowakische Entwurf über die Jugendstrafgerichtsbarkeit. [The Czechoslovak provision for juvenile criminal procedure.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 151-161.—In the fall of 1930 the national assembly codified the criminal administration of juvenile offenders between the ages of 12 and 18. The American pattern of the indeterminate sentence was not incorporated because it is not believed a sound and objective determination of the time of discharge is possible under the present practice. The law incorporates along with the idea of punishment provisions for the rehabilitation of youthful offenders. Fines, for example, are retained in certain instances as alternatives to punishment. The spirit of this new criminal procedure is in keeping with the modern trends in penology.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**14427. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R.** The new Michigan court rules. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(5) Mar. 1931: 586-599.—By law a special commission was appointed by the governor to confer with the justices of the supreme court and to suggest to the court revised rules of practice and procedure in the supreme court and in all other courts of record. The director of the Legal Research Institute of the University of Michigan became draftsman for the procedure commission. Preliminary reports of the proposed rules were presented to lawyers and judges for suggestions and the supreme court considered them fully before they were finally adopted. Changes were introduced in rules in pleading, in trial court practice, and in appellate practice, all tending toward simplifying the procedure. The Judicial Council of Michigan was created by law as a permanent agency to propose both court rules and legislation for the administration of justice. Proposed new rules shall be published by the clerks of the supreme court so that suggestions or criticisms may be made before they are put into effect.—*E. S. Brown.*

**14428. UNSIGNED.** Methods of scientific crime detection as infringements of personal rights. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(5) Mar. 1931: 842-845.—More subtle in method than the third degree is the practice of subjecting suspects to unpleasant investigations prior to



a judicial determination of guilt. The zeal of the police in the collection of Bertillon records, together with their readiness to experiment with applied psychology, makes it at least questionable whether the law's recognition of interests entitled to protection has kept pace

with the discovery of methods for their violation. The only barrier confronting evidence procured directly from the suspect is the privilege against self-incrimination; but means have been found to get around this protection.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 13952, 14275, 14516-14517, 14531, 14533)

14429. POPE, M. A. Canadian Defence Quarterly essay competition, 1930, prize essay: "Fiat pax in virtute tua." *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(2) Jan. 1931: 153-166.—The essay discusses Canada's obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations; her self-imposed obligations to the British Commonwealth of Nations; and her obligations in respect to national defense. Canada should provide destroyer flotillas and sloops on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to protect Canadian external trade, modernize her existing non-permanent active militia and prepare a scheme for mobilization that would produce an army corps of four divisions, and create a Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve.—*Alison Ewart.*

14430. RICHARDS, E. GLASBROOK. Economics, an essential of modern military education. *Army Quart.* 20(2) Jul. 1930: 292-306.

14431. UNSIGNED. The unrest on the Indian frontier. *Round Table.* (82) Mar. 1931: 351-370.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

14432. WEULERSEE, JACQUES. La révolte afridi et le problème de la frontière du nord ouest. [The Afridi revolt and the problem of the northwestern frontier of India.] *Asie Française.* 31(287) Feb. 1931: 46-49.—The success of the Afridi peoples in forcing the Bolan and Khyber passes and invading the Northwestern frontier province last autumn sent a shudder of apprehension through Great Britain and, while the invaders have been repulsed, the greatest anxiety exists over future attacks which they are certain to launch.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14433. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. Highway safety laws. *State Govt.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 3-6.—The national conference on state and highway safety has drafted a uniform motor vehicle registration act, a uniform motor vehicle anti-theft act, a uniform motor vehicle operators' and chauffeurs' license act, and a uniform act regulating traffic on highways. A model municipal traffic ordinance, drawn up by the second conference, endorsed a standardized program for street and traffic signs, signals, and markings, which was placed in the hands of the American Engineering Council. The third conference recommended the adoption of the National Safety Council standard accident reporting system. During the past 5 years, 23 states have adopted one or more acts of the uniform vehicle code. Twelve states have drivers' license laws. Accident experience in these states has been better than in the states without such laws. (Tables showing motor vehicle fatalities 1920-29 and status of the state motor vehicle laws.)—*Harvey Walker.*

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 14330, 14399, 14402, 14622, 14646)

14434. BARROWS, ALICE. School building survey and program for Warwick, Rhode Island. *U. S. Off. Educ., Bull.* #33. 1930: pp. 77.

14435. UNSIGNED. An experiment in African education in Kenya. *Round Table.* (79) Jun. 1930: 558-572.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

14436. WRIGHT, EDITH A. Organization and functions of research bureaus in city school systems. *U. S. Off. Educ., Leaflet* #2 Feb. 1931: pp. 14.

### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 14019, 14022, 14024, 14027, 14031, 14199, 14360, 14614, 14655, 14675, 15676, 14677, 14689, 14727, 14733)

14437. BROECKER, BRUNO. Neugestaltung der Arbeitslosenfürsorge. [Reorganization of unemployment relief.] *Arbeit.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 792-806.—Abnormal unemployment in Germany threw a heavy burden on municipal resources, especially on the welfare departments in providing for an increasing number of persons excluded from insurance benefit and emergency relief. Supplementary help also came to be required from them when differences arose between emergency relief and the standard rate. Proposals outlined as a remedy are in the main those arrived at in discussion between trade unions and the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag. A distinction would be made between the genuinely unemployed who could be drafted back into work, and other necessitous cases. The former would receive uniform treatment under the centralized control of the *Reich*; the latter only would be dealt with by local authorities. Expenses might be shared by the *Reich*, local, and provincial authorities.—*M. E. Liddall.*

14438. BROWN, LEWIS H. Attacking city noises by science and law. *Amer. City.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 97-101.—An account of the organization and work of the Noise Abatement Commission of the city of New York.—*Harvey Walker.*

14439. CRUMBINE, S. J. The municipality's part in conserving its greatest asset. *Amer. City.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 123-125.—The work of the White House Conference on child health activities is summarized.—*Harvey Walker.*

14440. HARRIS, R. W. National health insurance medical service in Great Britain. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(2) Feb. 1931: 55-69.—The history of the National Health Insurance Act created in 1911 and its relation to the physician is discussed. The principal features of the medical service, the panel doctor, the general character of the insurance scheme, and doctor's responsibility for the care of the insured are described. The act now has overwhelming acceptance by the medical profession. The scheme is preventive only insofar that a physician is consulted earlier in the stages of illness than formerly. Notwithstanding its defects the service represents an enormous gain for the members of the medical profession and the employed population has secured an enormous boon in the matter of medical services for a trifling annual payment.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14441. KAHN, CHARLES M. The workmen's compensation law. *Idaho Law J.* 1(1) Feb. 1931: 56-72.—While compensation legislation began comparatively late in the U. S., rapid progress has been made; at the present time, laws are in force in every territory and possession of the U. S. and in 44 states. Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina are the only states in which no legislation has been passed. The Idaho act became effective Jan. 1, 1918. Its success is largely due to the intelligent and impartial manner in which the members of the Industrial Accident Board have administered the law, and to the careful consideration given by the district and supreme court judges to the cases that have been brought before them on appeal.—*E. A. Helms.*

14442. SACRISTAN, J. M.; LAFORA, G. R.; ESCALAS REAL, J. Psychiatric legislation for care of

persons with psychoses. *Siglo Médico*. 86 Jul. 12, 1930: 32.

14443. STERLING, E. BLANCHE. The work of the United States Public Health Service. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (6) Feb. 6, 1931: 269-299.—High spots in the history of the Public Health Service from 1798 to 1930 are discussed, after which the functions of the divisions and a word or two concerning the history of each is given. The service employs more than 5,000 men and women, and expends appropriations aggregating approximately \$11,000,000 annually. In addition there are some 4,500 state and city health officers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14444. UNSIGNED. Strong criticism aroused by Dr. Wu Lien-teh's scheme for government opium control. *China Weekly Rev.* 55 (13) Feb. 28, 1931: 444-445.—Wu Lien-teh, head of the newly organized National Quarantine Service, proposes a scheme for government control of opium embracing the following points: a national conference of business and scientific men to consider ways and means of dealing with the problem; an accurate survey of poppy cultivation; an interregnum of 15 years during which the traffic will be reduced to a minimum; utilization of the experienced staff of the maritime customs to collect opium excises, 10% of the resulting revenues to be used for the establishment and maintenance of institutions where addicts can be treated and whence health propaganda can be disseminated. The National Anti-Opium Association believes that a vigorous policy of suppression is to be preferred.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

14445. UNSIGNED. The promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. The administration of the Act of Congress of November 23, 1921. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. *U. S. Children's Bur.*, Publ. #203. 1931: pp. 142.

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 13327, 13895, 13909, 13917, 13959, 13968, 14009, 14015, 14017, 14044, 14046, 14049, 14054, 14064, 14071, 14084-14085, 14093, 14135, 14191, 14294, 14386, 14718)

14446. BENEDICT, LOUIS. The drift toward socialism. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 7 (1) Jan. 8, 1931: 3-11.—Rigid regulation of industry is increasing and this is but a step toward government ownership and operation. The present organization of the industries of the nation into great units would make it very convenient for the government to take them over.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

14447. FREMANTLE, Sir SELWYN. The Indian problem. Village economics and co-operative societies. *United Empire*. 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 86-87.—The average holding in India varies from 2 to 12 acres, and owing largely to the periodical droughts the yield per acre is low. Government irrigation works supply nearly half the total area irrigated, e.g., 10,000,000 acres in the Punjab. Other causes of agricultural backwardness are outworn methods of cultivation, poverty, inefficiency due to malnutrition and disease, and heavy indebtedness to the usurer. The government cooperative societies are the best means of reform. The movement is slowly growing, there being 65,000 credit societies in 1927. Other cooperative societies have done good work in improving agricultural methods, selling produce, encouraging thrift, education, and sanitation, and consolidating the scattered strips which compose the average Indian holding.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

14448. GRZYBOWSKI, STEFAN M. Der Begriff des Unternehmens und des Unternehmers im polnischen Gesetz über den unlauteren Wettbewerb. [The concept of enterprise and entrepreneur in the

Polish law of unfair competition.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (3) 1931: 174-180.—The article discusses two recent decisions of the Polish supreme court interpreting the law in question.—*Johannes Mattern.*

14449. LUNDBERG, ALBERT. An obscure point in North Dakota warehouse law. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 259-265.—The present state of the North Dakota law with regard to the grain trade is very peculiar. Vast quantities of grain are stored and the local warehouseman "hedges" to be able to handle an amount many times the capacity of his warehouse. To protect the holder of the warehouse receipt, the warehouseman is required by statute to put up a bond with the state to insure his ability to pay for stored grain on demand, and must file monthly reports with the state railroad commission on the amount of stored grain outstanding, i. e., shipped out. Another statute makes it a crime for a warehouseman to deliver goods out of his possession, knowing that a negotiable receipt is outstanding and uncanceled, without obtaining possession of such receipt. There has been no repeal of this statute either expressly or impliedly, but diligent search fails to reveal any prosecutions.—*J. W. Hansen.*

14450. MARLIO, LOUIS. Les actions à vote plural. [Multiple voting stocks.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 384-402.—The legality of the issuance of multiple voting stock shares is, in France, at least, incontestable. The chief factors which have produced the current trend toward such shares are purchases from abroad, desire to combat the development of speculation syndicates, and the rationalization of industry, within broad limits, fixed by law. There should be no governmental interference with corporations desiring to issue plural voting stock.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

14451. POLVERELLI, GAETANO. Per gli assicurati obbligatori contro l'invalidità e la vecchiaia trasferiti all'estero per ragioni di lavoro. [Compulsory insurance against disability and old age of workers employed abroad.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* (6) May-Jun. 1930: 1-6.—The protection of workers who are employed abroad so far as social insurance provision is concerned can be regulated by two different provisions. The periods of work in Italy can be combined with those periods spent abroad, or it can be arranged by means of international conventions and accords which give reciprocity. Most of the legislation on the subject gives to foreign workers the same treatment as to native workers in cases where the state to which the foreign worker belongs has in its turn a similar regulation. Italy has international conventions with Germany, July 31, 1912; with France, in art. 7 of the labor treaty of Sep. 30, 1919; and a general accord of reciprocity and social insurance with Yugoslavia, July 20, 1925. Other states have legislation which makes possible reciprocity agreements. A law of 1928 provides that a person insured against disability and old age who ceases to be subject to the requirement to insure—and this includes the worker who works in other countries—may keep his insurance alive by continuing to make his payments.—*M. Castellani.*

14452. WAHL, ALBERT. Pour les actions à vote plural. [For multiple voting stocks.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (425) Apr. 10, 1930: 14-29.—Most of the criticisms directed against the issuance of shares of stock with multiple voting power are poorly founded. The dangers of minority rule are no greater than the dangers involved in the normal grant of wide powers to managers and other administrative agents. It may even be shown that plural voting shares will be beneficial to all stockholders in that there will be a greater assurance of continuity in administration. Nearly all countries explicitly or implicitly authorize such shares. The courts can always be used for redressing wrongs. The law should, perhaps, set up a maximum of votes per share and



establish conditions of the stockholders' vote for the authorizations of such shares.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 14238, 14280, 14283-14284, 14286, 14302, 14308)

**14453. DENNIS, LEE.** Why a commissioner is more than a rate fixer. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(2) Jan. 22, 1931: 90-97.—From 60 to 70% of the time of the Montana commission is taken up with matters other than rates. Some of these duties are as follows: To handle informal complaints that are not entered upon the dockets; to supervise (in some states) the issuance of utility securities; to investigate and issue certificates of convenience and necessity; to establish uniform accounting systems; to cooperate with the farmer and the utility in extending utility service into the rural districts; to investigate applications for curtailment or abandonment of utility service; to inspect safety appliances for the protection of the public; and to study the public needs and order additional or improved utility service.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**14454. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH.** The duty of a utility company to serve its competitors. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(1) Jan. 8, 1931: 12-18.—Generally speaking a public utility corporation must serve all comers without discrimination. However, a public utility can refuse to render service beyond the scope of its business, as limited by its intent, either expressed or implied. It may generally be assumed that a public utility does not intend to aid a competitor so that the competitor may compete with it. If the utility corporation serves some competitors, it may be required to serve others. The utility may be required to serve competitors when service to its own customers demands it, as in the case of telephone companies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**14455. PATTERSON, FRANK M.** The involuntary investor—by government edict. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(2) Jan. 22, 1931: 80-89.—A number of involuntary investors have become partners in the Inland Waterways Corporation by government edict. Money for their participation was obtained by the more or less painless operation of the income tax. The government has spent millions of dollars of taxes on river transportation with no economic returns and should abandon this field to private initiative.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**14456. UNSIGNED.** The enforceability of contracts fixing public utility rates. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 527-539.—*C. A. Dykstra.*

**14457. WALLACE, H. U.** The outlook for city transit. *Amer. City.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 136-137.—During the past ten years, numerous street railway companies have failed, hundreds of miles of street car tracks have been abandoned, and a large number of street railway properties have been sold for scrap. However, there are

many cities in the U. S. in which street cars will continue for many years as the chief method of mass transportation. Where the city owns its local transportation system the advantages which the city's borrowing capacity affords should be extended to cover this utility. If the city desires to contract with a competent operating firm, it should agree upon a fixed fee per annum. The city should have a commission to approve the annual budget, specify the service desired, and adjust rates when necessary.—*Harvey Walker.*

**14458. WELCH, FRANCIS X.** Lifting the corporate veil of public service corporations. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(3) Mar. 1931: 280-296.—An examination of court rulings shows that the doctrine of disregarding the corporate fiction is applied much more readily in utility regulation than in ordinary civil cases. The commission has jurisdiction to look behind the corporate veil wherever there is evidence that the public interest is being impaired by intercorporate relations. Once having assumed jurisdiction, the commission may regulate rates, adjust supply contracts, compute valuation, and calculate return, refuse certificates, consolidations, and securities where it is convinced that public interest requires such action in order to be protected from adverse pressure of utility affiliation. The fiction will not be disregarded to relieve a utility company from criminal responsibility where the controlling interests have or should have had notice of it.—*H. R. Enslow.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 14287, 14332)

**14459. LAFERRIÈRE, J.** Les lois de programme. [Legal aspects of the works program.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis.* 28(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 607-643.—A discussion of the nature and purport of certain laws and proposed measures for carrying out the public works program of the government of France. A consideration of the general subject of such legislative programs is followed by a discussion of the organization program for territorial defense (the act of Jan. 14, 1930) and the proposed program for national equipment (*perfectionnement de l'outillage national*).—*G. A. Weber.*

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 10926, 12281, 12333, 12358, 13863, 13881)

**14460. STEBBING, E. P.** The Forestry Commission in Great Britain. *Quart. Rev.* 256(508) Apr. 1931: 377-387.—In response to the dangerous inroads of the war on British timber the government in 1919 established the Forest Commission to attack the afforestation problem. In ten years the state planted 138,279 acres.—*Chester Kirby.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 14498, 14507, 14514-14515)

**14461. B., W. E.** The enforcement of foreign judgments. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 224-226.—*Phillips Bradley.*

**14462. CORTHÉSY, F.** Essai sur une nouvelle organisation des tribunaux de navigation et de la commission centrale du Rhin. [The reorganization of the navigation courts and the central commission of the Rhine.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 62-95.—A revision of the Mannheim convention of 1868 is in progress. There must be a re-

duction in the present large number of courts of first instance and more adequate provision must be made for extensions of jurisdiction of the remaining courts. Conflicts of jurisdiction between national courts and the central commission are not satisfactorily resolved under the present régime. Where appeals are taken from judgments of lower courts to a higher court of national jurisdiction and at the same time to the central commission, it is preferable that the latter assume jurisdiction. In cases of dispute over appellate jurisdiction, the Permanent Court of International Justice should be competent to serve as a "court of conflicts."—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14463. FACHIRI, A. P. International law and the property of aliens. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 32-55.—International law imposes an absolute standard of full compensation to foreigners for the expropriation of their tangible property, irrespective of whether the state applies the measures of expropriation equally to nationals and foreigners. Precedents from international arbitrations, diplomatic claims settlements, and the Permanent Court of International Justice indicate the practically universal acceptance of this standard; municipal law is in accord as to the fundamental character of the ownership of tangible property, upon which the rule of international law as above stated rests. While the rule of just compensation may extend to other than tangible property it is clear to this extent; when it is not observed the delinquent state commits a wrong of which the state of the alien is entitled to complain.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14464. GARNER, J. W. International responsibility of states for judgments of courts and verdicts of juries amounting to denial of justice. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 181-189.—It seems not unreasonable to include "manifestly unjust" decisions of courts and verdicts of juries among the acts of a state to which international responsibility attaches. This is based on the modern tendency to disregard distinctions between different organs of the state, and to hold that in its international relations it speaks with one voice. Improvements in judicial organization, jury trial procedure, and in the calibre of judges and juries may prevent the most flagrant cases of abuse of power, but the state cannot absolve itself from responsibility for injury to foreigners through defects or defaults in its judicial machinery.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14465. GARNER, JAMES W. Le nouveau droit international. [The new international law.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 225-440. The old international law was too narrow and lacked in institutions capable of developing new rules of law and of abrogating old rules. The League of Nations has done much to remedy this defect. As international law develops its rules will extend to a greater number of subjects of international concern, better arrangements will be made to eliminate divergencies of interpretation, and the law of peace will displace the law of war in importance. The older theories, especially of equality of states and absolute sovereignty, will be gradually abandoned, and more emphasis will be placed upon duties and less upon rights.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14466. GENET, RAOUL. Le problème de la clause *rebus sic stantibus*. [The problem of the clause *rebus sic stantibus*.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 287-311.—Before the war jurists were generally agreed that the clause *rebus sic stantibus* justified the denunciation of treaties where the facts could be proven. The post-war attitude is that inapplicable treaties should be revised instead of annulled. A political device for the determination of this question is found in Art. 19 of the Covenant of the League. But the procedure of the League, requiring unanimity before the signatory states will be invited to reconsider inapplicable treaties, does not lend itself to effective revision. A solution should be found by juridical means. Art. 36 of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice would entitle the court to assume jurisdiction over the question of revision.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14467. HIGGINS, A. P. The state of the city of the Vatican. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 214-217.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14468. KEETON, G. W. The revision clause in certain Chinese treaties. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 111-136.—In the revision of the Chinese treaties a distinction must be made between the extraterritoriality and other clauses. There may be a special

right to raise the question of revision of extraterritoriality under changed conditions; at present China is debarred by the report of the Extraterritoriality Commission. As to other questions, e.g., tariff restrictions, with the exception of the Belgian treaty, the right to raise the question of *rebus sic stantibus* is conferred by treaty. China, moreover, probably has the right under international law to raise the question whenever she chooses. The denunciations which have been made by China, however, have no more justification under the rule than previous denunciations, e.g., by Russia in 1871. The increasing appeal to the rule suggests the necessity of more precise definition if it is not to prove subversive of the rule *pacta sunt servanda*.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14469. LAUTERPACHT, H. Decisions of municipal courts as sources of international law. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 65-95.—Even apart from prize law, municipal courts formulate and apply the principles of international law in practically all of its branches; in some they are the chief source of judicial authority. In addition, the highest courts of federally organized political units apply international law to the relations of the member states. Positivist writers have, however, not accorded much weight to the decisions of municipal courts. However, since courts are organs of states, their decisions on matters of international law are a source of customary international law in so far as they are uniform and in regard to states the courts of which have participated in the creation of such uniformity. Nor are they mere "evidence of custom," since evidence divorced from custom is a purely formal concept; it is the evidence which is the custom. Moreover, courts are peculiarly well fitted, by detachment from partisan advocacy, to develop uniformity of custom by judicial decision. Municipal courts are, in addition, constantly developing both the general principles and the particular applications of international law in their current decisions. Since this is the one branch of law professedly applied by the courts of all civilized states, it might well be a development of the future to have questions of international law referred from the highest municipal tribunals to, say, the Permanent Court of International Justice, in order to insure an even greater uniformity in the growth of customary international law through the decisions of municipal courts.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14470. MAKOWSKI, J. La question lithuanienne. [The Lithuanian question.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 43-61.—When the Russian government decided, on Oct. 28, 1917, to annul the various treaties for the partition of Poland, the status of June 25, 1772, was restored. Thus, the territory of Lithuania became part of the territory of Poland and a separate state could be made only with the consent of Poland. The Russo-Lithuanian treaty of Moscow, July 12, 1920, purporting to grant this territory to Lithuania, was without jurisdiction. Under authority of Art. 87 of the Treaty of Versailles the conference of ambassadors rendered a decision of Mar. 15, 1923, which legally terminated the Vilna question by drawing a boundary line acceptable to Poland. De Lapradelle, Le Fur, and Mandelstam have impeached this decision because Lithuania was denied representation before the conference. Their opinion is untenable, since there was only one interested party (Poland) whose territory was affected. In addition procedure before the conference of ambassadors cannot be compared with arbitral or judicial procedure; its action was purely administrative. The territorial status of the two states can no longer be questioned.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14471. McNAIR, A. D. The functions and differing legal characteristics of treaties. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 100-118.—Treaties vary in their functions and legal characteristics. Four broad types



may be distinguished: treaties having the character of conveyances; treaties having the character of contracts; law-making treaties; treaties akin to charters of incorporation. Disputes arising upon treaties will probably increase in the future. The task of deciding these disputes will be made easier if the traditional notion that the instrument known as the treaty is governed by a single set of rules is abandoned in favor of the recognition of the greatly differing legal character of the several kinds of treaties and the elaboration of rules of interpretation appropriate to each kind.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14472. RHEINSTEIN, M. Commercial trusts in private international law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 79-83.—A review and analysis of Wolff, *Die Rechtsgrundlagen der internationalen Kartelle*. The absence of an international system of law is acutely felt in the field where national legal concepts of the nature and rights of cartels vary widely. The resulting difficulties and confusion have led the cartels to develop their own arbitration machinery for settling disputes and enforcing awards, quite independently of national judicial codes and agencies.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14473. SCHWAMM, HEINRICH. Zur Frage der Gültigkeit sovietrussischer Vollmachten in Rumänien (spez. Bessarabien). [The question of the validity of Russian power of attorney in Rumania, particularly in Bessarabia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*. 5 (3) 1931: 180-187.—Soviet Russia has not recognized the validity of the annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania. Rumania has not recognized the U. S. S. R. This means that in Rumania Russian legal instruments or documents conferring power of attorney are not given faith and credit in the courts. There are additional difficulties of this kind in Bessarabia where the old Rumanian civil code was introduced in 1919 though the Russian civil procedure code still remains almost entirely in force. Article 465 of the latter provides that documents created and attested abroad must, to be valid, be also attested by the Russian diplomatic representative accredited to the country in question. Since Bessarabia now belongs to Rumania, documents originating abroad must, under this provision, be attested by the Rumanian diplomatic representative abroad. But Rumania has no diplomatic representation in the U. S. S. R. Consequently Russian Soviet documents cannot so be attested and can therefore have no legal validity in Bessarabian and Rumanian courts, as demonstrated by a case considered in the present article.—*Johannes Mattern*.

14474. SMITH, H. A. The Chicago diversion. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 144-157.—The principle that international waters must be used in each country so as not to injure the rights and interests of the other riparian states has been violated by the Chicago diversion of water from Lake Michigan. German, English, and American cases uphold the principle; existing treaty provisions are in accord. Where other than navigation interests are in question, the rule of consent of both parties is no less binding. Failure of the U. S. to obtain Canadian consent constitutes an international injury for which compensation is due; even if the unauthorized diversion ceases by 1935, compensation for the injury in the intervening years will be no less obligatory.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14475. W., J. F. Rules of evidence in international law. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 200-221.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14476. W., J. F. The calculation of damages in international cases. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 222-224.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14477. WHITEMAN, MARJORIE M. The codification of the responsibility of states. *New York Univ.*

*Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Dec. 1930: 185-237.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 12027, 13638, 13650, 14487, 14506)

14478. BRIERLY, J. L. The General Act of Geneva, 1928. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 11 1930: 119-133.—Three main assumptions underlie the policy of the General Act. The first, that every dispute is intrinsically capable of being settled, ignores the dispute "on the plane of interests" which will always continue to exist. The second, that every unsettled dispute necessarily creates a dangerous situation, is only an exceptional result; the League is developing a technique for dealing with danger when, as in the more aggravated disputes, immediate settlement is impossible. The third, that only in some comprehensive juridical scheme like the General Act, can a remedy for the prevalent sense of insecurity be found, does not take account of the fact that the necessary juridical machinery is already available. What is essential now is a realistic view of national policies, not a reconstruction of law.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14479. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. The place of commissions of inquiry and conciliation treaties in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 96-110.—European opinion supports the principle that conciliation should follow arbitration; recommendations should be based on legal or factual rather than on political considerations. American doctrine, as evidenced by the Pan-American treaties of 1929, endorses a wider scope for a conciliation commission; it may investigate "everything," but should be allowed to make recommendations even before exhaustive investigation of facts. Conciliation, in this view would follow close upon mediation. Where investigations are sufficient to allow opposing states to work out a solution, commissions of inquiry as provided for in the Bryan treaties are practical. Where conciliation rather than inquiry or judicial settlement is utilized, it is important that the recommendations of conciliators "embody the most equitable and enlightened proposal for a final settlement of the controversy." As between two states, in disputes over acts not illegal but provocative, a conciliation commission composed entirely of nationals of the two states may prove a useful means of averting conflict.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14480. LAUTERPACHT, H. The absence of an international legislature and the compulsory jurisdiction of international tribunals. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 11 1930: 134-157.—Neither conciliation nor the establishment of an international legislature, even if practicable, would make feasible the judicial settlement of all international disputes. On the other hand, courts today exercise a wide discretion in developing what amounts to judicial legislation. This judicial discretion might well be extended and modified by the will of the parties to a dispute in a number of ways. Finally, through Art. 19 of the Covenant of the League there is provided means for changing existing law. The present deadlock in its operation might well be broken by utilizing the advisory function of the Permanent Court of International Justice to suggest the direction. The court's opinion that a judgment rendered strictly in accordance with existing legal principles might, with a view to a possible modification of its terms in the wider interests of international peace, be reviewed and amended, either by the parties or the Council of the League, in conformity with suggestions for changes in the law to fit the facts, would offer a secure basis for revision in accordance with law.—*Phillips Bradley*.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13823, 13856, 13962, 14041, 14087, 14192, 14265, 14347, 14368, 14462, 14466, 14470, 14480, 14507, 14511, 14522, 14524, 14535-14536, 14542, 14822)

14481. B., N. The mandate for Transjordan. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 212-213.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14482. BALDACCI, A. Il trattato di Neuilly e il problema delle minoranze bulgare. [The treaty of Neuilly and the Bulgarian minorities.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (214) Jan. 1931: 40-52.—Through the Treaty of Neuilly a great injustice has been done to Bulgaria. Territories with Bulgarian population have been annexed to Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. Despite the protective measures of the minority treaties, the Bulgarians are everywhere oppressed. Their situation is worst in Yugoslavia. It is necessary for the peace of Europe that the promises contained in the minority treaties be fulfilled.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14483. BECKETT, W. E. Decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice on points of law and procedure of general application. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 1-54.—A lawyer's study of the legal significance, in the development of substantive and procedural international law, of the decisions and advisory opinions of the court. The subjects are classified as follows: substantive law—general principles, particular topics of international law, reparation for breach of an international obligation, the Covenant of the League of Nations; procedure—questions of jurisdiction, interpretation and application of the statute and rules of the court, rules of evidence, etc.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14484. BENTWICH, N. The mandate for Palestine. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 137-143.—A review of J. Stoyanowsky, *The Mandate for Palestine*, by the attorney general for Palestine, who points out the special features of the Palestinian mandate—the guarantee of a Jewish national home, the preservation of the holy places of three world religions, the creation of a single citizenship for diverse races, and the protection of the rights of the indigenous population.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14485. BRIERLY, J. L. Trusts and mandates. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 217-219.—*Phillips Bradley.*

14486. ERICH, RAFAEL. Die Finanzhilfe des Völkerbundes. [The financial aid of the League of Nations.] *Friedenswarte.* 31 (2) Feb. 1931: 33-35.—After a long period of preparation the 11th Assembly subscribed to the convention which provides for financial support for a state which has been attacked. It aims at guaranteeing peace. Each member state pledges its support so that 100,000,000 gold francs will be at hand, ready to be used in case of necessity, but no state is obliged to furnish the money.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

14487. GALLUS. Les amendements au Pacte de la S. D. N. en vue de le mettre en harmonie avec le Pacte de Paris. [Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 19-42.—Objections to amendments of the Covenant of the League have been numerous. It is urged that it would be dangerous to discuss and interpret the pact; that the effectiveness of Art. 16 of the Covenant might be jeopardized; and that the possible failure of the member-states to ratify a suggested amendment endangers the moral force of the Paris Pact. Nevertheless, the British government has strongly advocated amendments which would deprive member-states of the right to engage in hostilities unless their territory were attacked. This procedure is impractical. It is first necessary to give universal effect to the principle of obligatory arbitration; thereupon a state would reserve the

right to apply sanctions under the direction of the Council of the League in the event of a refusal to execute the award.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14488. GIGLI, MARION. 12 anni di politica mandataria. [12 years of mandatory policy.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (215) Feb. 1931: 149-154.—There is a tendency to annex mandated territories. This is true with regard to Iraq, Syria, Kamerun, Tanganyika, and all East Africa. A new redistribution of the territories is necessary if the mandate system is to be preserved.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14489. GÜRGE, WILHELM. Paneuropa oder Mitteleuropa? [Pan-Europe or Mitteleuropa?] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (6-7) 1930: 489-493.—Pan-Europe does not possess an economic foundation; neither does the rapprochement between France and Germany. *Mitteleuropa*, however, is a union of agricultural and industrial countries in which benefits for all partners may be expected. Pan-Europe is a German-French question dependent upon how far France will go to meet Germany.—*John B. Mason.*

14490. GUYNAT, ANDRÉ-MARIE. La procédure orale devant la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. [Oral proceedings before the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 312-323.—While oral arguments were permitted under The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, they were regarded simply as "necessary complements" to the written arguments. The statute of the Permanent Court makes them integral parts of proceedings before the court. In the 32 cases in which the court has handed down a judgment or advisory opinion, oral proceedings have been used in all but three. The results have been disappointing. Instead of clarifying the issues the oral arguments have merely extended and repeated the written arguments. Language difficulties and the absence of an "international bar" have further complicated the situation. The court has at times indicated its intention of applying a cloture rule. The court should give preliminary consideration to the written documents and then request oral arguments solely upon issues of fact and law which are genuinely contested, points insufficiently developed in the documents, and issues which are not made sufficiently clear by the documents.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14491. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. Le projet d'union et de coopération européenne. [The plan of European union and cooperation.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 58 (4) Aug. 15, 1930: 755-779.—*Hubert McNeill.*

14492. KATSCH, HELLMUT. Regierung und Volksvertretung im Saargebiet. [Administration and popular representation in the Saar Basin.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (57) 1930: pp. 173.—The problem of the government of the Saar territory is a unity in the study of which all subordinate questions of public law must be examined. This includes the problem of the relation between international administration and popular representation in the territory. The regime of the Saar lacks sound democratic foundations. The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the utterances of the Council of the League of Nations impose upon the administration an obligation to serve the interests of the population. This demands that the administration give due consideration to the wishes of the population as expressed by their elected representatives. To this end the *Landesrat* must be given the power of proposing public measures and a decisive voice in legislation. The territory must be administered so as to prepare the way for its final disposition according to the wishes of its people: restoration to full German sovereignty.—*Pitman B. Potter.*



**14493. KRÜSS, HUGO ANDRES.** *Der Völkerbund und die internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit.* [The League of Nations and international intellectual cooperation.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1(1) Jan. 1931: 3-8.—The activities of the League of Nations Commission for Intellectual Cooperation established at Geneva in 1922 were divided into three sections run by sub-commissions, viz., bibliography, university affairs, and problems concerning intellectual property, to which a fourth section for art and literature was added in 1925. In 1924 the commission accepted an offer of France to establish at her cost an international institute in Paris to be administered by the Geneva Commission and to act as its executive instrument. The activities of the institute were based on the resolutions of the commission which met once a year. In 1930 there was a thorough reorganization: the four sub-commissions were replaced by expert committees meeting only when needed; an executive committee was established entitled to pass resolutions between the annual sessions of the commission; most of the special tasks hitherto done by the institute will now have to be carried out by the national associations attached to it, the object of the commission as a whole thus being more that of mediation and securing cooperation.—*Hans Frerik.*

**14494. LHOMME, J.** *La trêve douanière et la conférence de Genève.* [The customs truce and the Geneva conference.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 5(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 62-90.—In order to arrest the rise of tariff barriers, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927, the tenth League Assembly provided for preliminary study followed by the convocation of a Conference for Concerted Economic Action. The proponents sought to establish a European tariff treaty. Sessions were held at Geneva, Feb. 17 to Mar. 24, 1930. A convention was signed whereby the parties agreed not to denounce existing commercial treaties before Apr. 1, 1931. Proposed tariff increases were to be subject to friendly negotiation, and to that end they were not, in principle, to be made effective until after 20 days notice. Various reservations were attached. A separate protocol provides for a subsequent conference on the same subject, and sets on foot further preliminary studies. Even before the convention was ratified its spirit was invoked to forestall threatened tariff increases.—*Charles Fairman.*

**14495. MAIR, L. P.** *The League Council and a minorities commission.* *Pol. Quart.* 1(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 410-422.—The chief difficulty in the minorities problem is not with the treaties, but with the method employed by the Council in carrying them out. Complaints must go through two sifting processes before reaching the Council: (1) they are examined by the Secretariat to see whether they meet five "conditions of admissibility;" (2) if admitted, they are sent to the government concerned for reply. The petition and reply are then circulated to the Council for information only. Next they are sent to a committee of three for examination. Unfortunately, the tendency has been for the committee to do most of its work in secrecy and to reach conclusions, not as agents of the Council but independently—in some cases not even reporting to the Council. The personnel of the committee changes too frequently; members of the Council serving on the committee frequently send substitutes; and there is a tendency, because of the political complexion of the Council and the committee, not to examine many petitions, which, however meritorious, might constitute a source of embarrassment to some of the prominent League members. The remedy is the establishment of a non-political permanent minorities commission.—*Geddes W. Rutherford.*

**14496. NAVA, SANTI.** *La quadratura del cerchio palestinese.* [The squaring of the circle in Palestine.] *Vita Ital.* 19(215) Feb. 1931: 128-148.—The divergencies between the Arabs and the Jews will continue.

Palestine can be governed only by an international administration. If the mandate has failed to fulfill its task it is due to its improper application.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**14497. PAETSCH, H.** *Das internationale Strassen Signal System.*—*Der Völkerbund-Entwurf für die Einheitlichung der Wegezeichen und der preussische Gegenvorschlag.* [The international road signal system. The League of Nations project for the unification of road signs and the Prussian counter-proposal.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (8) Feb. 20, 1931: 93-96.—*H. J. Donker.*

**14498. SACK, A. N.** *La double imposition et l'allègement de sa charge dans les travaux de la Société des Nations.* [The inquiries of the League of Nations into the alleviation of double taxation.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 97-143.—Fundamentally, the problem of double taxation results from the right of each state to tax the property of its residents, irrespective of their *situs*, and the right of each state to tax all property within its own territory. The technical experts of the League of Nations have approached the problem in a doctrinaire spirit, incorrectly assuming that a universal formula can be laid down to solve the problem. Attempts to separate fiscal jurisdictions by general international action cannot succeed. The League of Nations should concern itself, instead, with certain technical and juridical problems of a minor character where its inquiries may bring the most practical results.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

**14499. STRAKOSCH, Sir HENRY.** *The convention on financial assistance.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10(2) Mar. 1931: 208-222.—The convention, which is given detailed analysis here by one of its sponsors, provides for application to the Council in case a loan is thought necessary, the approval of the application by a unanimous vote of the Council, and the floating of a loan on the market, with the guarantee of the signatories to the convention and the special guarantee of a few high standing countries. The total annual service on the loan is limited; arrangements are made for defaults of payment. Here is "an instrument for the prevention of war more effective and more easy of application than any now possessed by the League." It raises the level of international morality, while greatly strengthening the League. Its mere existence will hasten the limitation of armaments. The unanimous vote provision is a drawback, and a 2/3 majority would be preferable. The time necessary to put the convention into operation would not destroy its effectiveness.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**14500. TĒNĒKIDĒS, C.** *L'amphictyonie de Delphes et la ligue de Corinthe, dans leurs affinités avec la S. D. N.* [The Delphic Amphictyony and the League of Corinth: their similarity to the League of Nations.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 5-20.—Impressed by certain superficial similarity between the Delphic Amphictyony and the League of Nations, some writers have contended that the present international organization existed in germ in ancient Greek institutions. The Amphictyony had a council composed of two representatives from each city, and a more numerous assembly. It exercised arbitral functions in the solution of religious disputes. But on closer examination the analogy is seen to be strained. Still less can comparison be made with the League of Corinth. That was a confederation of city states, with executive power concentrated in the hands of Philip; it was improvised, not to maintain peace among its members, but as an instrument of war against the Persians.—*Charles Fairman.*

**14501. TURKEL, H. R.** *International postal congresses.* *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 171-180.—The organization of international postal congresses is unusually efficient. But certain problems both as to organization and principle have been recurrent. Many states have in the past been omitted from representation on the commissions which are important fac-

tors in determining the ultimate decisions of the plenary congresses. The proliferation of voting representation of colonial postal services has caused much dissatisfaction to the non-colonial powers. Gratuity of transit and the inviolability of mails in war time remain unsolved. The arbitration machinery set up in 1874 has worked satisfactorily and is increasingly utilized.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14502. UNSIGNED. *La convention d'Oslo et l'union européenne*. [The Oslo convention and European union.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (676) Jan. 24, 1931: 121-124.—Text of the protocol and the convention of economic rapprochement signed at Oslo, Dec. 22, 1930, by Belgium, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Sweden; and the text of the Belgian proposals on European union, Dec. 11, 1930.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14503. UNSIGNED. *La monnaie de paiement dans les emprunts publics d'état (arrêts de la Cour de la Haye)*. [The currency for the payment of state public loans. Decisions of The Hague Court.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Legis. Finan.* 27 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 495-522.—Texts are given of two decisions rendered July 12, 1929, by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. One decision concerned certain specified Serbian loans, the parties to the case being the government of France and the government of Yugoslavia. The other related to certain specified Brazilian loans, the parties being the government of France and the government of Brazil. In each case the decision specified the kinds of currency in which payments of matured bonds and coupons are to be made to the holders.—*G. A. Weber*.

14504. UNSIGNED. *Problèmes agricoles et union européenne*. [Agricultural problems and European union.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (677) Jan. 31, 1931: 155-156.—Text of the report of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations concerning agricultural credit, Jan. 20, 1931; and the text of the resolutions of the Commission of Study for the European Union, of Jan. 22, 1931, concerning the surplus of grain, the exportation of future surpluses, and agricultural credit.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14505. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Pan Americanism, its origin and development. *Pan. Amer. Mag.* 44 (4)

Apr. 1931: 253-259.—Pan Americanism is distinct from imperialism and Monroeism. In the Pan American conferences (1889, 1901, 1906, 1910, 1923, 1928) economic factors were stressed. This has not always been looked upon with favor by the Hispanic American states. In later conferences questions relating to social welfare, intellectual cooperation, and arbitration have occupied considerable attention, and occasionally the Monroe Doctrine has been an issue. Lasting achievements are the Pan American Union and the promotion of peace in the Western Hemisphere by arbitration. The U. S. has been partly responsible for the paucity of concrete results, because of its diplomatic actions between conferences. The U. S. has been considered the leader in the conferences, though not of its own desire. A significant development in Pan Americanism is the calling of special conferences to consider special topics. Pan Americanism should remain a part of the foreign policy of each of the American states.—*A. Curtis Wilgus*.

14506. WILLIAMS, Sir JOHN FISCHER. The optional clause. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 63-84.—Acceptance of the optional clause is the practical step by which at the present time a government can best show its willingness to accept legal decisions for international controversies when such decisions are appropriate. British reservations are intended to cover intra-commonwealth disputes, and other categories that fall reasonably within the discretion of the government. The clause is not perfect in its expression; it does not include some classes of disputes which are essentially legal or justiciable, while disputes may arise under the four categories included in Art. 36 of the court's statute which are essentially questions, not of rights, but of demands for changing the *status quo*. Whether the 12 month time limit for alternative consideration by the Council of the League is sufficient to allow for the amicable solution of these inherently political questions is doubtful. Finally, the categories of the optional clause are not final; improvements have been made in the Locarno treaties and the General Act which suggest the dangers of too rigid or too final a codification of international legal concepts.—*Phillips Bradley*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 14489)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 13260, 13267, 13279, 13280, 13297, 13712, 13859, 13976-13977, 13983, 14312, 14344-14345, 14351-14352, 14358, 14362-14363, 14368, 14370, 14377, 14396, 14451, 14468, 14474, 14502, 14505)

14507. BACON, R. British policy and the regulation of European rivers of international concern. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 158-170.—British policy in regard to international rivers may be divided into two periods. Before 1815, politically motivated, it was restrictive of commercial freedom; since that date it has worked to obtain the opening of all rivers to all states. Great Britain has upheld the international administration of rivers of general concern; has sought and achieved the representation of non-riparian, interested states on river commissions; and has succeeded in making the principle effective, notably in the Barcelona conventions, that rights of navigation must be based on conventional rules agreed to by all states rather than, as maintained by the U. S. and France, on natural rights.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14508. BENEŠ, EDVARD. Principy a předpoklady naší zahraniční politiky. [The principles and working assumptions of our foreign policies.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2 (1) 1931: 7-19.—Czechoslovak foreign policies are

based upon the geographical position of the land, historical traditions and feelings, economic conditions and contacts, growing concentration of the world's activities, diplomatic precedents of the old Bohemian kingdom, and the international policies developed since the war.—*Jacob Horak*.

14509. BERGSTRÄSSER, ARNOLD. Frankreich und die deutschen Wahlen. [France and the German elections.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 30-54.—German democracy lacks the sound basis—middle-class bourgeoisie and farmers—and the centralized administration of French democracy. The weakness of the German government is partly due to the French attitude, which is not considered by German public opinion to be fundamentally different from that of 1919. An agreement between France and Germany would be the best solution of the problem. Germany's Eastern problems, along with those emerging from Russia, seriously endanger the European situation, and France will always be largely responsible for the solution. Germany is bound to find for a mediation between agrarian and industrial needs in Central Europe. Her policy of achieving military hegemony and economic autocracy is likely to prove erroneous.—*Hans Frerik*.

14510. BOURQUIN, MAURICE. L'adhésion des États-Unis à la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. [The admission of the United States to the Per-



manent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 241-286.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

14511. BUELL, R. LESLIE. La politique de paix des États-Unis. [The peace policy of the United States.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 5 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 21-61.—In practice the U. S. government has come to participate, officially or otherwise, in conferences convened under the auspices of the League of Nations; it also collaborates considerably in the work of the technical organizations and of non-political advisory commissions. It accepts the principle of obligatory arbitration of justiciable disputes and of inquiry into all controversies. Its obligations under these heads are, however, much more restricted than are those of most other countries. The U. S. refuses to obligate itself to cooperate in the application of sanctions, or even to declare in advance its attitude toward neutral rights in the event of a war of aggression.—*Charles Fairman.*

14512. CHAMIER, FRITZ von. Politik um Litauen. [Lithuania's foreign policy.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 633-637.—Lithuania is no longer entitled to Vilna on historical or ethnographic, but merely on formal international legal grounds (treaty of Moscow), geographical and economic conditions. During an independence of 13 years only one cabinet has dared to govern for 6 months without a "state of war." Lithuania desires independence from all foreign powers.—*John B. Mason.*

14513. CHEEK, JEANNETTE BAILEY. La politique des États-Unis au Nicaragua et sa signification. [The policy of the United States in Nicaragua and its significance.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 135-149.—In spite of the Porter resolution adopted by The Hague Conference of 1907 condemning the use of force in the recovery of contract debts, the U. S., the promoters of the resolution, has not observed it in its relations with Caribbean countries.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

14514. CRAVATH, PAUL D. The pros and cons of Soviet recognition. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 266-276.—States are generally actuated by the motive of self-interest in recognizing new governments. But the U. S. has usually been satisfied with assuring itself that the new government is stable within and capable of carrying on satisfactory international relationships. An American policy of recognition of Russia seems to demand first that Russia give assurance of the willingness to meet international engagements, return, or give compensation for, the property confiscated by the Soviets from American citizens after the 1917 revolution, recognize the debts contracted between this government and the Kerensky regime, and stop all propaganda emanating from Moscow against American institutions. By establishing diplomatic relations American lives and property in Russia can be given protection, while problems of economic differences, such as dumping and convict labor, can perhaps be overcome.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

14515. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. Revolution, recognition and intervention. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 204-221.—The U. S. policy of intervening in the affairs of Latin American states and recognizing new governments generally goes back for a basis to Thomas Jefferson, who held that such recognition should be granted when the new government is formed by popular opinion in the state. Excepting a slight modification under Seward, Jeffersonian principles underlay our recognition policy down to the opening of the 20th century. Two new principles then crept in: exacting some sort of a promise from the new government on points specified by this country, and the old legitimacy principle of the Holy Alliance. Though successful we have paid dearly for this policy in the good will and friendship of our southern neighbors. Latin America

needs not marines and supervised elections, but a better social and economic structure.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

14516. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. Le désarroi de l'Allemagne: la collaboration nécessaire de la France et des États-Unis. [The confusion of Germany: the necessary collaboration of France and the United States.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (678) Feb. 7, 1931: 167-171; (680) Feb. 21, 1931: 228-230.—A detailed presentation of a plan to have the U. S. suspend for 2 years 1/2 of the payments due from France, to have France suspend for the same period 1/2 of the payments due from Germany, and to have France and Germany agree to reduce their military and naval expenditures by 1/12 during the years 1931 and 1932. The second article is a reply to critics of the original proposal.—*Luther H. Evans.*

14517. ECCARD, FRÉDÉRIC. Politique de l'Allemagne et de la Russie à l'égard de la France. [The policy of Germany and the USSR against France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 329-342.—Russia and Germany are centers of bitter anti-French propaganda. Italy has been won over, and the feeling is spreading in America and elsewhere. Germany is collaborating with Russia in a common policy of antagonism toward Poland. The *Reichswehr* and the Red army are in close relationship with each other and a war with Poland is definitely planned. In face of this menace the wisest policy for France is that of complete preparedness for self defense. It would be unwise to place too much trust in arbitration and international conventions.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

14518. EULENBERG, HERBERT. The ordeal of the Rhineland. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 641-648.—Interallied troops and Rhineland commissioners garrisoned 300 towns requiring expensive and elaborate quarters for officials, adding to the housing shortage and depriving children of school buildings. Arable land was taken to build new flying and maneuver fields and parade grounds. Game and fields were damaged by misuse of free hunting licenses. French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr stirred up even greater bitterness. Violent and arbitrary acts, such as the looting of banks, and postoffices, occurred. The real intention of the French was to set up a buffer state in a Rhineland Republic but it was thwarted by the lack of separatist enthusiasm.—*Eilene Marie Galloway.*

14519. GIACCARDI, ALBERTO. Le rivendicazioni italiane in Africa durante il conflitto mondiale. [Italian claims in Africa during the World War.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 638-650; (9) Sep. 1930: 741-757.—During the Peace Conference the Italian government did not properly represent the Italian people's aspirations for territorial expansion in Africa. Italy should have been awarded the former Turkish frontiers of Libya, on the south as far as Lake Chad and on the east including Sollum, Kufara, Jarabub, and perhaps even Siwa. In Eritrea her frontiers should have included Kassala, and those of Somaliland stretched beyond the Juba. The situation was complicated by the publication in 1917 by the Bolsheviks of the Treaty of London, with an incorrect version of Art. 13. The actual text did not restrict Italy's possible acquisitions of territory contiguous to her colonies, whereas the incorrect version did so restrict her. In East Africa Italy's colonies are of little political or economic use as at present constituted. As for tropical Africa, Italian colonists have had their eyes especially on Angola and Kamerun.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14520. GRINDROD, MURIEL K. The Institut für Auswärtige Politik, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg. *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (2) Mar. 1931: 223-229.—*Luther H. Evans.*

14521. HOWLAND, CHARLES F. Foreign policy. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 904-912.—Even a brief account of 1930 events in the field of U. S. foreign relations cannot omit mention of the international



repercussions of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. There was an increase of American participation in League communications and committee activities, and the U.S. was represented at the conference for the codification of international law at The Hague; but the three protocols for the adhesion of the U. S. to the World Court did not come up for consideration by the senate. The major international event of the year was the London Naval Conference. The U. S. also sent a delegation to the November session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference scheduled for 1932. In this hemisphere revolutions in seven Latin-American republics were followed by prompt recognition of the revolutionary governments by the state department.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

**14522. HUDSON, MANLEY O.** The revision of the statute of the World Court. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(2) Jan. 1931: 341-345.—The proposed changes in the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice were important, but not vital. There is no substantial reason why the entrance of the U.S. into the court should be opposed on account of the failure of these amendments to the statute.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

**14523. HULSEWE, A. F. P.** De mandsjurijsche kwestie. [The Manchurian question.] *China*. Oct. 1930: 214-230.—The way in which the interests of the Japanese Southern Manchurian Railroad Company are regulated is described, as well as how the Japanese are trying to make their position still stronger by building a railroad from Kirin to Kainei, in Korea. Japan's aspirations now point to increasing her financial interest in the railroads, extending her consular service, protecting Japanese rights in the renting of land and matters of trade, and stabilizing the money of Manchuria. Russia's interest is in Harbin, the center of agricultural life. At the present there are 24 flour mills; several have enormous brick buildings with modern scientific equipment. Two of the latest plants have a daily capacity of 360,000 and 304,000 pounds. The manufacturing of soy bean oil and the leather industry are next in importance.—*J. C. Lamster.*

**14524. HYMANS, PAUL.** La convention et protocol d'Oslo. [The Oslo convention and protocol.] *Flambeau*. 14(3) Mar. 1931: 257-262.—A common desire to supplement the economic work of the League of Nations led to the signature of the Oslo Convention and Protocol by the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian states in December, 1930. All the signatory states have long been partial to low tariff rates. The convention provides that any proposed increases in tariff schedules by a signatory state shall be announced to the other signatories, which latter are empowered to protest. The application of the new rates is suspended pending the outcome of negotiations between the states concerned. Periodic meetings will be held, with the intent of expanding the field of action to the improvement of commercial intercourse and conditions of exchange. The agreements have been placed on the agenda of the Committee for European Federation of the League for further study and elaboration.—*F. B. Stevens.*

**14525. KRAUTWIG, GEORG.** Eifel und Hunsrück als Grenzhinterland. [Eifel and Hunsrück as border hinterland.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(6-7) 1930: 364-376.—These regions include the politically most important part of the occupied territory. Small peasant units are prevalent; industry is not important. Poverty has resulted in retarded cultural development. The separatist movement was successfully repelled by the inhabitants, in spite of French resistance. The Catholic clergy was unanimously against it. The land is without military protection. Because of its geographic position it is eminently fitted for the furtherance of Germany's cultural position on its border and of cultural relations with the West. (15 maps.)—*John B. Mason.*

**14526. KRIES, WILHELM von.** England und das Korridorproblem. [England and the Polish Corridor problem.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(6-7) 1930: 494-496.—The Corridor interests England as a political storm center and not because of the validity of Polish and German arguments for or against it. Germany has to become powerful, and thus a factor of importance to England in the English-French struggle for hegemony in Europe, before English activity toward a revision of her Eastern border can be expected. England's interests in the maintenance of the Corridor are temporary, her interest in its discontinuance prevalent.—*John B. Mason.*

**14527. La HOUE, ROBERT.** Mayence après l'évacuation. [Mainz after the evacuation.] *Rev. de France*. 11(4) Feb. 15, 1931: 671-689.—Although the occupation was a serious economic burden for the Germans, the expenses were spread out over the whole of the country, and in return for their share of the taxes and other annoyances the Rhinelanders got a considerable financial benefit from the presence of the French troops, so many of whom were accompanied by their families.—*Julian Park.*

**14528. LAVELAYE, VICTOR de.** La politique extérieure de la Belgique. [Belgian foreign policy.] *Flambeau*. 14(3) Mar. 1931: 284-304.—Three fundamental objectives have dominated Belgian foreign policy since the armistice: reconstruction, security, and peace. Belgium was accorded priority in reparations payments, which, coupled with the industry of her people, has enabled her to progress steadily in reconstruction. Security has been effected by the military agreement of 1920 with France, and the replacement of the neutrality treaty of 1839 by the Locarno treaties, guaranteeing Belgium's eastern frontier against future German aggression. Belgium has taken an active and independent part in the deliberations of the League of Nations; has accepted the World Court optional clause; has signed the General Act for the pacific settlement of all disputes, and the Kellogg Pact. The economic aims of Belgium are directed toward the general adoption of low tariff schedules, or better, free trade, and the conclusion of commercial treaties embodying the most-favored-nation clause with protectionist countries.—*F. B. Stevens.*

**14529. LUNATSCHARSKI, A. W.** Frankreichs Interventionsabsichten gegen die Sowjetunion. [France's plans of interference in the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(11) Feb. 1931: 710-721.—France endeavors to mobilize all of Europe under capitalistic principles. Official pronouncements by French newspapers and by Poincaré prove the attitude of France. The trial of the industrial party revealed the activities of certain people in Russia, supported and advised by French official circles and the French general staff, to create a fuel crisis and to interfere in textile production. This would pave the way for military intervention. Both Poland and Rumania claimed the Ukraine as their share, and the Deterding group wanted the raw materials in the Caucasus.—*Werner Neuse.*

**14530. MALLORY, WALTER H.** The passing of extra-territoriality in China. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(2) Jan. 1931: 346-349.—A sketch of the development of the extraterritoriality treaties, and the recent proposals of the nations party to them, including the U. S. State Department's action in regard to them during 1930.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

**14531. MEHRMANN, KARL.** Der Hunsrück-Eifel Block. [The Hunsrück-Eifel block.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(6-7) 1930: 377-384.—In German hands this mountainous district forms a natural defense against the French desires for military, cultural, and economic-political expansion toward the Rhine. (4 maps.)—*John B. Mason.*

**14532. PACE, BIAGIO.** Il completamento della occupazione libica. [The completion of the military occu-



pation of Libya.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(6) Jun. 1930: 452-463.—In 1914 an Italian expedition entered Murzuk. By the middle of 1915 Tripoli and Homs alone remained in Italian hands. Such was the sudden rise and fall of Italian power in Libya. Following the war the ministries attempted to create an autonomous regime, in which the natives would have large powers. This temporizing was ended abruptly when the Fascisti assumed control. Since then there has been a steady pushing south of the area of Italian military occupation in both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Leaders in this campaign of reconquest have been Count Volpi of Misurata, General Graziani, and Marshal Badoglio. The Italian forces recently occupied Murzuk and Ghat, thus completely subjugating the Fezzan. The inhabitants of this area also inhabit Borchu and Tibesti to the south. Turkey always claimed sovereignty over these regions and Italy should rightly possess them now. (Maps.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14533. PIGLI, MARIO. Dissidio anglo-francese e linee strategiche. [The Anglo-French conflict and strategic lines.] *Vita Ital.* 19(214) Jan. 1931: 25-30.—France claims that the pipe-line for Mosul oil should be constructed on Syrian territory, while the British desire to have the mouth of the line in Haifa, Palestine. Strategic considerations are concealed behind these claims.—*O. Eisenberg*.

14534. S., H. A. The channel tunnel. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 219-220.—*Phillips Bradley*.

14535. SALZMANN, HANS. Schweizer Brief. [Letter from Switzerland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(10-11) 1930: 709-712.—Until the World War domestic, social, and economic problems limited Switzerland's activities in the field of foreign relations. Versailles created a new foreign policy. Switzerland's neutrality is only partial now as she is not exempted from participation in economic blockades instituted by the League of Nations. The Federal Council is a not too passionate adherent to the League. The public has not quite perceived that in the League the small states are pushed aside.—*John B. Mason*.

14536. SCHWARZ, WOLFGANG. Germany and the League of Nations. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(2) Mar. 1931: 197-207.—The attitude of the German people to the League has gone up and down with the varying policies pursued by the powers relative to Germany. After Locarno and the failure of disarmament promises given there a new skepticism grew up, recently checked by the League's activity against Poland. The disarmament and self-determination problems are vital in determining Germany's future attitude toward the League. The Versailles armament provisions against Germany should be repealed. Schwarz, foreign editor of the *Vorwärts*, thinks there is no question of Germany leaving the League.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14537. SOMARY, FELIX. The American and European economic depressions and their political consequences. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(2) Mar. 1931: 160-176.—The crisis was predictable upon the evidence, one of the more important parts of which was the large disparity between the money rate and the yield on shares. In the U. S. in 1928-29, the money rate on call loans was as high as 12-14% and the yield on shares only 2%. Many factors make for communism, but other and stronger ones against it. The political situation is dangerous, and if an Italo-German entente were reached it is difficult to see how war would be averted. The reduction of debts and of the American tariff will come, but it is doubtful if in time to do any good. Two steps are immediately needed: (1) the adjustment of prices of finished products to raw materials, the revival of the raw material market by state purchases, and the breaking of cartels and syndicates; (2) the restoration of political confidence in Europe.—*Luther H. Evans*.

14538. STRUNK, HANS. Danzig. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 263-269.—Danzig is assured of greatness by its position, a great natural harbor, near the mouth of the Vistula. Though frequently the bone of contention during the 700 years of its existence between rival states, its population has always been 95 to 97% German. Its culture, art, and education, as well as its economic greatness, have been closely associated with Germany. Its citizens, therefore, naturally look to Germany as the mother country and are anxious to keep alive their German associations.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

14539. SUNDARAM, LANKA. India and world politics. *Queen's Quart.* 38(2) Spring 1931: 239-262.—With the increasing complex of world politics, India is beginning to play a part which cannot be ignored. Politically her contacts are determined by Britain and there is ample evidence of the part which India has played in Asiatic politics. Much of the present situation centers about the excess population of Japan, and India is sure to maintain cordial relations with both Japan and China. India also participates in the political life of Asia through the medium of the League of Nations. On the economic side, India has been subordinate to England, but the *Swadeshi* movement has altered the situation to some degree. With possible complete autonomy, India is expected to erect tariff barriers, which may jeopardize her industrial future. India's contribution to the world in cultural matters includes "passive resistance, soul force and non-violent non-cooperation," as well as literature, philosophy, and science.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

14540. UNSIGNED. Le nouvel irrédentisme italien. [The new Italian irredentism.] *Afrique Française.* 41(3) Mar. 1931: 227-229.—The Fascists are carrying on an ardent campaign to popularize the idea of the return of Corsica to Italy among the islanders and the inhabitants of the peninsula alike.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14541. VIERBÜCHER, HEINRICH. Einem neuen Kriege entgegen? [In the face of another war?] *Friedenswarte.* 31(2) Feb. 1931: 37-41.—The fascist reaction in Finland and in Austria indicates a return to the pre-war psychology. The press, too, is preparing for war. The German press is looking forward to it with anticipation. The Hitlerites are the worst offenders. If war is to be eliminated from Germano-Polish relations, the two countries must open negotiations over the eastern frontier.—*T. Kalbjärvi*.

14542. W., J. F. The United States and the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 10 1929: 210-212.—*Phillips Bradley*.

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 13272, 14503)

14543. M., A. La rétrocession de la concession Belge de Tientsin. [The retrocession of the Belgian concession in Tientsin.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 83-84.—The government of Belgium was accorded the right to acquire land in the left bank area of Tientsin in 1902, and authorizing a corporation to operate under this convention, the Belgian concession came into being. In 1928, the Chinese government was notified that recession of this tract, without compensation, was contemplated and the necessary documents were signed on Jan. 15 of this year. The good will gained by this wise measure will serve Belgian business men to advantage.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

## WORLD POLITICS

14544. CONDLIFFE, J. B. The economic and social movements underlying antagonisms in the Pacific. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(4) Jul. 1930: 519-530.—The most important problems being ana-

lyzed by the Institute of Pacific Relations are the agrarian social order in China and Japan, problems of populations and food and their effect on migration, problems of trade and tariff, and of industry and finance.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

14545. GADOW, REINHOLD. Der Genfer Vertragsentwurf zur Begrenzung und Herabsetzung der Rüstungen vom 8. Dezember 1930. [The Geneva draft of a treaty for the limitation and reduction of armaments of Dec. 8, 1930.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(11) Feb. 1931: 722-731.—Part I, dealing with the reduction of the personnel in land and air forces, disregards the German claims concerning the formation of reserves. Part II concerns the budget limit for army materials without taking into account existing war materials in depots or excluding the possibility of providing funds under other headings. Chemical and bacteriological weapons are forbidden. To exclude all wars of attack by prohibiting the use of offensive arms like tanks, bombing planes, and heavy artillery, remained a fruitless German move.—*Werner Neuse.*

14546. HOLLAND, THOMAS. The international relationship of minerals. *Nature (London).* 124(3118) Aug. 3, 1929: 187-194.

14547. LACOSTE, RAYMOND. L'Angleterre perd-elle les Indes? [Will England lose India?] *Rev. de France.* 11(6) Mar. 15, 1931: 343-362.—The World

War has seen three eastern empires disappear—China, Russia, Turkey. The awakening of Asia, begun on the battlefields of Manchuria with the triumphs of Japan, is progressing irresistibly. One may well fear that the conflict between England and India will spread. Inflamed by Moscow, may we not soon face the whole of Asia in revolt against Europe? India once free from England, does not France risk the loss of Indo-China and Holland her East Indies? The indifference of the English people is staggering.—*Julian Park.*

14548. UNSIGNED. Scientific method in international affairs. *Nature (London).* 127(3201) Mar. 7, 1931: 333-334.—There is a widespread tendency to hold science responsible for many of the worst evils of modern warfare. Prejudice on the part of those who have been disturbed by the impact of scientific discovery seems to be found back of this tendency. The supreme lesson of the War is that war between highly civilized nations has been industrialized. Society must learn primarily from science the principles and methods of unravelling international problems and reducing them to their elements. Scientific workers must become mindful of their responsibility as citizens.—*C. H. Titus.*

14549. VANDY, FRANÇOIS. Le pacte Kellogg. [The Kellogg Pact.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 5-18.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 12142, 12243, 12276, 12679, 12686, 12688, 12692, 12698, 12700, 12752, 12891, 12894, 13068, 13118, 13135, 13246, 13813, 14246, 14250, 14256, 14556, 14579, 14589, 14610, 14640, 14644, 14726, 14744, 14822, 14824)

14550. KOHN, JINDŘICH. Sociologie vědní, Masaryk a demosofie. [Sociology of knowledge, Masaryk and chemosofy.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2(1) 1931: 30-37.—Elaboration of demosofy as a special doctrine assumes a new sociology of knowledge. The point of departure here is upon Masaryk's conception which combines positivism and Socratism, and partly also the Kantian orientation. Demosophy as distinguished from sociology would specialize in the study of intellectual concepts and would represent an orientation in the field of knowledge of the individuality of the contemporary generations and their thinking with a view of arriving at the consensus as to the future, whereas sociology would specialize more in the study of the organic social elements which help us to understand human cultures. Demosophy then is an organ of sociological knowledge. It is a new sociological doctrine of Masaryk.—*Jacob Horak.*

14551. SÉE, HENRI. Interprétation d'une controverse sur les relations de l'histoire et de la sociologie. [Interpretation of a controversy on the relations of history and sociology.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65(1) 1931: 81-100.—Durkheim, Seignobos, Langlois, Simiand, Lacombe, and other historians and sociologists have debated at length the respective functions of history and sociology. A careful study of their writings, polemic though they often are, seems to warrant the following conclusions: (1) history has the task of dealing with events and the unique configurations they form; (2) the sociologist must build upon the basis furnished him by the historian, and must develop ideal-typical abstractions susceptible of incorporation in a

causal nexus; (3) history, however, cannot determine the relative significance of events without making use of implicit or explicit sociological theory; (4) the sociologist may justifiably make use of the comparative method if he is sufficiently careful to take account of historical configurations and does not wrench events from their total setting; (5) history and sociology are complementary, not antagonistic.—*Howard Becker.*

14552. VERESI, FRIEDRICH. A pszichikai és ethikai tekintély szociális jelentősége. [The social significance of psychic and ethical authority.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 483-498.—The author denotes as psychic authority an inner human ability-value which is recognized by the community as a whole, exceeds the average, and is effective outwardly also. Ethical authority reserves the right to guide public events. It is not a recognition which is spontaneously conceded, but a necessary right arising from the nature of association between human beings. A psychic authority moving the great masses is not advantageous to society. On the other hand, the psychic authority working within a small circle (parents, school, etc.) is to be protected by all possible means. Without ethical authority neither society nor the state can endure. The author sees the three greatest enemies of ethical authority in psychic authority, democracy, and the carriers of ethical authority. Democracy is already made an enemy of authority through the fact that the people yield up their power to their representatives through free elections.—*L. Grossmann.*

14553. WINTER, EDUARD. Anton Günther und die barock-romantische, paternal-familiale Soziologie E. K. Winters. [The connection of Anton Günther with the "baroque-romantic" sociology of E. K. Winter.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 111(2-3) 1930: 399-410.—The connection with and public testing of Anton Günther to the above type of theology and sociology is outlined.—*E. D. Harvey.*



## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 14602, 14711, 14758)

14554. BARRY, HERBERT, Jr.; MACKINNON, DONALD W.; MURRAY, HENRY A., Jr. Studies in personality. Hypnotizability as a personality trait and its typological relations. *Human Biol.* 3(1) Feb. 1931: 1-36.

14555. BLACKER, C. P. Life and death instincts. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 9(4) 1929: 277-302.

14556. GINSBERG, MORRIS. The place of instinct in social theory. *Economica.* (31) Feb. 1931: 25-44.—Instinct cannot be a mere summation of reflexes. Even behaviorists do not go far without using words of teleological connotation, as evidenced by Pavlov's "investigatory reflex." A second objection to the reflex theory is that it inadequately explains mental development. Instinct's essential core is an element of impulse-feeling or conation which, because it operates mechanically or automatically, differentiates instinct from habit. Habit is the conservation of old reactions. Intelligence (1) clarifies and renders explicit the impulse's ends, (2) detects relevant relations between the actual situation and the end, and (3) coordinates and systematizes the impulses into comprehensive purposes. Instincts are not drives, but are found among the antecedents of action. The relationship may not even be causal. It is not enough to make "imitation" a sociological omnibus, as did Tarde. Imitation may result from a prior innate tendency, reflexes experiential knowledge, or from new actions. Each form of imitation requires its own explanation. The core of personality is the basic tendency to organize activities and to give them unity of direction. Inherited selective activity is limited by environmental opportunities, social and physical, and by inchoateness of the impulses. Development makes these impulses explicit and harmonious. Ultimate motives to action are not to be found in specific instinctive impulse.—*Leland D. Case.*

14557. MCCLURE, W. E. Speed and accuracy of the feeble-minded on performance tests. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19(9) Feb. 1931: 265-274.

14558. ROSENTHAL, HUGO. Die Musikalität der Juden. [Musical ability among the Jews.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 9(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 122-131.

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 14614, 14620, 14622, 14639, 14665, 14673-14674, 14688, 14691, 14700, 14703, 14705)

14559. HOLLINGWORTH, LETA S. The child of very superior intelligence as a special problem in adjustment. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(1) Jan. 1931: 3-16.—The problems of mentally superior children in the school arise largely from the differences between their interests and those of other children. These problems become apparent in maladjustments with the curriculum, with classmates, and in play, and in non-conformity with socially sanctioned practices either in school or in the home. They are most serious in childhood. As the individual grows to maturity, they are outgrown.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14560. KROUT, MAURICE H. The psychology of children's lies. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(1) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 1-27.—A scientific understanding of lying is obtained neither by regarding mind as static nor by viewing it as the sum-total of a series of S-R connections. Social interaction may be said to consist in the introjection and projection of meanings. Judged by the completeness of the circuit of interaction, lies may be

classified into misrepresentations, prevarications, and deceptions. Misrepresentations may be attributed to the misapprehension of the real. This, in children, is contingent upon the integrated nature of the real impinging on them before they are ready to apprehend it. Prevarication is a form of lying based on the confusion of fact and fancy. This reduces itself to memory distortions, certain aspects of the relation between the child's dream-life and his waking experiences, etc. Deception as a form of lying may be defined as the conscious substitution of the fancied for the real. The fancied does not mean the impossible; it is merely one of several possible definitions of a situation in terms of which the child became conditioned. The significant thing here is that the child is conscious of competing definitions. (Several suggestions are made as to the lines which future research in the field of children's lies might profitably follow.)—*Maurice H. KROUT.*

14561. KROUT, MAURICE H. Social setting in children's lies. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(5) May-Jun. 1931: (See Entry #3: 14560) 437-450.

14562. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. A study of vocational attitudes in relation to pubescence. *Amer. J. Psychol.* 43(1) Jan. 1931: 93-101.—The writers describe the relationship between relative frequency of certain occupational choices and the onset of pubescence of both boys and girls. It is noted that accompanying the onset of pubescence a marked change in vocational attitude appears. Such changes are mostly decreases in the numbers of individuals choosing certain occupations such as cowboy, elementary school teacher, watch maker and jeweler, movie actress, etc. Vocational attitudes mature rather rapidly after the onset of pubescence.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

## THE FAMILY

### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 12049, 12199-12200, 13414, 13471, 14612, 14728)

14563. RAGLAN, LORD. The meaning of the word "family." *Man (London).* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 2-3.

14564. SALOMON, ALICE. Frauenleben und Frauenbewegung in Indien. [Woman's life and the woman's movement in India.] *Frau.* (4) Jan. 1931: 223-231.—The misery in which the woman of India is living is interwoven with poverty created by the primitive forms of agriculture; poor health, which influences the result of the work; lack of education which oppresses work and health. The low standard of living burdens the woman and hinders every progressive movement.—*Esther S. Corey.*

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 11876, 11889, 12091, 13388, 13390, 13424, 14787)

14565. COOPER, JOHN M. The early history of the family. *Primitive Man.* 3(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 56-68.—The family is universal among primitive peoples, even among those on the lowest or simplest level of culture. Most of the cases recorded or interpreted as group marriages are not true group marriages. Throughout most of the uncivilized world, monogamy is the rule. Strict monogamy occurs among a relatively small minority of primitive peoples. Among the very great majority of primitive peoples, polygamy is permitted to men in a position to acquire and support more than one wife. Polyandry crops out in various parts of the world. Among a very considerable number of the lower hunters

or marginal peoples (survivals from a very early prehistoric period) strict monogamy is the rule. All evidence points overwhelmingly towards the conclusion that the family has not only been in existence but has been the basic social institution from the earliest times to which our evidence reaches. Further, not only the family, but the monogamous family, has been in existence from the earliest prehistoric times. On the other hand, it is not possible to prove from the scientific evidence at hand that there was a period or a long period in the earliest history of the race in which strict monogamy was universal and in which there was no polygamy at all. We are on safer ground when we maintain that polygamy gained considerably with the advent of agriculture and herding. (Critical bibliography.)—A. D. Frenay.

## THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 14587, 14594, 14626, 14762)

14566. EDSON, NEWELL W. Parent-teacher associations and the family of tomorrow. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 17 (5) May 1931: 287-292.—(Specifies the minimum essentials of training for family life as they may be presented through parent-teacher associations.)—L. M. Brooks.

14567. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. The changing status of the Negro family. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 386-396.—The rising occupational status of the Negro business and professional groups whose fathers were peasants represents a tremendous change in social status, which carries with it new conceptions of life which affect the stability and the organization of the Negro family. Statistics on seven zones of Negro residence in Chicago running south from the Loop show selection and segregation in the Negro community. The area occupied by most recent migrants showed lower occupational rating and absence of home ownership associated with three indices of family disorganization, namely, juvenile delinquency, dependency and family desertion. The extent of family disorganization reflected in these three indices declined gradually from the third to the seventh area. The decline in the rate of dependency, desertion and juvenile delinquency followed the rise in the rate of home ownership and the increase in the proportion of the higher occupational classes in the population.—E. L. Clarke.

14568. GROVE, ELSA BUTLER. The role of the newspaper in depicting family relationships. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 243-246.—Carroll D. Clark.

14569. LANCELOT, WILLIAM H. Education for home and family in the light of recent economic and social changes. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #5. 1931: 25-32

14570. LEIB, KARL E. Recent economic changes and their effect on home and family life. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #5. 1931: 5-20.

14571. TODD, ARTHUR J. Social trends and their effect on home life and family relationships. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #5. 1931: 21-24.

14572. ULICH-BEIL, ELSE. Die gegenwärtige Lage der Familie. [The present status of the family.] *Frau*. 38 (2) Nov. 1930: 74-81.

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 13264, 13317, 14346, 14544, 14578, 14590, 14610, 14641)

14573. BACHFELD, HELLMUTH. Konjunktur und Wanderungsbewegung in den Grosstädten. [Busi-

ness conditions and migration changes in large cities.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 401-404.

14574. KASER, HANS. Bei den Deutschen in den Nordkarpathen. [Among the Germans in the north Carpathian mountains.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 4-11.—German nationality in Slovakia today is the remnant of German settlements which were much more extensive in the middle ages. The article describes the present status of these Germans, about 150,000, the majority of whom are farmers.—Karl Thalheim.

14575. MURRAY, WALTER. Continental Europeans in Western Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (1) Winter 1931: 63-75.

14576. SEISHI IDEI. Japan's migration problem. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (6) Dec. 1930: 773-789.—In spite of the fact that Japan is overpopulated, internal pressure of people is not likely to force the Japanese to emigrate on a scale that may constitute a danger to international peace. The unprecedented industrial development of the country has stimulated the growth of population. The productive power of Japanese manufacturing industries almost quadrupled during and after the War. The annual increase of population has been little short of a million persons in recent years. But there is no reason either economic or psychological for expecting any great increase in the near future in the number of emigrants from Japan. The Japanese were for many years subject to the prohibitive policy of the feudal government in its attitude toward emigration. Since the financial crisis of 1920 and the earthquake of 1923 the government has sought to encourage emigration. With the doors of the United States, Canada, and Australia closed, the Japanese government has looked to the South American countries, chiefly to Brazil, as an outlet. In spite of the government's encouragement and assistance, a large number of Japanese have not been inclined to go abroad. In the last 60 years only 640,00 Japanese have gone to other countries, and of these only 365,000 are in non-Asiatic countries. Moreover Japan has an immigration problem of her own in the influx of Korean workers, which requires serious consideration.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

14577. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexicans north of the Rio Grande. *Survey* 66 (3) May 1, 1931: 135-140, 197, 200-202.—Mexican immigrants are centered mainly in the West and Southwest, where in certain localities they constitute from a third to two-thirds of the population; Los Angeles is the second largest Mexican city in the world. They are found on isolated sections of the western railroads. Recently they have also penetrated into the Calumet and other industrial centers. Thousands of families are shipped from California and Texas to Arizona for cotton-picking and to harvest vegetables and cantaloupes. They form a large proportion of track laborers of the Chicago-Calumet area, an important element in the common labor supply of the steel mills, and a small element in the packing industry. By the latter part of the year migration is closed by return of Mexicans to their homes in the Southwest or in Mexico. In Texas non-attendance of Mexicans in school is generally not treated as a problem; in California it is, and Mexican children are generally compelled to go to school. Very few Mexican immigrants naturalize. Most Mexican immigrants come from the *mestizo* and Indian groups particularly come from the *mestizo*. Stringent enforcement of legislation has reduced Mexican immigration from an average of 4,848 a month for the fiscal year 1927-28 to 281 for the seven months ending January 31, 1931.—Constantine Panunzio.

### COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 13665, 13729, 14326, 14328, 14330, 14334)

14578. STOOP, J. Kolonisatie, haar voordeelen en gevaren. [Colonization, its advantages and dangers.]



*Kracht*, 2 (10) Feb. 1931: 9-13.—Attempts are made by a private society to establish a colony of Indo-Europeans and Europeans in New Guinea, in the neighborhood of Lake Sentani. Europeans should be barred from New Guinea as it may not be possible for a European to provide for himself and his family by the hard agricultural labor necessary in this territory, where he has to begin by clearing the virgin forest.—*Cecile Rothe*.

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 13270, 13279, 13302, 13333, 13381, 13559-13560, 13635, 13645, 13766, 13768-13769, 13789, 14195, 14244, 14334-14335, 14338, 14347, 14353, 14364, 14374, 14388, 14482, 14484, 14495-14496, 14567, 14574-14575, 14577, 14616, 14641)

14579. BROWN, W. O. Emergence of race consciousness. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (5) May-Jun. 1931: 428-436.—Race consciousness is the tendency of members of a race to identify their interests, status, and destiny with that of their race. It implies the struggle for status on the part of racial groups. Certain conditions are identified as factors in the emergence of race consciousness. The existence of race prejudice is a precondition. Race consciousness is only one of several possible reactions to this attitude. It emerges when the members of the proscribed race become aware of the limiting effects of race prejudice. The following conditions are analyzed as factors defining this awareness: (1) the growth of economic and social interdependence of the peoples of the world, with the subsequent competition for place and status among the races and peoples of the "great society"; (2) the rising standards of living of the "backward" races and their demand for wages and status; (3) the struggle of the proscribed races for incorporation into the social orders of the dominant races; (4) the world-wide diffusion of literacy, aiding the dissemination of such dynamic ideas among the proscribed races as democracy, equality, liberty, and nationalism, or the right of every group to autonomy.—*W. O. Brown*.

14580. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Jamaica: a racial mosaic. *Opportunity*. 9 (5) May 1931: 136-139.—The great majority of the million inhabitants of Jamaica are scarcely literate peasants who speak a Negro English which has an Irish brogue. Living for the most part in thatched huts, they till tiny pieces of land. Others work on sugar, coffee and banana estates. The Negro population is predominantly Protestant. The rate of illegitimacy is 71%, and seems to be increasing, though perhaps the majority of such births are the result of "common law" marriages. Some peasants are addicted to a form of witchcraft. The mulatto population today numbers about 160,000. They live for the most part in cities and seem to have less in common with the Negro peasants than with the whites. In Jamaica there is no color bar. Those black Jamaicans who are educated and well-mannered are received upon a basis of complete equality. White men frequently take orders from colored superiors. The Negro has been encouraged to become an Englishman. There is overhousing in the cities and poverty in the country; many thousands periodically emigrate to improve their economic status. Nevertheless Jamaica is today in a better economic condition than any of her neighbors, because the economy of the island is based on diversified agriculture, much of which is in the hands of the peasant farmer. The government has established a homestead system for government lands, and has begun to buy up private estates for division among Negro farmers. There are

165,000 property owners in the island (of whom 120,000 own properties of less than \$200 in value) together with 40,000 crown tenants.—*E. L. Clarke*.

14581. De CASTRO, ADOLPHE. The story of anti-Semitism. *Jewish Forum*. 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-24.—Anti-Semitism is not American; in Europe it was only of the religious kind until the second quarter of the 19th century when it took on a political character; essentially it has nothing to do with religion but is purely racial; Germany gave birth to political anti-Semitism. The resulting persecutions drove the Jews in large numbers to the United States. In the eighties the average American felt a deep sympathy with the Jews, but gradually, because of Jewish competition, anti-Semitism grew up, seeping through the schools and colleges, through social and business life, and now through political life.—*Edith Jonas*.

14582. HOVSTAD, JOHAN. Det Nasjonale som Livsverde. [Nationalism as a value-concept in life.] *Syn og Segn*. 37 (1) 1931: 30-40.—Intercourse between nations has not, in the past, tended to break down nationalism—at least not in such fields as language, literature, art, music. It is quite different from the purely technical, economic point of view.—*Theo. Huggenwik*.

14583. ŠTEFÁNEK, ANTON. Príspevok ku Československému bilinguismu. [A contribution to Czechoslovak bilingualism.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2 (1) 1931: 20-29.—In every language there are two periods, the primary or general and the secondary or specialized. Small nations are forced to use the language of some large nationality as their secondary language. Thus the Slovaks are using the Czech or Bohemian language and culture as their secondary means of cultural development. This development results in phenomena characteristic of acculturation and assimilation. The author has studied the process of unification of the two races from the linguistic standpoint and concludes that the two nations tend to bring about a synthetic coordination from the cultural standpoint.—*Jacob Horak*.

14584. THOMAS, JESSE O. Some conflicts in the field of race relations. *Southern Workman*. 60 (5) May 1931: 225-229.—Discrimination against Negroes tends to exaggerate their difference in status from other groups, and this develops a psychology which is devitalizing to Negroes, and in turn invites further discrimination.—*Charles S. Johnson*.

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 13253, 13258, 13261, 13268, 13285-13286, 13307, 13316, 14007, 14029, 14544, 14575-14576, 14658, 14660, 14662, 14667, 14697, 14744, 14747-14748, 14751, 14754-14755, 14760-14761, 14782-14783, 14787, 14820)

14585. BENNEWITZ, CARL. Die Selbstmordsterblichkeit deutscher Lebensversicherter. [Suicide mortality of life insurance policyholders in Germany.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 68-83.—Actuary Bennewitz presents suicide mortality data for insured persons in Germany for the years 1911 to 1929, extending the data available in the writings of Samwer (1829 to 1903, *Assek. Jahrbuch*, Jahrg. 26, Teil II). The suicide death rate in 1929 was 6.2 per 10,000 policyholders as compared with 3.0 per 10,000 in the years 1911-1919. Comparative data are also given for French and Dutch companies and for the Metropolitan Life (New York). Bennewitz thinks that suicide losses of life insurance companies could be reduced by lengthening the *karenz* or waiting period for the non-

liability of a life company in suicide cases from one to two years. Most life insurance policies limit the liability of the company if suicide occurs within one year from the date of issue.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14586. ERMEL, JUDGE. Bericht über einen Vortrag Prof. Grotjahn's "Probleme der Bevölkerungs-politik". [Report on a lecture of Prof. Grotjahn on problems of population policies.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (23) Jun. 5, 1930: 552-553.—The excess of births over deaths is misleading because it is caused by a particular and temporary age composition of the population. Various factors connected with the war have increased the percentage of middle-aged people in Germany and thereby decreased the death rate. These circumstances will last only for a few years and the excess of births over deaths will disappear. There is no true overpopulation in Germany.—*R. Broda.*

14587. HECKE, WILHELM. Die Unehelichen in Österreich. [Illegitimacy in Austria.] *Jahrb. f. National-ökon. u. Stat.* 132 (3) Apr. 1930: 572-591.—In 1927, 25.2% of Austrian births were illegitimate, the highest ratio among the European states. The rate has been rising since 1921. The Austrian districts having the highest rates are those characterized by few cities, little industry, and larger agricultural holdings, which in the main give employment only to family members and domestics. Economic conditions and customs make for a postponement of marriage; there is practically no social stigma attached to illegitimacy, the offspring being regarded as legitimized by a subsequent marriage; and intercourse between unmarried persons is governed by recognized conventions. In the district with the highest rate, Kärnten, the majority of the illegitimate children lived with the mother, only 5% being cared for by others. From 1830 to 1870, the figures for the various districts increased; since then there has been some decrease, but the districts that have the highest rates at the present time held the same position throughout. In Vienna, since 1909, and particularly since 1923, legitimate births have been decreasing more rapidly than illegitimate births. Rates of legitimation are lower in the districts with high illegitimacy rates. There is no apparent relation between the higher infant mortality rates of illegitimate children and high or low rates of illegitimacy.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

14588. ILVENTO, A. Indici di sanità nel popolo Italiano. [Indications as to the health of the Italian people.] *Difesa Soc.* 9 (9) Sep. 1930: 389-394.—Statistics of the Swedish nobility show that the birth rate is declining rapidly. French writers refer to a similar process in highly cultured people. The same problem is acute in the Italian nation, which has such a long cultural past behind it. In late Roman times the birth rate for a time was very low. Examination of recruits has shown that a much greater number were unqualified for military service in 1915, as compared with the time between 1879-92. A number of diseases like diabetes have developed greatly in Italy during the last decade. On the other hand there has been reduction of mortality for important diseases and the probable lifetime at birth, which in 1870 was only 35 years, has risen to 53 years.—*R. Broda.*

14589. LUNDBERG, GEORGE A. The biology of population cycles. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 401-408.—(A review of Corrado Gini's Harris Foundation Lectures on *The cyclical rise and fall of population*.) The theory that population cycles are due to variations in the vitality of the germ plasm is rejected. Such cycles are more adequately explained by differences in cultural stimuli which dominate different groups at different times. These cultural influences stimulate reproduction among some groups at some times and inhibit reproduction at other times. The biological explanation is reminiscent of and is related to the heredity-environment dichotomy which attempts to attribute some traits to

heredity and others to environment. This dichotomy is logically indefensible because "at any given stage of development the past responses of the protoplasm are an inseparable part of it and determine its capacities as well as its selective responses to new or old stimuli. It is utterly impossible at any given stage of the development of an individual to attempt to attribute any specific part of his neuro-muscular patterns or other characteristics to inherent qualities of the germ plasm and others to cultural or other environmental factors."—*G. A. Lundberg.*

14590. MOSER, HUGO. Wiederentdeckte Schwabendörfer in Rumpfungarn. [Rediscovered Swabian villages in Lower Hungary.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 8-11.—The essay describes the position of German peasants in a few German villages in Hungary, the presence of some of which has only become known again in recent years.—*Karl Thalheim.*

14591. ROMANELLI, ILARIONE. La mortalità per suicidio tra gli assicurati dell'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni nel decennio 1920-1929. [Suicide mortality among the insured of the "National Insurance Institute" during 1920-1929.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 177-184.—The author examines suicide cases between the assured of the "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni," during 1920-1929, in relation to the year of death, the sums assured, the age, the death, the means employed for suicide and to the length of time the policy has been in force.—*P. Smolensky.*

14592. SZULC, STEFAN. Ludność Polski według wieku w latach 1927, 1928 i 1929. [The Polish population according to age in 1927, 1928 and 1929.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7 (4) 1930: 1500-1530.—A study of the methods applied to ascertain the natural movement of the Polish population and the results obtained on the basis of the census of 1921. [Tables and graphs.]—*O. Eisenberg.*

14593. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Ratio of children to women, 1920. A study in the differential rate of natural increase in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Census Monog.* #11. 1931: pp. 242.

14594. UNSIGNED. Marriage and divorce 1929. Statistics of marriages, divorces and annulments of marriage. *U. S. Bur. Census, Eighth Annual Rep.* 1931: pp. 90.

14595. UNSIGNED. Mortality in certain states during 1930 with comparative figures for recent years. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (18) May 1, 1931: 1031-1046.

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 13480, 14014)

14596. DREHER, T. H. Birth control among the poor. *So. Carolina Medic. Assn. J.* 27 Jan. 1931: 329.

14597. EAST, E. M. The inheritance of mental characteristics. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 45-51.—Nearly all genetic studies have consistently come to the result that "only one gene mutation for defective mentality has been discovered."—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14598. GORDAN, A. Social aspects of mental abnormalities and problem of eugenics. *Virginia Medic. Monthly*. 56 Oct. 1929: 469.

14599. GRAY, A. H. Christian civilization and contraception. *J. State Medic. (London)*. 38 Dec. 1930: 699-709.

14600. KROUT, MAURICE H. Heredity, environment, and developmental process. *Psychol. Rev.* 38 (3) May 1931: 187-211.—Environment and heredity stand in need of definition with reference to the developing organism. The definition to be valid must derive from the several varieties of evolution theory, the contributions of modern experimental genetics, and the findings of the social sciences. These are examined, and the conclusion is reached that the certainty with which biparental inheritance was once promulgated has given



way to cautious gropings along very different lines of research. The most secure contribution promises to come from the work of the mutationists. The individual is a product of phylogeny and ontogeny. Under phylogenesis we may include (a) *selection* in the world of animal life and the segregation of the human species (b) *differentiation* within the species and the segregation of races. Under ontogenesis we may include (a) *gestation*, i.e., adjustment to the intrauterine environment (b) *parturition*, i.e., adjustment to the environment of the so-called natal or delivery stage, and (c) *socialization*, i.e., accommodation to the world of human culture, also known as post-natal existence. The latter is further subdivided into the *socio-physiological* and the *psycho-social* stages of development. The analysis of the development of the individual into such stages it is contended, gives us a schema of the natural history of every person. The developmental stages, taken separately, represent different types of relations into which the organism enters at different periods of its existence. The separation of environment and heredity is thus an error.—*Maurice H. Krout.*

14601. MJOEN, JON ALFRED. Race-crossing and glands. Some human hybrids and their parent stocks. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (1) Apr. 1931: 31-40.—The measurement of 1,500 persons in Northern Norway and Sweden (600 Nordics, 600 Lapps, and 300 hybrids) showed more disharmonies (both physical and mental) in the hybrid group than in the two parent races. It is the mosaic inheritance which gives rise to the series of disharmonies in hybrids. The growth of the body stands in close relation to the function of the glands, and it is highly probable that the frequently observed exaggerated growth of the hybrid and his disproportionately large extremities are due to a glandular disturbance of genetic origin. The results seem to show that in the interest of the individual, as well as of mankind as a whole, crossing between widely differing races ought as far as possible be avoided.—*R. E. Baber.*

14602. ROSSMANN, JOSEPH. Heredity and invention. *J. Heredity.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 507-512.—In seeking to determine whether inventiveness is inheritable, information was obtained on 710 inventors who had secured patents averaging 39 each. Of the fathers of the inventors 33% were in the professions, 35% commercial, 16% skilled labor and 15% farmers. Of the inventors with adult children 66% declared their children showed some signs of inventiveness, as shown by their originality and individuality. Nearly 40% of the inventors had relatives who were inventors; the nearer the inventive relatives the more the children tended to show inventiveness. The data indicate that the transmission of inventive ability involves numerous factors which at present are difficult to evaluate. The inheritance of mental capacity and ability does not prove that such a specific ability as inventing is inheritable. Economic and social factors involving exceptional opportunity may be of greater importance than heredity.—*R. E. Baber.*

14603. THOMSON, J. ARTHUR. Warnings from nature; or seven red flags from biology. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (1) Apr. 1931: 7-13.—Seven "red flags" which eugenicists should note in nature are: (1) extreme division of labor, which may lead to comparative uselessness; (2) too much social shelter, which may secure the survival and multiplication of the biologically undesirable; (3) social organization—and the social heritage—may be so strong as to strangle the individual and his initiative; (4) in the animal world there is very little pathology of sex, but there are examples of hyper-maternity; (5) there are parasitic males; (6) automatization in nature; (7) physogastry.—*R. E. Baber.*

14604. WHITE, FRANK W. Natural and social selection. 2. In America as well as in England. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (1) Apr. 1931: 47-52.—*R. E. Baber.*

## EUGENICS

(See also Entry 14709)

14605. DACHERT, ALFRED. Positive eugenics in practice: an account of the first positive eugenics experiment. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (1) Apr. 1931: 15-18.—*Les Jardins Ungemach* of Strasbourg has been started as a model eugenic city. Nearly 150 houses have already been built, and the number of inhabitants in 1929 was 592, averaging 4.48 persons per house. The houses are planned for families with children, and are arranged with the utmost care to save labor. The chief aim is to encourage large families of excellent stock. The tenants are not selected on the basis of "good pay," but for their human qualities. They are chosen only after correspondence, interviews, and medical examination. These young couples are placed in surroundings particularly suitable to their mental and physical development. In case they do not have children, the Foundation replaces them, but such replacement has been necessary only 9 times in 7 years.—*R. E. Baber.*

14606. LEBJEDEWA, W. Soviet Russia fights abortion. *Birth Control Rev.* 15 (5) May 1931: 137-138.—Information on contraception is given in advisory clinics one or two sessions a week as a means of fighting abortion. Statistics show that in Western Europe, despite repressive legislation, the increase in abortion during the last decade is greater, proportionately, than in Soviet Russia. In 1920, Russia legalized abortion for social indications, if performed by licensed physicians under a regulating permit system. Maternity clinics are studying the after-effects. Secret abortions outside hospitals have not as yet been entirely eliminated, but Russia hopes to accomplish this in time. Despite this policy, population increases by three and one-half million annually.—*Norman E. Himes.*

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 11756, 11760, 11805-11806, 11810, 11813, 11816, 13097, 13147, 13185, 13294, 13776, 14134, 14274, 14317, 14573, 14605, 14609, 14659, 14682-14683, 14717, 14723, 14732)

14607. BOEKE, J. H. De economische verhouding van stad en dorp in Nederlandsch- en Britsch-Indië. [The economic relation of city and village in Dutch East Indies and British India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-23.—Only about 10% of the people of India live in cities of over 5,000, and in the Dutch East Indies even less. The urban population has increased very little since 1891. In the Dutch East Indies all the higher economic functions are in the hands of the Europeans, Chinese and other alien Asiatics; in India these functions are almost exclusively in the hands of the Indians. The Dutch official class in the East Indies is, in proportion to the population, about 14 times as large as the English official class in India.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

14608. JONES, D. CARADOG, and CLARK, COLIN G. Housing in Liverpool: A survey by sample of present conditions. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (4) 1930: 489-521.—A comprehensive survey of social conditions in Merseyside has been undertaken by Liverpool University School of Social Science under grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; the work so far has proceeded by the method of random sampling for the collection of the data in the census of working-class households. The sample was taken by small districts, capable of later combination, for the sake of various comparisons. It was a sample of one in thirty. By using a directory giving occupations of residents, working-class households, as the subject of investigation, were separated from others. This status of the household was determined by the occupation of the

head of the household on the basis of a definition corresponding closely with that laid down by Bowley for the London survey. Returns of value were obtained from 94% of the 5,159 families approached. Information secured for each family related, broadly, to age and sex composition, occupations and hours of work, earnings and other sources of income, birthplace, number of persons in family, the housing accommodation, and rent. Overcrowding is to be judged on a basis of number of persons per room, and also on availability of enough rooms usable as bedrooms to permit a suitable separation of the sexes. Size of family above the average of ordinary working-class areas does not stand out conspicuously as a cause of overcrowding in a distinctly slum area. Overcrowding is most frequent in tenements of two and three rooms; except in two or three wards Liverpool is comparatively free from the worst kind of overcrowding, a large family confined to a one-roomed tenement. The rate of overcrowding is generally higher among families sharing houses than among families living separately, though the rule is not without exception and the difference is not always considerable. With families classified according to degree of dependency (without any earner, no adult male wage-earner, one adult male wage-earner, etc.) it is seen that this factor of varying dependence and the factor of unemployment greatly overshadow any influence of varying rates of wages in accounting for the difference in the economic position of different families.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 13323, 13861, 14198, 14317, 14607, 14618, 14621, 14661, 14718, 14720)

14609. CLARK, CARROLL D. Some indices of urbanization in two Connecticut rural towns. *Soc. Forces*. 9(3) Mar. 1931: 409-418.—Five statistical indices are employed to express objectively significant characteristics of the urbanization process and to permit exact comparisons of the two communities and certain intra-community groups.—Carroll D. Clark.

14610. QUANTE, PETER. Die Abwanderung vom Lande und das "Goltzsche Gesetz." [Rural-urban migration and the "Goltzian Law."] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(1) 1931: 63-108.—In a book entitled *Die ländliche Arbeiterklasse und der preussische Staat* [The rural working class and the Prussian State], published in 1893, von der Goltz states that "Emigration is directly proportional to the extent of great landed estates, and inversely proportional to the extent of peasant proprietorship." This statement Franz Oppenheimer calls the "Goltzian Law." The only basis for the so-called law is the observation of von der Goltz that the volume of emigration from the several eastern provinces from 1826 to 1871 was directly proportional to the extent of great landed estates in these provinces. Quante dissents from the assertion of von der Goltz, and also from the thesis of Oppenheimer who has accepted and elaborated the Goltzian principle, applying it to migration from rural to urban areas, as well as to emigration. The most significant fact back of the movement of population within a country is change of occupation, forced by greater productivity in agriculture and by the higher reproduction rate of the agricultural population. Migration is incidental. A change from an agricultural to an industrial occupation now usually necessitates a move from the country to the city, but in the future it may not involve a change of residence. Emigration, on the other hand, is caused by the need of more land to employ the agricultural population or to supply an increasing need for farm products.—G. B. L. Arner.

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entries 2-11521, 14552)

14611. McCORMICK, THOMAS C. A point of view on instincts in social psychology. *J. Abnormal Psychol.* 26(1) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 102-105.

## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 11243, 11589)

14612. IVANOFF, Mrs. D. The women's movement in Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* 19 Mar. 1930: 5-7.

## GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

14613. JEANES, G. J. Toc H and the Empire. *United Empire*. 22(1) Jan. 1931: 19-22.—Toc H was founded in 1915 by two Church of England chaplains as Talbot House, a soldiers' club at Poperinghe. It became immensely popular, its guiding principle being that all members were equals. In 1919 Toc H was refounded in London by the Rev. Philip Clayton, one of the original founders. He wished to counteract post-war hatreds and materialism by preserving the spirit of sacrifice and comradeship which had animated the fallen. Hence the club's ritual of the lighted lamp. His method was to associate as members war veterans and the post-war generation, and to encourage the performance of welfare work. The club has now 484 branches in Great Britain and 224 in the Overseas Empire, the United States, Paris and Berlin. In Empire settlement Toc H assists its members with advice, etc. in their new homes.—Lennox A. Mills.

## DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 14323, 14369, 14541, 14568, 14729)

14614. DUVILLARD, E. The censorship of films for the young. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 3(2) Feb. 1931: 136-142.—Adequate censorship of commercial cinematographic performances for children is impossible. But a non-commercial cinema to provide recreation and instruction for children is wholly feasible. The International Educational Cinematographic Institute, established by the League of Nations, has already published scenarios especially adapted to the young.—Carroll D. Clark.

14615. GORKY, MAXIM. Young Soviet writers. *Yale Rev.* 20(3) Spring 1931: 488-501.

14616. McCORMICK, J. SCOTT. Philippine nationalism as revealed by a study of the content of newspapers. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3(2) Nov. 1930: 149-176.—This study of Philippine nationalism has been suggested from an objective study of the content of 96 issues of newspapers published in English in the Philippine Islands. The 96 issues were samplings (two monthly) from four daily newspapers published in English in Manila covering the period from Sep., 1925 to Dec., 1929. Illiteracy in the Islands is high. The lack of a common language prevents any policy of widespread dissemination of news to the public as a whole. The radio is practically non-existent outside of Manila. Thousands of citizens seldom see a paper of any sort. The school in fostering Philippine democracy holds a unique place for here a language common to all parts of the Islands is taught. The percentage of total space, number of articles, and number of issues in which articles were found, on 40 major topics of concern to the adult reading world, are presented in 19 tables. Physical recreation



and amusements occupy more than one-fourth of the total space. Matters pertaining to nationalism ranged from topics occupying 12.18% of the total space to .01%. Matters of political government ranked high. Matters of economic welfare ranked relatively low.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

14617. MIRSKEY, PRINCE D. S. Books and films in Russia. *Yale Rev.* 20(3) Spring 1931: 472-487.

14618. WALKER, GAYLE COURTNEY. A "yardstick" for the measurement of country weekly service. *Journalism Quart.* 7(4) Dec. 1930: 293-302.—(The technique of content analysis devised by Willey is applied to a sample of Nebraska country weekly newspapers.)—*Carroll D. Clark.*

## LEADERSHIP

(See also Entry 14738)

14619. PECK, EDITH MURRAY. A study of the personalities of five eminent men. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(1) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 37-57.—The personalities of Richelieu, Disraeli, Mozart, St. Francis, and Darwin are rated on a scale from very low to very high on 47 character traits, and the profiles charted for comparison. (Bibliography.)—*G. A. Lundberg.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 13739, 14330, 14366, 14434-14436, 14493, 14566, 14616, 14646, 14674, 14685, 14698-14699, 14704, 14710, 14728, 14734, 14745, 14806, 14810, 14816, 14821)

14620. BERNSTEIN, LOUIS. The problem of the gifted child in our secondary schools. *Bull. High Points.* 13(5) May 1931: 4-10.

14621. COOKE, DENNIS H. The Negro rural school problem. *Southern Workman.* 60(4) Apr. 1931: 156-160.

14622. DEVANE, RICHARD S. Adolescence and the vocational educational bill. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36(751) Jul. 1930: 20-36.—While the vocational education bill has been received with general approval, some provision ought to be made for the moral and religious formation of youth. It is unfortunate the Catholic side of adolescence has found no adequate scientific study since many of the studies give undue prominence to materialism, evolution, Freudian psychology and the sexual instinct, and are, therefore, unsuitable to the ordinary Catholic reader.—*Frank C. Foster.*

14623. DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER M. The Jewish charities and Jewish education. *Jewish Educ.* 3(1) 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 10-19.—The Jewish Charities is the only organization at present that can undertake the communal aspects of Jewish educational work, namely—to pay for the tuition of those who are too poor pay themselves, to train teachers and to coordinate the work of the schools. The normal development of Jewish Charities is toward a broader program of Jewish welfare which includes all normal extensions and functions of Jewish life.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

14624. EMMINGHAUS, BERNHARD. Die Studierenden aus den abgetrennten Gebieten auf deutschen wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen. [Students from the separated territories at German scientific schools.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon.* 134(2) Feb. 1931: 265-273.—Students from the separated German territories constitute only about 1.5% of all students in scientific schools in Germany, but over one-fifth of all foreign students. Their numbers for the winter semester 1928-29—1643, summer semester 1929—1870, and winter semester 1929-30—1784, show a gratifying increase.—*C. W. Hasek.*

14625. FITTS, CHARLES TABOR, and SWIFT, FLETCHER HARPER. The construction of orienta-

tion courses for college freshmen. *Univ. California Publ. in Educ.* 2(3) 1928: 145-250.

14626. HADER, MATHILDE C. A possible scheme of coördination in education for homemaking. *Teachers College Rec.* 31(7) Apr. 1930: 663-675.

14627. HARRISON, C. N. Adult education in England. *Standard.* 17(9) May 1931: 277-279.

14628. HILL, T. ARNOLD. Planning careers in high school. *Opportunity.* 9(6) Jun. 1931: 186.—In a group of boys of high school age in New Jersey, out of 40 only 3 hoped to be physicians and only 2 lawyers. No one occupation was favored by more than 5 boys, and this was for auto mechanics. Negro students have begun definitely to study and plan for their future.—*E. L. Clarke.*

14629. HOLLANDER, BERNARD. Character and character training. *Ethnol. J.* 14(4) Oct. 1929: 49-58.

14630. HUTCHINS, ROBERT MAYNARD. The university of Utopia. *Yale Rev.* 20(3) Spring 1931: 456-468.

14631. KILPATRICK, WILLIAM H. A reconstructed theory of the educative process. *Teachers College Rec.* 32(6) Mar. 1931: 530-558.

14632. KOHL, CLAYTON C. Educational theory versus the integrity of the social studies. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3(1) Feb. 1931: 20-30.—The innovations in the social science curriculum, resulting primarily from the new social objectives of education, constitute an open attack on the integrity of the social studies as they have developed in the past. Well integrated studies of principles are as consonant with modern educational and psychological theories as are courses consisting of special disciplines dictated by the needs of modern democratic society.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

14633. MUELLER, A. D. A vocational and socio-educational survey of graduates and non-graduates of small high schools of New England. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 6(4) Oct. 1929: 313-395.

14634. ROSENSTOCK, EUGEN. The social function of adult education. *World Assn. Adult Educ., Bull.* #44: May 1930: 10-16.

14635. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Our changing civilizations: some seeming paradoxes affecting education. *Teachers College Rec.* 31(1) Apr. 1930: 648-662.—The difficulty of adjusting the educational curricula to a changing civilization has been exaggerated. Although collective life has become complex, the role of the individual has become almost mechanically simple. The "unknown future," therefore, is not so unknown. When one considers that language, music, codes of ethics—the social heritage—remain comparatively static, the difficulty of curriculum building becomes less alarming.—*John H. Mueller.*

14636. UNSIGNED. Adult education in Iceland. *World Assn. Adult Educ., Bull.* #48. May 1931: 13-16.

14637. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Les illettrés. [Illiteracy in French mandated territory in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31(287) Feb. 1931: 63.—Official reports issued at the close of 1930 reveal that 35% of the inhabitants of Lebanon, 72% of those of Syria, 69% of the Alaouites and 94% of the Druses are illiterate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14638. UNSIGNED. The Selly Oak Colleges. Their significance for adult education. *World Assn. Adult Educ., Bull.* #48. May 1931: 1-12.

14639. VITELES, MORRIS S. Clinical problems in the vocational guidance of the mentally deficient. *Psychol. Clinic.* 20(2) Apr. 1931: 33-41.—Clinical examination of retarded children indicates that individual mental make-up is an important factor in estimating vocational competency only when it is considered with other factors such as health, social and economic status, and job analyses. Mental age *per se* does not furnish the material needed for adequate vocational guidance.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

14640. MICHELS, ROBERT. Vliv prostředí na osobnost. [The influence of environment upon personality.] *Sociologická Rev.* 1(3-4) 1930: 292-300.—The author analyzes the various sociological theories of environmental influences upon the social organism and psychic life.—*Jacob Horak.*

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 13297, 13343, 13370, 13382, 13393, 13396, 13415, 13756, 14582-14583)

14641. GAMIO, MANUEL. Migration and planning. *Survey.* 66(3) May 1, 1931: 174-175.—In Mexico a partial social and cultural fusion took place between Indians and Spaniards. These contacts, being between conquering and conquered, were not harmoniously consummated and were to the detriment of the natives and advantage of the Spaniards. After wresting her independence, Mexico's isolation was broken down, but racial and cultural fusion did not proceed more satisfactorily than in Colonial times. Since 1900 the absorption, substitution, or rejection of American cultural characteristics by Mexican migrants have complicated the situation. With the methodology advance made in the social sciences it would be very desirable for Mexicans as well as Americans to study these phenomena of social contacts to the end that future cultural contacts might be made more peaceful and advantageous to both groups. Mexicans have suffered because of racial and social prejudices in America. The American employer values the Mexican only as a workman and because he often accepts low wages. The American worker is hostile to Mexicans because they are competitors. Although unprogressive from the American standpoint the culture of the Mexican immigrant is an autochthonous culture. In Mexico the cultural processes could be corrected; for although they belong culturally to a past epoch, they are chronologically modern and dynamic.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

14642. JEREMIAS, ALFRED. Der Schleier von Sumer bis heute. [The veil from Sumerian times till to-day.] *Alte Orient.* 31(1-2) 1931: pp. 70.—The symbolism of veiling and unveiling has been a part of religion in all times. It begins in the myth of the ransom of creation during the eternal ages. A completed world-philosophy on this matter meets us in Sumer during the second half of the fourth millennium before Christ. The veil, whether for covering the whole body or only the face, is an integral part of myth, ritual, and religion. It meets us in the death and life motive in creation: unveiling means death and veiling means life. The world-process repeats the past in a present completion. Hence the evolution of culture is reflected in the myth of veiling and unveiling. Even when the veil passes over into the mysticism of clothing mores there is behind it the sense of world-evil, as in the marriage-veil or the mourning-veil. World myths such as those of Marduk, Ishtar, Isis, Adonis, Dionysius, and the Eleusinian mysteries are also full of the veiling symbols. The Bible is rife with veiling and unveiling symbolism. Today, among the orthodox Jews and in Christian nunneries, women wear veils since their hair has been shorn off, by tradition to be sure, but under the influence of the early demonic beliefs. The bards and seers in Greek epic times were blind lest seeing too much they should reveal overmuch and so harm their peoples. Veil symbolism is noted in China, Korea, Japan and in the *Thousand and One Nights*. Society women in Europe in the past wore veils with a double purpose,

namely, to hide delicate skins from too raw winds and tender faces from the power of the evil-eye. The bride in many a European folk-custom wears seven layers of bridal garments so that upon disrobing she may, by as many changes of outward appearance, avoid all evil mischances. [Illustrative material.]—*E. D. Harvey.*

14643. JOHNSON, GUY B. The Negro spiritual: a problem in anthropology. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 33(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 157-171.—Negro spirituals are derived from or are simply variants of the hymns written by white persons; even those sentiments which have been interpreted as originating in the yearnings and aspirations of Negroes have such origins. Structurally, spirituals and a certain type of white religious song cannot be differentiated.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 14131, 14599, 14613, 14622, 14643)

14644. FRYČEK, VÁCLAV. Kritika Comtova pojetí polytheismu. [A criticism of Comte's idea of polytheism.] *Sociologická Rev.* 1(3-4) 1930: 239-244.—Comte has exaggerated the significance of polytheism as compared with monotheism. He did it for strategic reasons so as to confront religion with positive science. Polytheism being the principal phase of the theological period in development of human thinking leads to the negation of religion in general.—*Jacob Horak.*

14645. LADE, SERAPHIM. Die Lage der orthodoxen Kirche in der Ukraine. [The position of the orthodox church in the Ukraine.] *Eiche.* 19(1) 1931: 11-40.—According to the official statements, the position of the church in the Ukraine or other parts of soviet Russia does not differ materially from what it is in other parts of Europe. But in practice the difference is great. Until 1919, the position of the church was difficult but not impossible. There was much opposition and persecution before that date, but it was incidental. Since then it has been systematic. The church congregations must rent their buildings from the government and at times the rent is so excessive that they cannot meet the payments. Then the church is closed. At other times churches will be closed on a false charge of fire hazard or of infection by typhus. Repairs on a church will be made by the government and the charges will be so high that they cannot be met. The members of the ministry are classed as unproductive and are therefore heavily taxed and discriminated against in other ways. The children of the church people are not allowed to attend the higher schools. The bells have been taken from the churches, religious processions forbidden, religious instruction banned, and numerous other oppressive laws passed. Atheism is taught in the schools and the teachers must be anti-religious. On church holidays anti-religious excursions are planned. Many of the church buildings are now used as anti-religious museums and storage rooms.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

### THE SCHOOL AND THE SOCIAL CENTRE

(See also Entries 11392, 11548, 11550, 12223, 13145)

14646. HECK, ARCH O. Special schools and classes in cities of 10,000 population and more in the United States. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #7. Jun. 1930: pp. 33.

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 14254, 14256, 14310, 14318, 14328, 14342, 14412, 14414, 14417, 14419, 14421-14423, 14425-14428, 14645, 14655, 14674, 14727)

14647. ALMARAZ, JOSÉ. Como puede conocerse la personalidad del acusado. [How to know the personality of the accused.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho*



*Penal.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 21-48.—Modern penology is characterized by the concreteness and practicality of its objectives and methods and by the increasing emphasis given to an understanding of the criminal personality. The abstract definitions and procedure of the classical codes are giving way to an intelligent analysis of the criminal and a practical and opportunistic, as distinguished from a systematic and theoretical, method of treatment, aiming not at punishment but at the restoration of the offender to normal adjustment to society. The professional criminal especially is being studied and society is receiving much more adequate protection from his relatively fixed criminal habits than could possibly have been obtained by the application of the old fixed penalties based on a theory of the value of the crime as distinguished from the dangerousness or reeducability of the criminal. Statistics are of the utmost aid in settling questions of the effectiveness of punishments, just as criminal anthropology and psychology give us the data for handling each individual case. The new type of trial must center around a detailed examination of the accused to determine what treatment will be most effective. This examination should be conducted by a judge who is familiar with criminal anthropology, assisted by experts in other fields. The treatment should be carried out by a council who have equal knowledge of the personal and social considerations involved and who will adapt the treatment to the evident results. As an indispensable aid to these procedures complete personal and social schedules must be completed and conclusions drawn from them for the handling of the case. [Elaborate sample questionnaires and schedules.]—*L. L. Bernard.*

14648. FINKE, Dr. Biologische Zentralstellen im Dienste der Kriminalpolitik. [Biological central bureaus in the service of criminal treatment.] *Strafvollzug.* 21 (3) 1931: 49-52.—The author insists on the need for individual study of the offender and suggests that in connection with every district court (*Landgericht*) there be established a crimino-biological central bureau with a permanent staff of one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one sociologist, and an advisory council of other experts needed in the diagnosis of special cases. The resulting "biological diagnosis" shall be put at the disposal of the judge for his use in prescribing the penalty and shall be transmitted to the penal authorities for use in treatment and to the "provincial central bureaus," (*Landesstelle*) for deposit in the archives which should contain information about all important criminal cases. The prison authorities will, undoubtedly, be able to modify or correct the diagnosis in question, since in every prison there should be a treatment board composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists to determine the classification, the labor, the promotion, the conditional release, etc., of the prisoner. Before the latter's final release, this board should prepare a "social prognosis" which should be sent to the penal registry and the provincial bureau. On the basis of its collected information, this bureau will also be able to initiate measures of crime prevention. It may, for instance, be able to prevent the marriage of ex-convicts where such a union is, eugenically speaking, undesirable, by sending information to the proper authorities. It may also discuss with certain sex offenders the question of voluntary sterilization, and it may, finally, supervise the after-care and control of certain unstable prisoners. The intimate cooperation of the three crimino-biological agencies mentioned would greatly facilitate the social control of crime.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

14649. GLUECK, SHELDON. The status of probation. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 290-298.—Probation work spread rapidly since 1878 when it was introduced in Boston. This is its chief deficit, since its

spread was that of a theory, not a technique of control. Undisputable inefficiencies are (1) untrained personnel, (2) inadequate investigations, (3) incomplete supervision, records, and research.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14650. STEARNS, A. W. Program for control of crime in the State of Massachusetts. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 204 Mar. 12, 1931: 529-532.

14651. UNSIGNED. Some arguments against the compulsory repatriation of prostitutes. *Shield.* 7 (2) May 1931: 72-76.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 14571, 14589, 14635)

14652. CASE, CLARENCE MARSH. Engineers and social progress. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (5) May-Jun. 1931: 451-455.

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

(See also Entry 14740)

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 14130-14131, 14162, 14177, 14564, 14567, 14596, 14608, 14664, 14671, 14675, 14678)

14653. BRUNO, FRANK J. The relations of illness and dependency. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Miscell. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care* #9. Mar. 1, 1931: pp. 11.—A study of the incidence of illness correlated with dependency, using the morbidity findings of U. S. Public Health Service and of insurance companies to secure the differential rates for the lower income groups. The major part of the study is from mortality findings, such as the London studies of Charles Booth, infant death rates by the Federal Children's Bureau, and the English Registrar General. Illness is about twice as prevalent among the dependent as in the general population, and infant mortality three times as great. An estimate of 2% of the population in receipt of public or private aid is given as a conservative measure of the amount of dependency.—*F. J. Bruno.*

14654. GRANGER, LAWRENCE. Social needs of Porto Rico. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (5) May-Jun. 1931: 463-471.—Some of the outstanding socio-economic problems of Porto Rico are (1) over-population; the density is now estimated at over 400 per square mile; (2) the land problem, with an ever increasing absentee-landlordism; and (3) slow advancement of wages during the past 30 years. The people of the rural districts live today after the fashion of their forefathers centuries ago. The typical Porto Rican does not seem to have the ability to use his income as productively or as economically as he might. Poverty and mendicancy are frequent. Many communities are sadly lacking in co-operative enterprises of any kind, as, for example, sewage plants and hospitals. Social codes are handed down and followed without question. Undernourishment, with its various attendant effects upon health, is the cause of much of the seeming shiftlessness of the working population. Educational advancement is not so marked as many suppose; despite the decline of illiteracy at least 80% of the elementary school children never go beyond the third grade.—*O. D. Duncan.*

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 13952, 14276, 14356, 14411-14418, 14424-14426, 14428, 14567, 14647-14648, 14650-14651, 14674, 14692, 14694, 14696, 14697)

14655. NEWMAN, F. L. The drug traffic in the Punjab. *Police J. (London).* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 89-102.—

The contraband traffic in the Punjab is confined chiefly to cocaine, opium and charas or hashish. Cocaine, the best known, is smuggled into the country from German and Japanese sources. The use of opium for smoking is prohibited. An observation of 700 addicts for the past 3 years has shown that from 30 to 40% resort to the drug for relief from diseases and minor ailments; 10 to 20% comprise those who work under great strain or stress and the third group 30 to 40% includes comparatively wealthy people who use the drug for its stimulating action or for its comfort. The cultivation of the poppy plant and the production of opium are under Government control in British India. Hashish is used only as an intoxicant. The requirements of Indian market in the matter of this drug were met by imported supplies regularly licensed, but since the duty has been raised by the authorities, a big contraband trade has sprung up. To cope with the contraband trade the Punjab Government has organized an excise department whose staff is assisted by the regular police force of the province.—*Esther S. Corey.*

14656. RAY, MARIE BEYNON. Gland-made criminals. *World's Work*. 59 (6) Jun. 1930: 49-50.

14657. RODRÍGUEZ CABO, MATHILDE. Breves apuntes sobre la biología criminal. [Brief notes on criminal biology.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal*. 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 7-20.—Criminal psychology is recent, beginning with Gross. Criminal anthropology goes back to Lombroso. Criminal psychopathology began with Kraepelin, Bleuler, etc. All of these sciences are now being integrated to form criminal biology, taking account of all the physical and psychic factors in the individual tending to produce delinquency. Lenz of the Graz Criminological Institute is the chief exponent of this new science. He finds that hereditary pathological structures play a leading role in the causation of crime. Lange's studies of identical twins support this view, although environment is not negligible as a cause. Thus war is followed by characteristic crimes, and women, upon entering industry (masculine occupations) also adopt masculine crimes. The Russian vagabond children were usually cured of delinquency when afforded a normal environment. Criminal biology holds that the cyclothymic extravert type of personality adjusts better to society than the schizothymic introvert, and therefore produces fewer criminals. Criminal biology does not admit complete responsibility of the criminal, but avoids metaphysical questions of free will and responsibility and seeks to adapt the treatment of the criminal to the problems of reconstructing his personality and readjusting him to society.—*L. L. Bernard.*

### DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 13685, 14160, 14588, 14595, 14653, 14714, 14747)

14658. DEBRE, ROBERT, and OLSEN, O. E. W. Les enquêtes entreprises en Amérique du Sud sur la mortalité infantile. [Inquiries undertaken in South America regarding infant mortality.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia*. 4 (3) Jan. 1931: 581-605.—Studies in selected districts in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay in 1928 showed great deficiency of statistics in many districts, inadequate birth registration, and improper classification of vital statistics. Technical illegitimacy rises to more than 50% of births in some districts, but frequently parents live regularly together and care for the children. The ignorance of mothers and the low grade of general culture are largely responsible for bad feeding habits, poor medical assistance, and the interference of prejudice, superstition, etc. Housing and diet are generally bad. Prenatal care is as a rule nearly unknown. Even in cities obstetrical assistance by doctors and midwives is insufficient, but it is almost wanting in the country,

where there is a great scarcity of both doctors and midwives. Syphilis and tuberculosis are also important causes of death. Some of the districts have excellent child welfare work, but there is great need for centralization and coordination of the work. Hospital services are well organized in the big cities, but deficient in the smaller towns and country.—*L. L. Bernard.*

14659. FRIEDBERGER, E. Housing conditions in Germany. *Deutsche Medizin. Wochenschr.* 56 Oct. 31, 1930: 1866-1868.

14660. MENDIORIZ, J. Statistics on leprosy in Salta, Argentina. *Semana Médica*. 37 Jan. 30, 1930: 291.

14661. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. Age incidence of communicable diseases in a rural population. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 100-113.

14662. UNSIGNED. Diphtheria mortality in large cities of the United States in 1930. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (21) May 23, 1931: 1758-1759.

14663. USILTON, L. J., and RILEY, W. D. Venereal disease prevalence in Virginia. *Virginia Medic. Monthly*. 57 Sep. 1930: 389-396.

14664. WATSON, MALCOLM. Economic effects of malaria. *So. African Geog. J.* 13 Dec. 1930: 5-11.

### MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 13413, 14356, 14585, 14591, 14597-14598, 14639, 14655-14656, 14693-14695, 14701-14702, 14706, 14710, 14761)

14665. CHILDERS, A. T. A study of some schizoid children. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 106-134.

14666. KING, ALBION ROY. The psychology of drunkenness. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39 (4) Winter 1930: 181-190.

14667. KUHR, ELFRIEDE. Das Selbstmordproblem in der Lebensversicherung. [Suicide problems in life insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 49-68.—The author describes the demographic characteristics of some 330 suicides recorded in the experience of the Association of German Public Life Insurance Offices, distinguishing density of population, habitat, marital condition, occupation, age at entry in life insurance, date of birth, characteristics of hand-writing, size of premium, family history of mental or nervous disease, war experience, use of alcohol, personal medical history of the applicant, etc. There may be major, specific constitutional prodromi of suicide; suicide is not necessarily indeterminate.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14668. LODGE, JOHN E. Why 2,000,000 Americans are dope fiends. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*. 116 (6) Jun. 1930: 42-43, 133-137.

14669. PASKIND, H. A. Manic-depressive psychosis: hereditary factors and clinical course. *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.* 25 Jan. 1931: 144-147.

### SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

#### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 14199, 14649, 14678-14679, 14684, 14690, 14747)

14670. BURRITT, BAILEY B. What mental hygiene means to social work. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 72-80.—Mental hygiene and social work are both concerned with the construction of positive habits against anti-social behavior.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14671. CARR, CHARLOTTE E. What one family agency is doing. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston,



Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 325-329.—This paper is a description of the work of a single family agency in dealing with the problem of unemployment. The first step in the plan was to ascertain how placement agencies could be best used in getting jobs for clients. A survey of these agencies was made, and a contact person was placed in each of a number of districts in the territory of the New York Charity Organization society. A second step was to make a survey of various kinds of employment difficulties; this involved the use of a questionnaire which gave information as to schooling, industrial training, and employment experience. It also gives information as to physical, mental, and behavior employment handicaps. The results of this study are not yet ready for publication. It is hoped the survey will answer a large number of the more fundamental questions concerning unemployment from the standpoint of the worker himself.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14672. KEPECS, JACOB. Housekeeping service in Chicago. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 114-119.—The term housekeeping service is applied to a practice on the part of a case working agency enabling a family to maintain a home in the absence of the mother. The service involves selection of a mother substitute and supervision. This service is usually used for families consisting of three or more children from which the mother is absent for short periods of time. This service was inaugurated in Chicago in 1924 by the Jewish Home Finding Society. For the period from November, 1924 to April 1, 1929, this society gave housekeeping service to 240 families involving 928 children under self-supporting age. The period of service varied from a few days to eighteen months. The average maintenance cost to the community was 53 cents a day per child under housekeeping, as against 97 cents when placed out. The average period of care for the 928 children under housekeeping was 36.87 days per child, as against 49.47 for children placed out for temporary care. Of 175 families involving 310 children placed out, only 35 parents contributed varying amounts toward the support of the children. In the housekeeping cases, 193 of the 240 families maintained the household without any subsidy from the organization, excepting services of the householder.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

14673. NYBERG, BERTEL. Ein uraltes Problem: die Familienpflege. [An ancient problem: foster care.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 11 (63) Mar. 1931: 242-259.—Placing of children in foster homes has been practiced since history began; institutional care appeared only with the rise of Christianity, and is now generally recognized as suited only to abnormal children. Placing in foster homes is not automatically a solution of the problem, however, but demands (1) a high standard of family life, (2) normal children, and (3) bonds of sympathy between the foster parents and their charges. The author describes a Finnish organization, founded in 1922, whose work is to secure these conditions by proper supervision.—*Paul Popenoe.*

14674. PONGNET, P. W. After-care work in the Witwatersrand Central Area. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 9(54) Jun. 5, 1930: 299-303.—An investigation has been undertaken as to the future adjustment of children who have come into contact with the Juvenile Affairs Board of the city of Johannesburg, and were afterwards supervised by the Board in their vocational careers. Out of 128 cases investigated, 18% were untraceable; in 21% of the cases the children were placed in successful employment; 29% failed at first but later had successful employment; and 32% could not be employed successfully.—*R. Broda.*

14675. STEELE, GLENN. Cost of family relief in 100 cities, 1929 and 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1931: 20-28.—Relief agencies in 100 leading American cities were estimated to have spent \$40,000,000

to meet the unemployment crisis. This was an increase of 89% over 1929. The figure covers only disbursements for direct aid to families; it does not include mothers' pensions or sums spent by missions or municipal lodging houses. The public treasuries paid, in 1930, 72% of the grants, an increase in governmental relief of 146%. Detroit, which met its unemployment problem largely by taxation, raised this figure considerably. In Washington (D.C.), New Orleans, and Cleveland, little or no public money was available. As a rule, the larger cities increased their relief disbursements to a greater extent than the smaller ones.—*C. E. Warne.*

14676. TAYLOR, MAURICE. The supplementation of public relief. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 104-114.—The Jewish agencies supplement the public relief received for their cases by a grant of their own, while the non-Jewish agencies refer the case to the Public Department both for service as well as relief. (Several statistical tables.)—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 14623)

14677. FOX, P. S. Flood relief in New Mexico. *Southw. Medic.* 14 Nov. 1930: 546-547.

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 13728, 14321, 14605, 14676, 14717, 14723, 14732-14733, 14737, 14761, 14764)

14678. ASTROFSKY, RALPH. A national approach to the transient problem. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 142-146.—Transients are itinerant beggars. The National Committee on Transients appointed by the National Conference of Jewish Social Service in 1929, suggested the following plan: (1) a national registration system aimed at securing some intelligible picture of the transients visiting our cities; (2) the establishment of regional clearing houses on an experimental basis, several of which were already in operation; (3) the publication of such material by the Committee as would help in dealing with transients. In March, 1930, the National Registration System was inaugurated for a three month experimental period. At the end of the first month, 809 names were registered by 43 cities; 201 individuals, nearly one-fourth of the entire number, had two or more registrations. These figures show that (1) there is a dependent moving Jewish population; (2) that aliases are not used by transients as frequently as may be supposed; and (3) that they may be identified if each and every one of the items on the registration card is carefully filled in.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

14679. BROCKETT, ELIZABETH G. Cooperative relationships between clinics and social agencies. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(2) Apr. 1931: 293-299.—In 1918, children, for instance, were largely understood by agency workers in behavioristic terms. The child which no punishment could cure ended in some institution. In 1930, the problem is approached by the agency worker, followed by the clinical examiner and the psychiatrist with final modification after consultation of the views of one or all. The social agency, the child placing agency, and the expert in personality work together before any adoption or placement is effected. The system, used by some clinics, of sending out form blanks to be filled in keeps the file clerks occupied but fails to produce results in the community which depends more for success on personal contacts between staff members.—*Marie Sanial.*



**14680. DAWSON, JOHN B.** Social control in social work. Community responsibility. *Survey*. 66(4) May 15, 1931: 222-223.—The community chest and council of social agencies movements provide a new setting for problems in community organizations. No agency fund-raising group is in a position of power, which may be used in ways dictated by financial expediency to the detriment of the integrity of the social agency. The only authority that can be recognized in the social work field is the authority of a common agreement resulting from joint participation and joint discussion on the part of all the groups concerned in the issues involved. There must be respect for the strength and resourcefulness of the board of the individual agency, for the funded knowledge in its own field of work that the agency has built up; and for the unique contribution made by the profession of social work as represented by the staff of the individual agency. On the other hand, the responsibility of the community chest to its donors and to the community at large must be recognized as well as the necessity for maintaining the morale and stability of campaign organizations, and for realizing that its fund-raising capacities are not unlimited.—*Niles Carpenter*.

**14681. FREUND, MICHAEL.** The community chest and its influence on the Jewish community. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(2) Dec. 1930: 30-35.—In 1929, there were in the United States 285 cities having community chests. Of these chest cities, 134 had some sort of organization for rendering some form of Jewish social service. For 121 cities of the latter group information is available bearing on the relation between the Jewish social service agencies and the community chests. Eighty-three community chests included one or more Jewish agencies, while 38 had no Jewish constituents. Jewish affiliation is met with greater frequency where the chests are fully representative of the social efforts of the entire community. Also federated Jewish agencies are more apt to be represented in the chest than non-federated Jewish agencies. The aggregate amount received by all agencies, Jewish and non-Jewish, from 76 chests for which accurate information was available for 1929, formed 38.6% of their total income from all sources. The income derived by all the Jewish constituents from these 76 chests formed 47.9% of their aggregate income from all sources. The general per capita chest support in these 76 cities was \$2.10, while the Jewish per capita chest support was \$4.44. The writer points out that the data warrant the conclusion that centralization of Jewish communal effort, whether for fund raising or for coordination purposes only, appears in all instances to be the means of securing greater community support.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

**14682. HARRISON, SHELBY M.** Community organization in unemployment emergencies. *Amer. City*. 44(1) Jan. 1931: 160-161.—The time to organize for an unemployment emergency is from three to five years before the emergency. Acting on this suggestion, the Russell Sage Foundation has just issued a study written by Joanna C. Colcord, indicating the essence of recorded experiences of previous unemployment crises. It takes into account also the emergency relief measures at present under way in some 50 cities. The report describes the machinery for emergency relief that can be quickly set up by each community for itself. [A chart of community organization and method of procedure for emergency relief of unemployment, prepared by the Civic Development Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, accompanies the article.]—*Harvey Walker*.

**14683. HERRING, HARRIET L.** The southern industrial problem as the social worker sees it. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 309-314.—Most of the social work in southern mill villages is done rather incidentally by mill welfare

workers. The training of these workers is decidedly limited; most of them are employed because of ability and training in domestic science, nursing, athletics and the like. They are limited by the control of the employer, and there is the further limitation of the situation; the mill welfare workers are often not free to use the facilities which actually exist in the villages. These limitations become much more obdurate in periods of industrial distress. In such times leadership must come largely from the civic and religious elements of the community. The main function of the mill welfare workers, theoretically, has been to develop leadership and to keep the people satisfied. Southern mill workers are mostly inexperienced with organized labor, and take its promises too seriously, while the owners and the public need education in the rights of the employees; in turn the employees need education in the new responsibilities that come as they gain in power.—*O. D. Duncan*.

**14684. HURLIN, RALPH G.** Differences in relief and case work as evidenced in comparative statistics—Jewish and non-Jewish family agencies. Differences between Jewish and non-Jewish family case-work agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(2) Dec. 1930: 9-12.—The article analyzes the monthly reports sent to the Russell Sage Foundation by Jewish and non-Jewish family case work agencies for the last four and a half years. The Jewish agencies appear to give relief more liberally than the other agencies. The non-Jewish average for all relief cases is decidedly lower in each city. The Jewish agencies show less fluctuation of the case load within the year and at times of economic disturbance. They have also larger staffs relative to case load and pay higher salaries to the workers. (Tables and diagrams.)—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

**14685. KENNEDY, ALBERT J.** The visual arts in New York settlements. *Neighborhood*. 4(1) Mar. 1931: pp. 74.—A general inventory of settlement activities in 1927 showed that 69 of the 80 settlements surveyed were carrying on some work in the visual arts. Of these, 28 settlements, including the larger proportion of New York settlements which have devoted special attention to arts and crafts, were subjected to a special study and appraisal. This latter group, when graded according to the aesthetic standards of the settlement in general were rated. In 27 of the 28 settlement houses, there were enrolled in 1927-28, 3,583 pupils in classes and groups devoted to the arts and crafts. Only six settlements operated under strictly professional standards, of which five were located in Italian neighborhoods, where they were largely concerned to conserve skills and traditions acquired abroad. The dominant motives in the remaining settlements were—in the order of their importance—education, recreation, craftsmanship, character building, and design. Substantial fees are charged adults, and usually materials are paid for. Young children, however, pay little more than the regular house membership fees. It is recommended that settlements secure the aid of art-advisory groups in the development of their aesthetic policies; to exercise care in cheapening standards in the effort to democratize the arts; and to make wider use of their opportunities for discovering the range of popular interests in the visual arts, for experimenting in the pedagogy of the arts and crafts, and for building up a sound local interest in beauty.—*Niles Carpenter*.

**14686. QUEEN, STUART A.** Social control in social work. I. Agency team work. *Survey*. 66(4) May 15, 1931: 220-222.—A program for the integration of the interests of the community chest, the council of social agencies, the social agency, and the staff member in questions of policy involves a continuous process of give-and-take through which there emerges a consensus different from what was previously brought into the discussion. As it develops it is seen to include



mutual understanding, genuine sympathy, group morale, and effective common action. In budget-making, the agency executive and his staff should take the initiative, after which it should be handled largely by the board and the community chest. Personnel practices, such as hiring and firing, salaries, and qualifications, should take into account the whole range of groups in the social work field. The defining of basic minimum requirements would seem to be primarily the function of the professional organization. Policies governing intake and services to be rendered seem to belong peculiarly to the individual local agencies, but are also of concern to the Council of Social Agencies. Such procedures do not make for speed, but it is likely that decisions so made will be wiser and more lasting.—*Niles Carpenter.*

**14687. RABINOFF, GEORGE W.** Some personnel facts. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 134-142.—Between the period of December, 1928 and August, 1929, 246 applicants for Jewish Social Service positions were registered with the Joint Vocational Service and the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. During the same period 163 vacancies were recorded by the same bureaus. The writer classifies and correlates the registrants and the vacancies by residence, training, field of choice, experience, salaries offered, type of position, field location and source.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 14019, 14022, 14024, 14031, 14135, 14360, 14437, 14442, 14445, 14614, 14677, 14721, 14733)

**14688. ABBOTT, GRACE.** Safeguarding the child in America. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 820-824.

**14689. BOGORAS, WALDEMAR G., and LEO-NOV, N. J.** Cultural work among the lesser nationalities of the north of USSR. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 445-450.—The USSR has developed a policy and has organized work relative to the 20 or more cultural groups of primitive folk who live in the far north of Russia. The Committee of Assistance to the Lesser Nationalities of the North was established in 1924 for this purpose. It is concerned with the economic progress of these peoples, and with a study of their history, material culture, and other conditions of life; and with protecting them against exploitation by Russians or other stronger nationalities. Cultural bases, for the Tungus, the Samoyed, and the Chukchee, respectively, have been established. Each one of these has a hospital, a veterinary institution, a high-school, a cooperative store, a reindeer herd, and model workshops suited to local needs and supplies. The executive government of the tribe is also located there.—*W. D. Wallis.*

**14690. BRADWAY, JOHN S.** Laws for the poor. *State Government.* 4(5) May, 1931: 3-4.—The 80 legal aid organizations of the larger cities of the country handle over 175,000 cases each year for persons who cannot afford to seek justice in the usual manner. Almost half of these cases involve small amounts of money—frequently wages. A state officer might well be empowered to handle such claims. Small claims or conciliation courts are helpful. The close regulation of small loans by state authority is essential to protect borrowers from usury. The experience of legal aid societies may aid in the formulation of laws to return money obtained by swindlers to their victims. A new uniform law on court costs has been prepared by the American Bar Association.—*Harvey Walker.*

**14691. EDELSTADT, VERA.** Child welfare in Russia. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 834-838.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 14414-14415, 14648, 14673, 14715, 14730)

**14692. BELYM, LÉON.** Gefängnisse für junge Mütter und Kleinkinder. [Imprisonment for young mothers and children.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 218-221.—The author discusses the desirability of not postponing the prison sentences of women prisoners. There are economic reasons why the mother who is either pregnant or caring for infant children should be institutionalized in the prison. In a relatively great number of cases it is more desirable because such prisoners are better off under the care of a prison institution than they would be in the economic stress and storm of free civil life. Although deprived of their freedom, such prisoners are living in peace and security.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**14693. FULLER, RAYMOND G., and JOHN-STON, MARY.** The duration of hospital life for mental patients. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(2) Apr. 1930: 341-352.

**14694. HARMS, MARY.** Institutional care of the criminal insane in the United States. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(1) Jan. 1931: 135-154.—There is little difference in the treatment of the criminal insane and the mentally ill who have not violated the criminal law. The chief difference is that the former are given more custody and supervision than the latter. Since there are not enough criminal insane for special institutions they have been cared for either at penal institutions or in hospitals for the mentally ill. The present tendency is toward the erection of special buildings at the hospitals where this class of patients can be given treatment as well as custodial care.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

**14695. KASANIN, JACOB, and COOK, ESTHER C.** A study of one hundred cases discharged "against advice" from the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in 1925. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(1) Jan. 1931: 155-171.—A follow-up study of 100 discharged patients from a hospital for mental diseases shows that after a period of five years 52 of the 100 cases were still in the community.—*H. A. Phelps.*

**14696. MÜLLER, W.** Persönliche Eindrücke aus russischen Gefängnissen. [Personal impressions of Russian prisons.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 207-213.—The author was permitted complete freedom to speak with the prisoners, permission to take any photographs and to ask any question he chose. No apparent attempt was made to falsify any answer. He describes briefly the social life of the prisoners, their work, their wages, and their own attitudes. Satisfaction was expressed by the prisoners concerning their treatment. Rehabilitation of the offender is the fundamental aim.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**14697. UNSIGNED.** The prisoner's antecedents—statistics concerning the previous life of offenders committed to State and Federal prisons and reformatories. *U. S. Bur. Census.* 1929: pp. 20.—This report presents information concerning 19,080 offenders who were committed to the State and Federal penal institutions during the first six months of 1923. Two classes of data are presented which have not previously been compiled in any census report: (1) Data concerning the crimes of which these prisoners were convicted, and (2) data concerning the personal characteristics and the previous careers of the offenders. The data of the first group comprised the classification of prisoners according to the character and size of the places in which their crimes were committed. In the second group of data are included: The distribution by place of residence; their length of sojourn in the state and in the county where the crime occurred; their status as to education, family condition, and age of leaving home; earnings

and employment record; and previous institutional history.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 14442, 14670, 14679, 14693)

14698. APPEL, KENNETH E., and SMITH, LAUREN H. The approach to college mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 52-71.—On the basis of seven types of problems that appear frequently a suggested mental hygiene program for colleges is outlined.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14699. BENSON, CHARLES E., and ALTENDER, LOUISE E. Mental hygiene in teacher-training institutions in the United States: a survey. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 225-241.—Present day emphasis in mental hygiene is directed toward the normal person. This is the result of a survey of 239 educational institutions. Another significant trend discovered is that during the last decade mental hygiene work and training have become recognized and standardized requirements in education.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14700. BREUER, M. J. Mental hygiene of adolescence. *Nebraska State Med. J.* 15 Feb. 1930: 63.

14701. BURR, EMILY T. The vocational adjustment of mental defectives. *Psychol. Clinic*. 20 (2) Apr. 1931: 55-56.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14702. HINSIE, LELAND E. Successful socialization and compensation in manic-depressive psychosis. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 312-340.—The psychological attitude was first introduced into the circle of psychoneurotic conditions, perhaps because the relationship between the clinical and the pre-clinical phases of the psychoneuroses was more obvious than it was in the psychoses. It was a move of incalculable merit when the first so termed "parole" clinic was instituted for it signaled the application of psychobiological doctrine to the psychotic patient in the community.—*Marie Sanial.*

14703. HIRSDANSKY, SARA. Problems associated with maladjusted children. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 278-286.—To accomplish the early detection and treatment of incipient mental disorders a chain of study, carried on cooperatively by parent, teacher, social service worker, psychologist and psychiatrist, is necessary. An important mode of approach in the treatment of maladjusted children is the work of correcting environmental and educational factors, by the establishment of many municipally owned, supervised recreational centers, and by improved teachers' training courses tending to create freedom for teachers, these courses to include courses in the mental hygiene of childhood; by industrial schools; by special classes for sociopathic and neurotic children; by health farms conducted in suburban centers on the cottage plan; by a departmental system of education; by psychologic and psychiatric examinations for pre-school children; and by the organization of psychiatric staffs, under the superintendent of schools but free in this pioneer work, to carry out independently their own therapy department.—*Marie Sanial.*

14704. HURWITZ, ROSETTA. Another aspect of mental hygiene in the class-room. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-33.

14705. JAHR, H. M. Importance of mental hygiene in child care. *Nebraska State Med. J.* 15 Feb. 1930: 68.

14706. MARSH, L. CODY. Group treatment of the psychoses by the psychological equivalent of the revival. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 328-349.—An outline of the methods and content of group treatment of psychiatric patients.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14707. RADEMACHER, E. S. Clinical psychiatric service on a part-time basis: its advantages and disadvantages. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 81-86.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14708. RADEMACHER, GRACE CORWIN. Some environmental factors contributing to problems of adjustment. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 287-292.—Nationality, traditions, early associations, heredity, physical fitness, intellectual level are all factors in physical well-being and public health. The psychological value to the patient of certain immediate changes in his surroundings as an initial therapeutic measure is often underestimated.—*Marie Sanial.*

14709. RÜDIN, E. Die Bedeutung der Eugenik und Genetik für die psychische Hygiene. [The significance of eugenics and genetics for mental hygiene.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene*. 3 (5) 1930: 133-147.

14710. TOWN, CLARA HARRISON. An investigation of the adjustment of the feeble-minded in the community. *Psychol. Clinic*. 20 (2) Apr. 1931: 42-54.—The placement of feeble-minded persons in the community is conditioned by two requirements of which the first is adequate training. The second is adjustability either through supervision or its substitute, the previous training. That only 8 of 136 individuals so placed made satisfactory adjustments shows the definite limits of our present programs. A suggested substitute for both training and supervision is an industrial plant for the feeble-minded whereby a most difficult form of adjustment—the economic—can be controlled.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 14290, 14438-14440, 14443-14444, 14658)

14711. BENNETT, C. Maternity and child welfare service in East London Borough. *J. State Med. (London)*. 38 Aug. 1930: 480.

14712. BLACKLOCK, MARY. Cooperation in health education. *Africa*. 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 202-208.—*R. W. Logan.*

14713. GERSTER, J. C. A., and WOOD, S. M. Cancer education in New York City. *Amer. J. Cancer*. 15 Jan. 1931: 286.

14714. KNOFF, S. A. Unemployment and tuberculosis: preventive medical and legal measures. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 133 Jan. 7, 1931: 1-5.

14715. KOEHLER, F. Strafvollzug an tuberkulösen Strafgefangenen. [How to deal with inmates in prison who are suffering from tuberculosis.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (23) Jun. 5, 1930: 550-552.—The number of tuberculous inmates in prisons is decreasing, due to the attention rendered to the first indications of the beginning of the disease. Mortality from tuberculosis in prisons is smaller than outside. Convicted prisoners suffering from tuberculosis are taken care of in particular parts of the general establishments. In Württemberg the tuberculous patients from the prisons in the country have been taken care of since 1926 on the Hohenasperg, a mountain health resort.—*R. Broda.*

14716. OLIVER, T. Health of worker of today. *J. State Med. (London)*. 38 Aug. 1930: 454-463.

14717. ROBERTS, F. L. Criteria for maintaining balance of program in county Health Departments. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (19) May 8, 1931: 1079-1084.—There are at least four criteria for maintaining balance of program: (1) a definition of the problems, (2) the fitting of resources to problems, (3) the use of the Appraisal Form of the American Public Health Association's Committee on Administration Practice, and (4) planned-work program.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14718. ROREM, C. RUFUS. The "municipal doctor" system in rural Saskatchewan. *Committee Costs Med. Care, Publ.* #11. 1931: pp. 20.—Twenty rural communities in Saskatchewan, Canada, levy taxes of \$7 to \$10 per family to engage the services of full-time physicians at annual salaries ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The taxation basis recognizes differences in



financial ability to pay. More concentration upon preventive measures probably operates to reduce the amount of medical care necessary. Abuse of the privileges through demands on the doctor's time for trifling ailments is discouraged by public opinion, while accessibility of the doctor has encouraged early consultation for diseases. Nursing, dentistry and hospitalization are not included. Both physicians and communities participating regard the system favorably.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14719. **ROREM, C. RUFUS.** Private group clinics. The administrative and economic aspects of group medical practice, as represented in the policies and procedures of 55 private associations of medical practitioners. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #8. Jan. 1931: pp. 125.

14720. **SCOTT, J. R.** Application of American Public Health Association appraisal form to rural health work. *Southw. Medic.* 14 Nov. 1930: 533-535.

14721. **SELLHEIM, H., and ROTT, F.** System einer Geburts- und Neugeborenenfürsorge. [A systematic plan for social care of maternity and early infancy.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 5 (6) 1930: 475-489.—While the infant mortality rate as a whole has declined rapidly, little progress has been made in reducing either the stillbirth rate or the specific death rates from causes characteristic of early infancy, such as birth injuries, prematurity, and congenital debility. Stillbirths and deaths in early infancy are closely related. The formulation of a plan for the reduction of prenatal and early postnatal mortality involves a study of: (1) the percentage of premature births to total births; (2) the causes of stillbirths, premature births, and of early deaths of children born at full term; and (3) the effect of the employment of women, especially in industry, upon pregnancy and maternity. The organization of welfare work for the care of mothers and of new-born children is to a large extent a matter of the coordination and extension of activities already in operation in certain centers. Effective maternal care involves: (1) uninterrupted enforcement of laws for the protection of working mothers; (2) instructions for expectant mothers; (3) assurance of competent obstetrical assistance in all classes of society. For the newly born, the most promising measures are those for the care of premature infants. Less hope can be offered for the saving of full term children injured or diseased at birth.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

14722. **SINAI, NATHAN, and MILLS, ALDEN B.** A study of physicians and dentists in Detroit: 1929. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #10. Mar. 1931: pp. 46.

14723. **SINAI, NATHAN, and MILLS, ALDEN B.** A survey of the medical facilities of the city of Philadelphia: 1929. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #9. Mar. 1931: pp. 28.

14724. **SUBCOMMITTEE ON OBSTETRIC TEACHING & EDUCATION OF NURSES & NURSING ATTENDANTS.** Excerpts from the Report to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *Amer. J. Nursing.* 31 (5) May 1931: 581-586.—In an effort to find out what the nurse in 1930 knew of obstetrical nursing, this committee formulated three comprehensive questions about maternity care and received answers to these questions from 1,622 nurses in various parts of the United States. The nurses questioned composed three groups; those who had done private duty over a period of years, those just graduated and taking state board examinations, and those taking postgraduate courses. The last group did best, the recent graduates poorest. The answers indicated that all groups were lacking in a knowledge of adequate maternity care. Recommendations to improve this condition are suggested.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

14725. **VARRIER-JONES, P. C.** Village settlements for tuberculous. *Practitioner (London).* 126 Mar.

1931: 359-369.—While tuberculosis sanatoria are built for early cases of the disease, two-thirds of the beds would be unoccupied if those in advanced states of the disease were refused admission. Thus, only one-third of the beds would be occupied by the type of cases for which the sanatoria are built and this because early cases are too often untreated or even unseen by a physician. The village settlement, which is really a place where all manner of trades and callings may be pursued, offers the best solution. Obviously, a life under purely sanatorium conditions would be impossible, since they lack the moral quality of self-respect, the maintenance of character, and of individual initiative. Rest has demoralized very many and utterly incapacitated them for work of any kind. On the other hand, work has never cured tuberculosis, so that occupational therapy may be meaningless in this disease. The unbalanced case of tuberculosis can be righted in an environment in which physical, mental and moral conditions are satisfied and it is for this purpose that the Papworth Village Settlement was created and appears to satisfy its objectives.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14726. **WELLS, W. F.** Sociological phase of medical profession. *Georgia Medic. Assn. J. (Atlanta).* 19 Dec. 1930: 510-512.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 13414, 14566, 14569, 14606, 14651, 14663)

14727. **BOWLER, ALIDA C.** A police department's social hygiene activities. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15 (9) Dec. 1929: 528-537.

14728. **CAVAILLON, Dr.** The cinema and educational propaganda against venereal risks. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 143-147.—Instruction concerning venereal disease is confronted with a wall of opposition, parents and teachers alike avoiding the subject. The cinema film is the most tactful method of instructing the young for it obviates possible embarrassment between parents and children. To be effective the film must contain "human interest," preserve the utmost delicacy, and make a strong appeal to ideal love and family sentiments.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

14729. **LAWRENCE, DAVID.** The function of the press in relation to social hygiene. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 193-199.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

## REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 4415, 8330, 11643, 11652, 11654, 11656-11657, 12552, 13247, 14701)

14730. **MUKHERJI, A. K.** Occupational therapy in the European mental hospital, Ranchi, India. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9 (6) Dec. 1930: 323-335.

14731. **NEWHAUSER, MAYER.** The role of occupational therapy in the treatment of tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic, advanced, active. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10 (2) Apr. 1931: 83-87.

## HOUSING

(See also Entries 13871, 14608, 14659, 14759)

14732. **STORROW, HELEN.** Better homes for Negroes in America. *Opportunity.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 174-177.—Last year 674 Negro groups participated in the nation-wide Better Homes campaign. Seven colored communities were included in the 59 which were given honorable mention for the quality of their programs.—*E. L. Clarke.*

14733. **THOMPSON, J. M.** The administration of municipal housing estates. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 148-154.—Between 1890-1914 less than 1% of the houses in Great Britain were built by public authority.

So rapid has been the increase since the war that today municipal housing is one of the most perplexing problems of administration. Extravagance, inequities, rearranges, slum conditions have occurred in too many cases. A body of principles governing housing is needed. There should be a properly constituted housing de-

partment; a general manager with ample administrative power; the inculcation of social responsibility into tenants; careful selection and placing of renters; proper maintenance of property; and a recognition of the predominant social objectives in housing schemes.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

## RESEARCH METHODS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 13811, 13813)

14734. MOORE, BRUCE V. Objective methods in the personal interview in vocational guidance. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19 (4) Jun. 1930: 105-115.

14735. STEINHÜSER, FERD. AUG. Zur Methodik historischer Untersuchungen in der Betriebswirtschaftslehre. [The methodology of historical investigations in business administration.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (4) Apr. 1931: 205-208.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 13073, 13110, 13143, 13155-13156, 14551, 14657, 14736)

14736. BUSH, A. L. Suggestions for outline of a city survey (industrial and commercial). *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #45. 1931: pp. 16.

14737. HILL, RUTH. Some community values in a social survey. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston,

Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 420-429.—The two main values of community surveys are (1) they enrich the professional contribution, and (2) they develop a finer lay understanding concerning social conditions, a survey opens up new vistas both to professional and lay group leaders; it strengthens and suggests directions to be pursued.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14738. WESTBURGH, EDWARD M. A point of view. Studies in leadership. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 418-424.—The human organism functions as a unit. Mental abilities and bodily capacities do not indicate the true value of the individual. These are only instruments available for use. Likes and dislikes, emotions and aspirations, determine how these instruments will be used. Leadership is a kind of successful performance under specific conditions. Character and personality traits do not determine leadership except in a particular environment with a particular social group. Success and leadership depend upon the environment, the type of human relations involved, and an almost indefinite combination of personality traits. Methods of measuring personality traits should be largely replaced by a qualitative evaluation of the facts.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

### STATISTICAL METHOD

#### GENERAL

14739. KELLEY, TRUMAN L. Statistical methods applied to psychological problems. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 164-167.—Psychology as one of the social studies has made use of the usual statistical techniques which serve so admirably in all social fields. In addition there are a number of statistical problems that are apparently unique to psychology. Such problems as the measurement of learning as a growth function; the sampling of behavior; the description of mental life by means of coordinate axis; those problems connected with low reliabilities and attenuations; systematic and chance errors of measurement; and problems of double sampling error, i.e., errors in sampling of the individual himself and of errors of sampling of the individual as representative of the group. These few items will serve to show some of the problems which are necessary to solve.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

14740. WALKER, HARVEY. A quantitative approach to the problem of social maladjustment. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2 (4) Nov. 1930: 21-28.—The two major tendencies in the social sciences today are toward a synthesis of the social disciplines and the use of the quantitative method. Statistics concerning this field should be designed to be of service to the practical administrator who needs facts upon which to base action. Examples from the fields of crime, insanity, subnormality and poverty are given. The inherent weakness of the quantitative method in the solution of the problem of social maladjustment is its inability without hopeless complication, to show quality as well as quantity.—*Harvey Walker.*

14741. WRIGHT, SEWALL. Statistical methods in biology. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 155-163.—Biology differs from physics and chemistry in dealing with real variability and thus in having a problem of statistical description. In biology, also, we need a technique for interpreting the statistical relations of systems of variables in terms of our knowledge of causal relations. Our technique of interpretation of statistical systems must then take account of sequential relations as well as of symmetrical relations. Data collected by Miss Burke, of California, involving intelligence tests of some 100 children, tests of their parents, and carefully constructed grades of their home environments, and similar data for 200 children, adopted at an average age of three months, are analyzed in detail by the method of path coefficients, and the implications from the standpoints of heredity and environment brought out.—*Walter C. Eells.*

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14032, 14161)

14742. SHEWHART, W. A. Applications of statistical method in engineering. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 214-221.—This paper discusses the statistical nature of physical properties and physical laws making necessary the application of modern statistical theory in engineering work.—*W. A. Shewhart.*

14743. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Die arbeitswissenschaftliche Auswertung der Statistik. [The utilization of statistics for the science of labor.] *Ann. d. Betriebswissenschaft. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (4) 1930: 559-567.



## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 14608, 14748, 14764)

**14744. DUPRAT, G. L.** Structures sociales et démographie. [Social organization and demography.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 283-320.—Social structures are psychic, not mechanical facts, and statistics are not an adequate means of studying them. Statistics have administrative utility, but should not precede morphological studies to establish types to be measured. There seems to be a human incapacity for superorganic unity. National statistics are at the antipodes of sociology, tending to make us conceive of common life as reducible to the movement of peoples, and substituting an apparent regularity for the varied adaptations of actual units. The calculus of probability presupposes infinite extension of the field of analogous structures and the permanence of these structures between two limits of possibility. These conditions do not hold in sociology since social structures vary between unassignable limits in time and space. The irreversibility of social phenomena is an insurmountable obstacle to prediction in social life. All we can do is seek relative stability in collective structures where social heredity makes for persistence of psychic unity. The hope of unconditional sociological prediction based on demography is chimerical.—*Jessie Bernard.*

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entries 4893, 14767)

**14746. CRATHORNE, ARTHUR R.** Principles of statistical methodology. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 27-32.—Not so very long ago the search for a theoretical foundation for statistics was considered a phantasy. The efforts of Quetelet to bring order out of the chaos had broken down. Statistics was in danger of being broken up and absorbed by other subjects. During the years succeeding Quetelet, notwithstanding the work of Laplace, Poisson, and later Techebycheff and Lexis, little advance was made in a theoretical way by men primarily interested in statistics. According to Pearson, the fundamental problem of statistics is as follows: "An event has occurred  $p$  times out of  $n$  trials where we have no *a priori* knowledge of the frequency of the event in the total population of occurrences. What is the probability of its occurring  $r$  times in  $s$  trials?" Out of all the forms of distribution which are at our command there is one which stands out among all others like the straight line in elementary mathematics. This is the so-called normal or Gaussian distribution, popularly called the probability curve. It was once considered as adequate to satisfy the demands of the statistician, then considered as a first approximation, then as a very special case of a more general distribution, and now we often see the statement that in practice we rarely find normal distributions. Nevertheless this distribution is of supreme importance. In the field of correlation, the methodological side has been developed until we can find correlation coefficients by simply turning a crank, but the explanation of the meaning of the result after we find it, needs a brain. Running parallel with this discussion of statistics, there could be a discussion of another branch of science, the theory of probability, with now and then a bridge connecting the two.—*Walter C. Eells.*

**14747. GREENWOOD, M.** The vaccination problem. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(2) 1930: 233-257. (discussion—258-270).—The question whether vaccination is a preventive of small-pox must be answered by statistical evidence. On the basis of such evidence, we may

**14745. TOOPS, HERBERT A.** Statistical methods in college administration. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 175-180.—The three great tasks of higher education are to become aware of what previous schools and other agencies have done to its sources of raw material, boys and girls graduating from high school; of what the college does to those entering; and to estimate what should next be done with them. In each of the past two years in Ohio practically every high school senior (over 30,000 annually) has been given a uniform intelligence test and a large amount of personnel data concerning him and his parents have been secured. This data have been punched on Hollerith cards and many valuable studies made from them. For example, it has been found that one freshman has come to the university from every six families of architects in the state, but only one freshman from every 2,000 families of farmers. The boy who owns a typewriter is twice as likely to go to college as the one who does not own one. Other features studied include economic status, rate of progress, teacher preparation and ability, student load, differential grading corrections, and modification of Hollerith machines for special educational problems.—*Walter C. Eells.*

conclude that the use of vaccination has been one of the factors, but not the only one, which has modified the epidemiological history of small-pox during the last hundred years.—*G. R. Davies.*

**14748. WOLFF, HELLMUTH.** Verstehende Statistik. [Interpretative statistics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(2) Feb. 1931: 197-252.—A survey of the meaning and methods of statistics with criticism of present tendencies. The assumption that scientific laws can be discovered in the field of social phenomena as in the physical sciences is false. The attempt therefore, through the mathematical analysis of statistical facts to determine such laws is bound to fail, for statistical manipulation will never indicate a definite effect as the result of a definite cause. Statistics seeks causal relations, but not in the form of natural laws; the relations are loose, and not predictable. It is concerned with population phenomena, particularly in their economic and social aspects. By its methods of surveying and enumerating it secures momentary and fragmentary snapshots of the course of change in social phenomena. Hence practical statistical work calls for repeated observations, in order to determine whether the course of events is consonant with the desires of statesmen or economists. The result of statistical analysis is description and not scientific law.—*C. W. Hasek.*

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 14697)

**14749. BALUKIEWICZ, B.** Statystyka pracy i przemysłu. Pierwsze dziesięciolecie głównego urzędu statystycznego. [Industrial and labor statistics. A decade of the Central Office for Statistics in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(4) 1930: 1395-1499.—A survey of the organization and technique of the Section dealing with the above subject in the Central Office of Statistics, and of the different inquiries and other statistical studies carried out therein.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**14750. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH.** Progress of money market statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 148-154.—Comparison of voluminous data made available by the Federal Reserve System with meagre statistics furnished prior to its found-

ing. The Federal Reserve Board recently started issuing tables from which it is possible to trace the principal causes operating in the money market.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

14751. C., L. H. Twenty-five years of registration in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 5-6.

14752. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Organization of statistics in Poland. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173) Mar. 1931: 41-51.—The Polish Central Statistical Bureau, established at the restoration of the Republic, consists of the director's office and nine divisions: the Census, Vital Statistics, Criminal Statistics, Education, Agriculture, Industry, Foreign Commerce and Transportation, Finance and Local Government, and Social Statistics. The divisions mainly are engaged in the current collection of data in their fields, but collaborate in the decennial censuses, and cooperate as well with the several ministerial departments. The next complete census will be on October 30, 1931. Certain special censuses are taken, mainly in the field of agriculture and live stock. Statistics of the number of employees, days and hours worked and unfilled orders are collected monthly from manufacturing establishments employing more than 20 workers. The Bureau now publishes a statistical year book, a biweekly *Statistical News*, a *Statistical Quarterly*, a quarterly *Labor Statistics*, monthly and yearly *International Trade*, and *Statistics of Slaughtering* and *Statistics of Prices*, both quarterly. Some of the Ministries publish monthly, quarterly and annual statistical summaries. Private statistical investigations are as yet undeveloped.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

14753. NUCULCEA, M. Les travaux de la Commission Mixte d'Études des Statistiques Économiques. [The work of the Mixed Commission for the Study of Economic Statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(1) 1930: 97-106.

14754. SCHULZ, EDGAR. Erfahrungen des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts bei der Aufbereitung der Berufszählung vom 16. Juni, 1925. [Experiences of the Prussian Statistical Office in the tabulation of the occupation census of June 16, 1925.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 70(1) 1931: 85-96.

14755. WULKOW, HANS. Zu den neuen Sterblichkeitsuntersuchungen in der deutschen Lebensversicherung. [On the new mortality investigation in German life insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31(2) Apr. 1931: 151-157.—The Central Office for Mortality Investigation of German Life Insurance was established in 1910. In 1923, this office was discontinued because of financial difficulties arising out of the inflation and other post-war troubles. At the beginning of 1929, however, it was found possible to re-constitute the work as the "Central Statistical Office of the Association of German Life Insurance Companies." The new office will use American tabulating machinery, instead of the older handwritten cards, in assembling its tables on life insurance and annuity experience. The plan of work is as follows: each company member will contribute monthly a record of each contract written, whether insured with or without medical examination, whether for standard or sub-standard risks, and in addition a record of claims currently paid. The experience begins with January 1, 1930. Details in respect to lapse, revival, surrender and policy changes will also be submitted. The basic record contains a description of the insurance under the headings of policy number, age at entry, plan and amount of insurance, occupation and the principal medical facts found at examination. This new plan provides, therefore, statistical facilities similar to those available in the United States for the investigation of life insurance and annuity experience through the Joint Committee representing the Actuarial Society of America

and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.—*E. W. Kopf.*

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 14720)

14756. GAUDET, FREDERICK J., and MARYOTT, FRANKLIN J. Predictive value of the Person-Stoddard law aptitude examination. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1930: 27-32.—Report on experience during the past two years with these tests at the New Jersey Law School.—*Herman C. Beyle.*

14757. MAY, MARK A. Statistical methods in personality studies: reliability. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 168-174.—Data of personality studies are of such nature that neither the statistical methods of economics, sociology, or those of psychology and education will wholly apply. The usual procedure of finding the correlation between two samples, or two sets of scores or measures secured from the same individual on the same test or similar tests, or under the same or similar conditions, will not yield a satisfactory measure of the reliability of technique for the study of personality for two reasons: first, the means and standard deviations of the measures on each individual are likely to be correlated, making the self correlation of two samples too high or too low depending upon the degree and the sign of the correlated means and standard deviations; and second, individual variance is one object of personality study, and may be due to factors other than variations in method.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

14758. STERZINGER, OTHMAR. Zur Prüfung und Untersuchung der künstlerischen Veranlagung. [Testing and study of the artistic temperament.] *Psychotech. Z.* 6(1) Feb. 1931: 1-9.

## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 14106, 14161, 14173, 14592, 14678, 14745)

14759. BODFISH, H. MORTON. Practical uses of vacancy statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 53-57.—Vacancy statistics of a city-wide nature date from about 1922 but they were started by real estate operators and others not especially trained in the securing of such data. Their usefulness to real estate operators, builders, and merchandisers needs no explanation. To financing agencies such as building and loan associations or banks such statistics are valuable as a guide to their long time commitments. Bond houses and insurance companies which lend on real estate, appraisers, city planning groups, subdivision developers, and the construction industry are also interested. Vacancy statistics as at present compiled are subject to numerous limitations including the absence of norms, the lack of a standardized collection technique, reliance on percentages in the absence of absolute bases, the infrequency and irregularity of such surveys, and the difficulties of interpretation. Certain developments such as the use of maps and the measurement of so-called chronic vacancies should increase the usefulness of vacancy data. Nevertheless, the practical use of such surveys will possibly remain largely local for some time to come awaiting the development of improved, standardized, and more frequent indexes.—*H. Morton Bodfish.*

14760. COLESCU, L. Recensământul populațiunii. [The population census.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 795-857.—After a short historical summary, the purpose of enumeration, the legislation, technique, and schedules of the census of population and the census of manufacturers are discussed. (Tables of population by countries.)

14761. DAYTON, NEIL A. The necessity for central registration of mental defectives. *Mental Hygiene.*



15 (2) Apr. 1931: 364-377.—Today we can know something about two per cent of the feeble-minded; whereas it is estimated that five per cent of the general population fall within this category. Only seven states now conduct central registries, and only one or two have systematic machinery for the census of the defective. Fourteen sources of data are suggested for a central registry.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

14762. MARSHALL, LEON C. A statistico-legal study of the divorce problem. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 96-109.—As a sample case study of the development of institutional statistics, the field of divorce statistics is chosen. Our most elaborate collections of divorce statistics are those made by the Federal Government, the first of which covered the period from 1867 to 1886, and the second from 1887 to 1906. The third study gave the figures for 1916, and since 1922 annual figures have been presented. Certain states have also kept more or less complete records. Such statistics as are available, however, do not serve the purposes of administration as fully as they might. There are many items of information relative to the parties to a divorce and their background and environment which should be brought together. Suitable data sheets designed to be filled out in connection with divorce, alimony, or annulment proceedings are presented in full.—*G. R. Davies.*

14763. PHILLIPS, FRANK M. Uniformity in defining, recording, and reporting statistical items. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 181-186.—Special committees were appointed in 1871, 1912 and 1927, respectively, for making recommendations for uniformity in school records. For meaningful geographic comparisons, it is necessary that such terms as "school," "teacher," "pupil," "length of session" be given the same clear definition in every locality. After a thorough study for a couple of years, a small group should be able to make plans for harmonizing present differences in definition and to convince school men of the necessity for uniform reports and records.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

14764. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. Welfare and institutional statistics in the United States. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 90-95.—In the states having fully organized welfare work, nearly one-fifth of the population receive aid. Unfortunately, welfare workers have failed to keep adequate records upon which general statistics may be based. Much effort has been directed toward the improvement of records, but not much has as yet been accomplished. However, certain organizations, such as the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, have promoted standardized reports. The Federal Children's Bureau, the Committee on Registration of Social Statistics, and other organizations have made good beginnings. It is proposed that provision be made for the annual registration of the population of the entire country. Such a registration should show all the important items of information which are of concern to society, thus unifying and rendering more complete the tentative efforts now being made.—*G. R. Davies.*

14765. VAN KLEECK, MARY. The federal unemployment census of 1930. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 189-200.—In this paper a critical examination is made of the Federal Unemployment Census of 1930 in the light of its intended use as a basic, inclusive count from which to measure current statistics of change in employment. In appraising the adequacy of the unemployment census in fulfilling this end the author briefly considers critically the procedure followed in planning and taking the census, the form of the schedule, the wording of the inquiries, the definition of unemployment, difficulties of enumeration, etc., concluding with an interpretation of the partial returns published in December, 1930 and an appraisal of the

unemployment census as a whole, as planned and carried through.—*F. F. Elliott.*

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 14773)

14766. CARVER, HARRY C. The concept and utility of frequency distributions. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 33-36.—What is the use of representing frequency distributions by analytic functions? Since virtually every distribution analyzed is a sample and the problem is in part one of determining the degree to which the sample represents the parent distribution it is essential that there be a single analytic function capable of representing both distributions. There are various forms which the function may take. The decision concerning this form involves an assumption fundamental to reducing the data to the various measures used to describe it. The correct determination of the probable error requires such an assumption. The fact that remainder terms have not yet been obtained for many of the functions interferes with their usefulness. A second utility of frequency functions is to condense the statistical record.—*Colston E. Warne.*

14767. DODD, EDWARD L. Classification of sizes or measures by frequency functions. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 227-234.—A simple semi-circular frequency table and function is given and illustrated graphically and by formula. The greater part of the paper deals historically with the contributions toward the representation of frequency functions made by Pretorius, Pearson, Romanovsky, Mouzon, Rietz, Wicksell, Rider, "Student," Irwin, Czuber, Musselman, Dodd, Smith, and Borel.—*Walter C. Bells.*

14768. FERGER, WIRTH F. The nature and use of the harmonic mean. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173) Mar. 1931: 36-40.—The harmonic mean is correctly employed only when the recorded rates make variable the factor desired to be constant. Where it is desired to keep constant that factor which is constant in the stated rates, the use of the arithmetic mean is proper. The harmonic mean is the correct form of average for average time taken by workers to perform a given operation if all work the same number of hours. It would be properly used for constructing a cost of living index if it were assumed that expenditures, rather than quantities purchased, remain constant. The former assumption demands serious consideration in view of elasticity of demand for most commodities and because the incomes of most people do not fluctuate with the cost of living.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

## CORRELATION

(See also Entries 14741, 14781)

14769. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR, and GUNSTAD, BORGHILD. Extension of Pearson's correlation method to interclass relationships. *J. Agric. Res.* 42 (5) Mar. 1, 1931: 279-291.—Because of inadequate data, the biometrician must sometimes resort to bi-serial correlation in order to secure a comparative measurement between certain variables. The purpose of this paper is to consider the determination of bi-serial intraclass and interclass correlations through the use of moments of the classes and subclasses about zero as an origin. By calculating the first, second and third moments about zero and by then using formulae developed and illustrated in this paper, the desired bi-serial correlations may be quickly and easily secured. An extended application of the method to a practical cotton problem will be discussed later.—*Oris V. Wells.*

14770. RICHARDS, HENRY I. Analysis of the spurious effect of high intercorrelation of independent variables on regression and correlation coefficients. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173) Mar. 1931: 21-29.—The gen-

eral assumption that spurious results will be obtained when two or more perfectly intercorrelated independent variables are correlated with a dependent variable is examined by the author to determine if such results are caused by (1) nature of the algebraic formulae used in the determination of the coefficients of correlation and regression and (2) arithmetic errors arising in the solution of these formulae. The inclusion of a third variable perfectly intercorrelated with the other two independent variables is shown algebraically and by means of a specific case to have no effect upon either the coefficients of multiple correlation or regression. Arithmetic errors in calculation, on the other hand, may materially affect the coefficients of regression but have no material effect upon the coefficient of correlation. These errors may be avoided entirely by working out algebraic equations of net regression and then substituting the computed values.—*F. F. Elliott.*

**14771. ROMANOVSKY, V.** *Sulle regressioni multiple.* [Multiple regressions.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(2) Apr. 1931: 161-171.—The author applies the well known interpolation method of Tchebycheff to the determination of equations of multiple regression. The method indicated permits the conservation of all calculations already affected when, to the variables already considered, other variables are added.—*P. Smolensky.*

**14772. WILSON, EDWIN B.** *Correlation and association.* *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 250-257.—Both correlation and association are terms implying some mutual relationship between two or more factors. These factors may be expressed as attributes showing the presence or absence of a character in a particular population or they may be variables assuming various magnitudes. For problems of the former kind it is better to use association and for the latter correlation.—*F. F. Elliott.*

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 14746)

**14773. GULDBERG, ALF.** *Sulla funzione di frequenza binomiale.* [On the binomial probability function.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(2) Apr. 1931: 172-176.—The author shows the advantage of introducing the equation of finite differences of a frequency function, particularly a Bernouillian series. The equation of finite differences offers a simple method for the determination of moments of a frequency function, and for establishing the conditions under which series of statistics may be approximately represented by the above said probability function.—*P. Smolensky.*

**14774. HOTELLING, HAROLD.** *Recent improvements in statistical inference.* *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173 A) Mar. 1931: 79-89.—Developments within the past two decades in the theory of probability have made possible great extension of statistical method into the fields of various sciences. "Student" and R. A. Fisher have made special studies of means and of the distribution of correlation coefficients; many others, especially those associated with Karl Pearson's Biometrical Laboratory, have made valuable contributions to theoretical statistics. The theory of probable inference in the case of time-series, where secular and seasonal variations appear, presents many problems. These factors may be successfully eliminated from quarterly data simultaneously, by "fitting four trend curves, one for each quarter, and taking the deviations." Shifting of lags for maximum correlation seems to be of doubtful significance. "Student's" method of dealing with means eliminated the "assumption of a particular value for the unknown true variance." Fisher discovered the "exact distribution" for a simple correlation ratio derived from the ratio of the variances; the writer obtained the same by a different method. Fisher also discovered the dis-

tribution of the multiple correlation coefficient. But these distributions were all derived on the "assumption of sampling from normally distributed populations," whereas we do not ordinarily know that the distributions are normal. Contributions to the latter problem have recently been made by W. A. Shewhart, F. W. Winters, Paul R. Rider, Egon S. Pearson, J. O. Irwin, C. C. Craig, Fisher and others. "The traditional apparatus of mathematical probability is not, by itself, sufficient for the purpose." Other new measures are called into use, "likelihood" and "efficiency" in estimation.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

**14775. LÉVY, PAUL.** *Nuove formule relative al giuoco di testa e croce.* [New formulae on coin tossing.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(2) Apr. 1931: 127-160.—The author studies arithmetical triangles, analogous to that of Pascal, representing a match of heads and tails wherein one of the two players disposes of a limited sum. He applies them to the determination of the largest possible profit during a match of  $n$  casts of heads and tails and to such an analysis of a match, of unlimited duration, in partial series, that the profit becomes nil at the end of each series.—*P. Smolensky.*

**14776. MOLINA, EDWARD C.** *Bayes' theorem, an expository presentation.* *Bell Telephone System, Tech. Publ. Monog.* #8-557. Apr. 1931: pp. 11.

**14777. RIDER, PAUL R.** *A survey of the theory of small samples.* *Ann. Math.* 31(4) Oct. 1930: 577-628.—This is a report on the theory of small samples covering the literature up to the date of publication; it contains a bibliography of approximately 90 titles. The material analyzed is grouped under five headings: (1) "Student's" distribution and its applications; (2) distribution of correlation coefficients; (3) the analysis of variance; (4) distribution of the multiple correlation coefficient; and (5) sampling from non-normal universes. A brief discussion of papers published after the completion of the body of the report is appended.—*M. H. Stone.*

**14778. USPENSKY, J. V.** *On Ch. Jordan's series for probability.* *Ann. Math.* 32(2) Apr. 1931: 306-312.—Ch. Jordan (*Bull. Soc. Math. de France*, 54, 1926: 101-137,) suggested representing a sequence of numbers or probabilities  $y_n$  by corresponding infinite series with terms which are constant multiples of the successive derivatives of the function  $x^n e^{-x}/n!$ , where  $n$  runs through the values 0, 1, 2, . . . , and  $x$  is a parameter to which any convenient value may be assigned; he gave also a formal method of determining the coefficients in terms of the quantities  $y_n$ . In this paper it is shown that the suggested representation is valid when the numbers  $y_n$  are the coefficients of a power series with radius of convergence greater than 2. The special case where  $y_n$  is the probability of  $n$  occurrences of an event in  $N$  independent trials is discussed in detail; the series of Jordan here yield an analysis good for rare events and constitute an extension of the Poisson distribution.—*M. H. Stone.*

## CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

**14779. STEPHAN, FREDERICK F.** *Alternative statements of percentage data in the fitting of logarithmic curves.* *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173) Mar. 1931: 58-61.—The writer points out that if  $x$  and  $y$  are two quantities measured in percentages the representation of  $y$  in terms of  $z = \log x$  by the method of curve fitting may be practically impossible while the representation of  $y$  in terms of  $w = \log(100 - x)$  is simple.—*M. H. Stone.*

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 12531)

**14780. FRISCH, RAGNAR.** *A method of decomposing an empirical series into its cyclical and progres-*



sive components. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 73-78.—The usual time series is not adequate for the purpose which the social investigator is pursuing. The technique now most in vogue is not powerful enough to deal with the more complicated situations which arise when the time series studied represents an interference phenomenon between several components: short cycles, long cycles, different orders of trends, etc., and when, furthermore, the cyclical or progressive characteristics of these various components are changing. An improved method for the decomposition of a given time series is presented and discussed. The principal tools used are linear operations consisting of a moving total with constant (positive or negative) weights. This yields a method which is more flexible than the usual methods of curve fitting, and which, in comparison with periodogram analysis, gives components that can actually be seen. One important aspect of the problem is the fact that linear operations applied to a random variable may produce fluctuations of a more or less cyclical character.—*Walter C. Eells.*

### FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 13865)

14781. ALTER, DINSMORE. Multiple correlation for prediction purposes. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 258-262.—The best combination of periodicities to represent the data from which they have been derived is not, in general, the combination which will predict best. A modified form of multiple correlation theory is developed to give the predictions of greatest probability.—*F. F. Elliott.*

14782. JACOBS, NATHAN B., and SKILLING, ARTHUR W. Checking past population forecasts. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106 (21) May 21, 1931: 854-856.—Results of a check made by the authors on the accuracy of population forecasts made in past years for a number of American cities. Using a group of 50 water supply reports in which engineers had estimated the growth of various municipalities they found when checking these predictions with the 1930 Census a marked tendency to over-estimate municipal growth, the magnitude of error being greater for small communities. They found the estimates were based either in part or in whole upon the population history of the community for which the prediction was made, thus accounting largely, probably, for the large errors in estimates. This indicates to the authors the importance of supplementing mathematical and graphical forecasts with interpretative judgments based on all the possible factors involved in a given situation.—*F. F. Elliott.*

14783. MACKENZIE, C. J. Predicting the future population in Western Canada. *Engin. J. (Canada)* 14 (5) May 1931: 286-291.—Predictions of the probable future growth of population are necessary in many branches of engineering work, and in this paper the author has developed a method of estimating the future population in western Canada based on the separate consideration of urban and rural areas. Light is thrown on this question by a study of records for comparable districts and cities in the United States in the past. While the urban population in Western Canada will probably grow substantially in the next 25 years, it is not likely that under the present fundamental conditions there will be any marked increase in rural population over a large portion of the prairie provinces.—*Engin. J.*

14784. WHELDEN, C. H. Jr. Forecast of automobile output for 1931-32-33 by a new method of analysis. *Annalist.* 37 (952) Apr. 17, 1931: 731-732.—The usual picture of cyclical fluctuations in any industrial activity is characterized by great irregularity; this is true of the production of passenger automobiles in the United States. By breaking down the data into produc-

tion for domestic market and production for export, and by applying adjusted moving averages, there are drawn out of the data cycles and trends showing a considerable regularity of fluctuation. One of the cycles seems to accord with the characteristics of a cycle of replacement demand. These cycles and trends, by extension, furnish the primary basis for a three-year forecast of production.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

### INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 14104, 14108, 14110-14111, 14201, 14609, 14768)

14785. KALECKI, MICHAŁ. Wskaźniki symptomatyczne dochodów konsumentów oraz ruchu inwestycyjnego. [Symptomatic indices of consumers' incomes and investment activity.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 327-329.—The index of industrial investments is based upon sales of screws and rivets which are used in building and mounting machines and steel structures. Data of the Screws and Rivets Syndicate are used, after elimination of the state railways consumption.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

14786. KALECKI, MICHAŁ. Zbyt wapna jako wskaźnik ruchu budowlanego. [Sales of lime as an index of building activity.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (8) Aug. 1930: 227-229.—Lime is in Poland used almost exclusively for construction purposes, on the other hand, in the construction of brick structures lime is rather more used than cement. The writer shows that consumption of lime in different phases of the construction work is approximately proportional to their total money cost, therefore consumption, or sales, of lime may be conceived as a satisfactorily weighted index of building activity, brick houses playing in Polish cities a preponderant role.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

14787. SAVORGNAN, FRANCO. Considerazioni metodologiche a proposito della misura dell'endogamia. [Methodological considerations on measurement of endogamy.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 229-244.—The author gives some critical comments on the association index referring to characters of two given populations, with special regard to endogamy.—*P. Smolensky.*

14788. WIŚNIEWSKI, J. K. Extension of Fisher's formula number 353 to three or more variables. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173) Mar. 1931: 62-65.

### ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

14789. BERNSTEIN, FELIX. Zukunftsaufgaben der Versicherungsmathematik. [Future problems of insurance mathematics.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 31 (2) Apr. 1931: 141-151.—Mathematics in the insurance business has hitherto been serviceable chiefly to the life and other personal insurance branches. What are the possible applications of higher mathematics to the other branches of insurance, notably fire and liability insurances? Burrau and Riebesell in Germany, and A. W. Whitney in the United States, have made pioneer mathematical contributions to lines of insurance other than life insurance. Some progress may be made shortly in the mathematical theory of risk underlying direct insurance and reinsurance. What are the criteria for homogeneity of risk, for retention limits, for the atomization and dispersion of jumbo risks? On the side of life and other personal insurance, what are the possible applications of Raymond Pearl's work on longevity? What is to be done to rationalize theories of risk segregation and determination in the insurance of substandard lives, and, especially, what may come of J. Pedersen's methods within this special field? What mathematical methods shall be used to evaluate the secular changes in mortality, the shifting of the incidence of the major causes of death? How utilize the existing

store-house of vital statistics in personal insurance records for the future development of adequate rates in life insurance and annuity practice. According to Bernstein, the work of the mathematician in the insurance business has just begun.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14790. INSOLERA, FILADELFO. On the oldest age. *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 13 Feb. 1931: 39-44.—In continuation of an article recently published in the same review (See Entry 2: 11707) the author gives a concrete and rigorous scientific regulation to the conception of the oldest age, as it is demonstrated by its consequences.—*P. Smolensky.*

14791. JACOB, MOSE. Sul calcolo dei premi su due teste. [On calculating premiums for two joint lives.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 185-198.—The author demonstrates in this article Lidstone's formula for calculating premiums for endowment assurances of two joint lives with constant premiums. The validity of the said formula is also extended to fixed term assurance with constant premiums.—*P. Smolensky.*

14792. LENZI, ENRICO. Premi per assicurazioni sulla vita a tasso d'interesse variabile. [Premiums for life insurances at variable interest rate.] *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 13 Feb. 1931: 11-25.—The author proposes a method of calculating the premiums for a life insurance at a given interest rate, by using demograph-

ic-financial tables constructed on a different rate.—*P. Smolensky.*

14793. LOEWY, ALFRED. Der Stieltjessche Integralbegriff und seine Verwertung in der Versicherungsmathematik. [Stieltjes' integral concept and its application in insurance mathematics.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 74-82.

14794. SANTACROCE, GUIDO. Sopra un metodo di calcolo del valore attuale di alcune notevoli assicurazioni su gruppi di teste. [On a method of calculating the present value of some important insurance types of life groups.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (2) Apr. 1931: 203-212.—The author expounds and extends Lindelöf's method to establish rapidly formulae for calculating average present values of certain important insurance types of life groups.—*P. Smolensky.*

14795. WEIDA, FRANK M. The valuation of a continuous survivorship annuity with refund of an arbitrarily assigned part of the purchase price. *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 13 Feb. 1931: 26-38.—A survivorship annuity with participation in profits is considered. The determination of the share of the purchase price corresponding to profits is equal to the resolution of a problem of diminishing insurance, the sum assured of which is unknown. The resolution is arrived at by the the calculus of definite integrals.—*P. Smolensky.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### GENERAL

14796. ELLIS, ELMER. A basis for the selection of materials in social studies teaching. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 156-159.—The choice of material used in social science classes should be made with the aim to make modern life comprehensible to the student and enable him to select his own interpretation or thought pattern rather than to produce mental sets by indoctrination. Job analysis as applied to the social sciences carries great danger of building up specific attitudes at the expense of broad understanding.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

14797. KIMMEL, W. G. The case study as a method of solving pupil difficulties in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 118-121.—In so far as the causes of maladjustment of pupils in the social studies are connected directly with these courses, the following are important: difficulties in reading, poor study habits and lack of facility in the mechanics of written work.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14798. WESLEY, EDGAR BRUCE. Workbooks in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 151-153.—Dependence upon workbooks in social studies should be lessened among advanced students to develop resourcefulness.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11747, 13283)

14799. FAIRGRIEVE, J. Use of broadcasting in teaching geography in schools. *Geography.* 16 (91) Mar. 1931: 34-44.—A statistical analysis of use made by schools of broadcasting of geography lectures.—*Roderick Peattie.*

14800. LINDE, ERNST. Von Erleben und Arbeiten im Geographie-Unterricht. [Experience and work in the teaching of geography.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (8) 1930: 251-258.—The author discusses critically the value of travel for the education of students, emphasizes the necessity for travel, and the contributions of travel and description towards making geographical instruction more vivid. Examples and suggestions are given of work to be undertaken by the student.—*L. Waibel.*

14801. PASSARGE, SIEGFRIED. Das geographische Parthenon. [The Parthenon of geography.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (5-6) 1930: 116-118.—Geography is a uniform science whose different branches are linked together by the features which the landscape presents. The branches include research regarding the visible picture of the landscape and problems concerning the effect of landscape upon the plants, animals, men, their modes of living, etc. Morphology of the landscape (Landschaftsgürtel) is in a stage of development. The description of climates in relation to landscape (landschaftskundliche Klimabeschreibung) is a new phase. Landscapes must be considered individually. Much remains to be done in the field of animal geography, the influence of settled territory (village, town) upon man, and the study of cultural development and its dependence on natural landscapes.—*Werner Neuse.*

14802. RENNER, G. T. The geography curriculum. *J. Geog.* 29 (8) Nov. 1930: 344-353.—*L. H. Halverson.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 13423)

14803. UNSIGNED. Gerard Fowke. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (2) Apr. 1929: 201-218.—Gerard Fowke was one of the outstanding archaeologists of Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. [Bibliography of his works.]—*V. Gray.*

14804. WESTERMANN, DIEDRICH. The missionary as an anthropological field-worker. *Africa.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 164-176.—The author submits a detailed technique to aid missionaries in the discovery and collection of data on the life of the tribes among which they labor.—*R. W. Logan.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 13494, 13587, 13616, 13636, 13706, 13727, 13731, 13785)

14805. BITTNER, L., et al. Préparation de la liste des diplomates. [Preparation of the list of diplomats.]



*Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2(10) Dec. 1930: 805-854.

14806. BLOOMFIELD, L. S. Class size in senior American history. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 107-108.—In a period of increasing school costs, any plan which promises to reduce expenditures without lowering the quality of instruction is worthy of consideration. A very considerable increase in the size of a class does not seem to lower the standard of attainment of pupils, in so far as this may be measured by objective tests.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14807. CARTER, THYRA. Racial elements in American history textbooks. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 147-151.—Writers of public school history texts are inclined to disregard the non-English element in America but the tendency is not glaring.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

14808. EASTMAN, CHARLOTTE W. Why I use pictures in teaching history. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 167-168.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14809. HOLTZMANN, R., et al. Der Allgemeine Deutsche Historikerausschuss. [The General German Historical Committee.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2(10) Dec. 1930: 713-761.

14810. KELLEY, WILFRED E. A simple method for showing pupils the necessity for studying history home lessons. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(1) Jan. 1931: pp. 29.—Informal tests to measure both comprehension and rate of reading afford the teacher a valuable insight into pupil difficulties in history.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14811. MATHEWS, MAXINE. How may I improve my history teaching? *Hist. Outlook.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 113-115.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14812. METTA, V. B. The prejudices of westernized history. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(314-315) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 722-728.—Seldom do western historians treat of oriental subjects without bias. The mightiest of eastern figures are made to appear as mere pigmies by the side of the so-called great of the West. Tamerlane carves out by his military and administrative genius a larger empire than Alexander, but Tamerlane is painted as a bandit. The defeat at Tours of the Saracens who had the most brilliant civilization of any peoples in Europe, is the cause of universal rejoicing among western historians. They will not concede that if the Saracens had won that battle, a higher civilization might have spread over Europe and illumined it centuries before the Renaissance. Per contra, every European raid, every European usurpation of Asia is acclaimed as a victory for higher *kultur*. Most of the accounts of Asia written by westerners are so full of prejudice that they are hardly worthy of serious consideration.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

14813. POPIOLEK FRANCISZEK. Wykorzystanie warunkow miejscowych w nauczaniu historii. [Study of local conditions and the teaching of history.] *Miesięcznik Pedagogiczny.* 40(1) Jan. 1931: 12-17.—Next to knowing his pupils, the high school teacher, especially of history, should know his locality. Every monument or document from the local past has far more meaning than would one from more distant parts. In Silesia the town and country life goes back a thousand years, and its position on the great trade and migration routes has kept it in touch with all that went on.—*W. J. Rose.*

14814. QUICKE, F., et al. Atlas historiques en préparation et documentation cartographique. [Preparation and cartographic documentation of historical atlases.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 3(11) Feb. 1931: 10-38.

14815. TULLER, T. A. The teaching of ancient history in schools. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 168-171.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14816. WIRTH, FREMONT P. Classroom difficulties in the teaching of history. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(3)

Mar. 1931: 115-117.—When teachers were asked which of approximately 70 difficulties in the teaching of history were most serious, some 1,400 of them indicated that the following were the five problems giving them most concern: (1) student tries to remember rather than to understand history; (2) student fails to make comparison of events, personages, causes, movements, and results; (3) student does not know how to study history. (4) too many topics for time available; (5) student fails to see relation of cause and effect.—*H. R. Anderson.*

14817. WRIGHT, ALMON R. The future's unwritten but recorded history. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 171-173.—"Talkies" may be used to afford students anywhere the opportunity of hearing and seeing great historians of today. Current and future history; furthermore, may be handed on to posterity directly by means of this new instrument. The possibilities of the sound movie bid fair to revolutionize techniques of teaching.—*H. R. Anderson.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14148, 14430, 14626, 14755)

14818. ENGVALL, R. Einzelhandelsforschung in Schweden. [Research in retail trade in Sweden.] *Ann. Betriebswissenschaft. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(4) 1930: 457-477.

14819. SCHMIDT, CARL THEODORE. The Austrian Institute for Business Cycle Research. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(1) Feb. 1931: 101-103.—This Institute was established late in 1926 by leading Austrian business organizations. Its close relationship to the government and to important businesses gives it access to most of the significant statistical data relating to Austrian economic life. In its methods it has been influenced particularly by the Harvard Committee on Economic Research. The Institute publishes a monthly analysis of business conditions, together with the principal statistical series for Austria, and analyses of business conditions in other countries. The Institute also makes special studies relating to the theory of business cycles and to particular problems in the field of economic dynamics. Special investigations are made for the government and for private businesses.—*Lawrence Smith.*

14820. WOODS, A. F. The relation of scientific research to agricultural progress. *Science (N.Y.).* 72(1875) Dec. 5, 1930: 563-566.—A half-century ago, the best scientific minds believed that population would overtake and pass our power to produce food by 1933. This has been proved a mistaken idea through a marked technical improvement in the productive processes. This improvement, in turn, has been based upon a long program of scientific research and advancement.—*Oris V. Wells.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 14632)

14821. CHASE, HARRY WOODBURN, et al. Southern Conference on Education. Proceedings of the Second Conference 1929. *Univ. No. Carolina, Extension Bull.* 10(4) Dec. 1930: pp. 96.

14822. DUPRAT, G. L. Pour la coopération sociologique internationale. [Concerning international sociological cooperation.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 165-172.—An organ to coordinate the findings of the various specialized reviews is proposed in the establishment at Geneva of a center of coordination and information, whose bulletin would be sent by the International Institute of Sociology to all the societies. The divergences of today come from the absence of a methodology established in common. Hence the

Congress of the International Institute of Sociology in 1933 has as its principal question that of prediction in sociology, with particular reference to the uses and values of statistics.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

14823. HOPKINS, A. B. Liberalism in the social teachings of Mrs. Gaskell. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 57-73.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

14824. RICHARD, GASTON. *Revue sociologiques*

allemandes. [German sociological journals.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 135-159.—An analysis of the contributions to general and comparative sociology in the preceding three years by the German sociological journals: *Kölner Vierteljahrschr. f. Soziol.*; *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.*; *Nation u. Staat*; *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-Biol.*—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.



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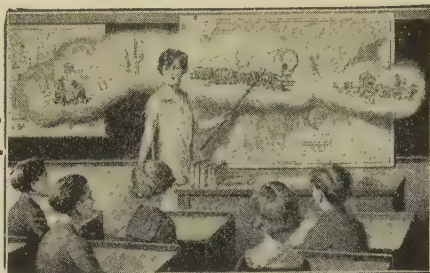
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